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H I S T O R Y
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS;

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF

The most interesting SPEECHES and MOTIONS ; accurate
Copies of the most remarkable LETTERS and PAPERS ;
of the most material EVIDENCE, PETITIONS, &c.
laid before and offered to the House,

DURING THE

SIXTH SESSION of the FOURTEENTH PARLIAMENT

OF

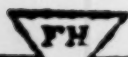
G R E A T B R I T A I N .

V O L. XVI.

L O N D O N :

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MDCCLXXX.



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BRITANNICVM

T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F T H E
P R O C E E D I N G S and D E B A T E S
O f t h e S I X T H S E S S I O N o f t h e
H O U S E o f C O M M O N S
O F T H E
F o u r t e e n t h P a r l i a m e n t o f *Great Britain*;

*Appointed to be held at Westminster, on Thursday the 25th day of
November, 1779.*

AS soon as the Commons had returned from the House of Lords, and the Speaker had read the King's speech, (for which see the Lords debates of this day)

Lord *Lewisham* moved the usual address. His Lordship Lord *Lewisham* began with lamenting that *no* brilliant circumstances, *no* very remarkable or interesting events had distinguished the operations of the summer campaign; at least, none such as could invite that House of Parliament to carry their *congratulations* to the foot of the throne. The summer, he observed, had been marked rather with inactivity, an inactivity however not wholly confined to *our* fleets and armies. Inferior to the enemy, and consequently less fitted for enterprize, active or offensive operations could hardly be expected from us. The superiority of our enemies, on the other hand, should have inspired in them a spirit, proportioned to their apparent prospects of success. Was that the case? No; the combined powers of France and Spain seemed to have been seized with a *torpor*, which either proved the deficiency of their plans, or their total incapacity in carrying them into execution. A powerful and numerous fleet had been equipped; a considerable land force had been assembled seemingly with an intention, to invade this country; and the flag of Bourbon displayed along our coasts, in an *empty*

and inefficient parade : and the lives, treasure and time of the enemy, were wasted to no purpose. They had vainly threatened to drive us to the last trial, a contention for our all, to oblige us to defend our altars and our firesides, which if they had attempted, the *firm* countenance of our army, the undaunted resolution of our militia and those patriotic individuals who stepped forth and manifested a zeal and alacrity scarcely paralleled in any former period of our history, followed by the liberal contributions made by several respectable bodies of men, afforded every rational ground, that we should have triumphed over our foes ; and that the rashness and audacity of the attempt, would be equalled only by the succession of defeats and disgraces which would have followed.

For his part, he confessed he was one of those, how ver paradoxical it might appear, who sincerely wished, that the enemy had landed. Thoroughly satisfied, that opposed by a *brave* and well disciplined militia commanded by men who had the first interest in the preservation of this country, the invaders must, in his opinion, have met with repeated defeats, which would probably have terminated in total destruction or captivity.

Upon the whole, when he considered that our trade had been protected from the ravages and depredations of a most formidable confederacy of power, combined for the purposes of injustice and restless ambition ; that the intentions of invading this island had been frustrated ; and the most powerful armaments our combined enemies were able to send forth to terrify or molest us, had been baffled, he could not but be persuaded that the event of the campaign, all circumstances considered, was clearly in our favour.

As to Ireland, he did not doubt, but such relief would be given to that country, as its state and present distresses particularly called for, and such as our own immediate situation would permit. The interest of both nations, he had every reason to believe, would be discussed with temper and candour ; for though a violent mob had recently acted in a riotous manner in Dublin, he trusted and was firmly persuaded, that such illegal and unwarrantable proceedings had not met with the least encouragement or countenance, from the gentlemen of property, real influence, or character in Ireland.—He could not bring himself to suppose even for a moment, that the people of that kingdom, who had uniformly, for a great length of time, conducted themselves in

so commendable a manner, and had given so many repeated proofs of their affection and good-will for this country, would take an advantage of its distressed situation. Extremities he hoped were not wished for by either nation; the good nature of *this* country, the generosity of *that*, and the *wisdom* of *both*, would, he flattered himself, prevent them.

The subject of unanimity was too trite he found to be handled by him, or pressed on the House in any new form. But, as he was persuaded our situation was such, that unanimity was our greatest and best resource, the only true basis, on which every prosperous measure in future could be built; he could not help strenuously and warmly recommending it to gentlemen on every side of the House. He hoped and trusted, that they could *bury* their dissensions in the *general good*; and make the most vigorous exertions, in order to advance the public service, at a time, that every *head* and every *heart*, should be united, to avert the danger with which the Empire was threatened: His Lordship therefore moved the following address,

Most gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty the thanks of this house, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We are truly sensible that in the present arduous situation of affairs, we are called upon by every principle and every sentiment of duty to your Majesty, and to those we represent, to exert and to unite our utmost efforts in the support and defence of our country against a most unjust war, and one of the most dangerous confederacies that was ever formed against the crown and people of Great Britain.

We see and revere the goodness of Divine Providence, in frustrating and disappointing the designs of our enemies to invade this kingdom: and whenever they attempt to carry their menaces into execution, we trust that their attacks will be repelled, and their enterprize defeated, by the blessing of the same Providence on the valour and intrepidity of your Majesty's fleets and armies; and that your Majesty's gracious and endearing declaration of your confidence in the character and courage of your people will be justified, by the most convincing proofs, that they are still animated by

the same ardour, and the same spirit, that have in former times carried this nation through so many difficulties and dangers, and have so often enabled their ancestors to protect their country and all its dominions, and to save not only their own rights, but the liberties of other free states, from the restless ambition and encroaching power of the house of *Bourbon*.

We acknowledge, with thankfulness, your Majesty's goodness and attention to the address of this house, respecting your loyal and faithful kingdom of *Ireland*, in being pleased to order such papers to be communicated to this House, as may assist our deliberations on this important business: and we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will not fail to take into our consideration what further benefits and advantages may be extended to that kingdom by such regulations, and such methods, as may most effectually promote the common strength, wealth, and interests of all your dominions.

Permit us, Sir, to return our humble thanks to your Majesty, for the gracious manner in which your Majesty renews and confirms your intire approbation of the good conduct and steady discipline of the national militia; and to assure your Majesty, that we concur most sincerely with your Majesty, in acknowledging and applauding the meritorious zeal and services of those loyal subjects who stood forth in the hour of danger, and who have added confidence, as well as strength, to the national defence.

Your Majesty's faithful Commons receive with gratitude, and take a sincere part in, your Majesty's paternal expressions of concern, that the various and extensive services and operations of the ensuing year must unavoidably be attended with great and heavy expences: yet, when it is considered how much the commerce, the prosperity, and the safety, of Great Britain depend on the issue of this contest, we doubt not that such powerful considerations and motives will induce all your Majesty's subjects to sustain, with cheerfulness and magnanimity, whatever burthens shall be found necessary, for raising such supplies as may enable your Majesty to prosecute the war with vigour and effect, and to make every exertion, in order to compel your enemies to listen to equitable terms of peace and accommodation.

Lord Parker. Lord Parker seconded the motion, and in a few words, which he delivered in a very low voice, observed, that if we

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we had not any *brilliant successes*, for which we could congratulate his Majesty, we had, in the course of the last campaign, acquired many *solid* advantages, for which we had reason to rejoice. A dreadful invasion had been threatened; but, though the enemy had insulted our coasts, they had clearly indicated by their retreat, that they had but very slender hopes of success, in the event of a debarkation. Our coasts had been protected from ravage, by the good condition and judicious disposition of our army; no impression was attempted to be made on our coasts, and our trade had been conducted safe into port, in spite of the boasted superiority of the House of Bourbon.

These advantages he did not deem inconsiderable; nor did it in the least alter their value in his opinion, that they were not *brilliant*, nor accompanied with *eclat*; but while he was thankful to Providence, for the blessings and advantages already received, he earnestly exhorted the House to unanimity; hoping it would concur in the motion made by his noble friend, and give that degree of support to the crown and its ministers, as would enable his Majesty to humble his enemies, to compel them to consent to measures of equity and justice, restore the national tranquility, and render his subjects happy. With this view solely, he thought it his duty, to give his hearty assent to the address moved by the noble Lord.

Lord *John Cavendish* observed, that little as he was Lord *John Cavendish*. pleased with the speech from the throne, there was however *one* part of it, which he could not but approve. His Majesty had mentioned *Divine Providence*, as a *great ally*, that had contributed much to our preservation. The thing was right, but his Majesty might have ventured a little further, and have given Providence *more credit*; for in his opinion, it was to Providence, and nothing else, we owed our salvation. With a fleet very much inferior, a defenceless coast, and an exhausted treasury, we must have fallen a prey to our combined enemies, if they had thought proper to attack us. Our ministers supine, negligent, and divided; Plymouth naked in point of actual defence, or troops to man the defences, such as they were; what had we a right to expect but destruction.—Providence however interposed, and the danger blew over. Providence, not ministers, therefore ought to have the merit. We had lived to see, notwithstanding this miraculous interposition, and to the present

present administration we owed, the shameful and ignominious sight of a British fleet flying from the enemy; and abandoning a naked coast to their insults. This, he would be bound to maintain, was the first time such a disgrace had happened to us, and defied administration to point out a period, when the enemy rode triumphant and without opposition in the British channel.

His Lordship was astonished at the King's silence, on a topic of all others the most interesting, it having been the source of all our present calamities. He meant the American war. He desired to know from some one or other of the ministers present, if it was not of consequence to the nation to be informed of the state and condition of that country? whether it was to be totally abandoned, or whether we had in that part of the world any rational prospect of a successful termination to that cruel, impolitic, and expensive war? That accursed war had already cost the nation many millions, and many thousand lives; yet, America was not once mentioned in the speech; unless his Majesty included it in "all my dominions," a person might be tempted to conclude, that by totally omitting or rather avoiding any mention of the colonies, his Majesty meant to renounce his sovereignty over them.

The disposal of the army at home, called for his highest and most marked disapprobation. Enormous sums had been voted for it, and expended without the least appearance of œconomy, or frugality, and, instead of detaching part of it to act with vigour against the enemy, the whole enormous machine was kept idle and inactive at home. The modeling of the army was as scandalous as it was unjust. The experienced veteran was obliged to make way for the raw subaltern, who had more friends or fortune, than merit or claim from long service, to recommend him. Thus murmurings, jealousies, and grievances were created, among those who were fighting the battles of their country, and undergoing all the fatigues and perils of war, who ought not to have their attention diverted from their duty, by the misconduct of ministers heaping injuries upon them, which are generally resented, as it may be presumed, by persons who, from their habits and profession, have a quick sense of honour, and are impatient of any direct indignity offered to them, either in their individual or professional character.

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To conclude, *such* were the glaring absurdities, criminal omissions, and scandalous inconsistencies of the present administration; that, unless they were *banished* from the royal presence, and this system totally overturned, the nation must inevitably fall under the power of its enemies. To prevent so fatal a misfortune, he moved an amendment. For which see the Lord's debates of this session.

Mr. D. Hartley, seconded the motion for the amendment. Mr. D. Hartley.

Mr. James Grenville said, he had as lively a sense of the necessity of unanimity at present, as the noble Lord who moved the address: but he wished for it on motives very different, and for purposes directly contradictory to those assigned by the noble Lord. He most ardently wished, for the unanimous concurrence of the House, in the amendment just proposed by his noble friend; and affirmed, that it was the only means now left, for our delivery from the foreign foe. It was that alone, he was convinced, which could extricate us from the innumerable perils and difficulties that encompassed us on every side; and which a further support of the present ministerial system would draw down on our devoted heads. Their incapacity in council, their inability to plan, and their mode of even carrying those wretched counsel into effect, were proofs too evident, to admit of doubt or controversy. The events, or rather *no* events, of the last campaign had stamped on the minds of people, in such indelible characters, the effects of this system, and every thing flowing from it, that, were it not to remind the House of some glaring particulars, he should have hardly troubled it on the subject.

Mr. James Grenville.

Plymouth, one great limb of the body politic, the great naval key of the kingdom, and the second naval arsenal, was left without defence, to the *mercy* of our enemies. In the West Indies our situation was truly deplorable: Dominica captured, St. Vincent's wrested from us, and Grenada once more reduced to the obedience of France. If he cast his eyes around, he could see misfortune and dejection strongly painted in the countenance of every gentleman, who had or may still have property in the West India islands; they had already felt the violent convulsion occasioned by the superiority of the naval power of France, in that quarter of the world: And their fortunes had been crushed, if not annihilated, by the shock. It was impossible, in his opinion, that one of them could retain the smallest degree of
con-

confidence in administration, to whom and by whom alone, the loss of their private fortunes must be attributed, and their public expectations extinguished. He wished to know what must become of the Minister when the great day of national account, and national retribution, should arrive? When he should be *deserted* by the *friends*, who had hitherto given him a *blind* and *indiscriminate* support.

At home, our situation was no less deplorable; drained of our money as the country was by this accursed American war, there was not cash sufficient in the nation, for carrying on the purposes of trade. In fairs and markets, little business was transacted. The merchant did not like to trust his property on the sea, while our Channel was covered with the fleet of France, and our intercourse with the ocean in a great measure cut off. The dread of being intercepted by the ships of France, Spain, and America, had taken possession of the heart of every person engaged in trade and commerce. It affected our manufacturers, as well as our trade; and consequently all employment was at an end. The lower orders of the people were half idle, or totally unemployed; and as the most unequivocal proof that this was no exaggerated account, or over-charged picture, he could give the grand and ultimate criterion of this melancholy and alarming truth by assuring the House, that the rent of lands, had rapidly decreased within the two last years; notwithstanding which, contrary to all former instances, estates that would have sold for thirty, in some instances thirty-five or forty, had fallen to twenty-five, *nay to twenty years purchase*.

He then spoke to the affairs of Ireland, and the present condition of that kingdom. He said, such was the present state of that country and its distresses, that they called for the most speedy investigation. The distresses of Ireland, whether considered in a figurative or definite sense, were the distresses of England; and he was fully convinced, that the former could enjoy no benefit in trade, no advantage in commerce, no species of prosperity whatever, without sharing them in common, without imparting them bountifully to the latter.—To preclude the Irish from a participation of trade, was to preclude them from the means of supporting their establishments. For his part, he did not care how much freedom they enjoyed in commerce with Great Britain, provided the difference in point of labour in both kingdoms

doms was brought near each other by an equality of taxes laid by themselves on their own manufactures destined for exportation. If our establishment were expensive, Ireland would be then able to assist us, by contributing towards the general expenditure, in proportion to her abilities.

From Parliament, he observed, the people generally expected a redress of their grievances. The meeting therefore of that body was an event of joy, and flattering expectation, to the subject; but now the meeting of Parliament was as much dreaded, as it was formerly wished for, and anxiously desired. The Commons meet now, for the *sole* purpose of imposing additional burthens upon an overburdened and oppressed people; and the Session becomes only distinguished, for some ingenious new-fangled tax, invented to draw from wretchedness and poverty, its *last* farthing.

The awful moment was approaching when the representatives of the people were to deliver up to the represented the trust they had received from their hands. Had gentlemen turned in their minds or preconsidered of the account they were to render of their stewardship? Could they inform their constituents, for what purpose they had voted additional taxes to be levied on a people already groaning under a debt, not much short of one hundred and fifty millions sterling; and when the unfunded debt, which was at present enormous, and the expenditure of this year were added to it, would be little short of two hundred millions.

—To conclude, there was one way, and *but* one remaining, in which the representatives of the people could in the present critical conjuncture of affairs discharge their duty, and prevent final and universal ruin; that was an unanimous concurrence in the amendment, as moved by his noble friend, which pointed openly and implicitly to, and had for its sole object, in the first instance, the removal of those to whose odious administration under the guidance of secret advice, and that of the most hateful and pernicious kind, all our present calamities and surrounding perils must be, on every ground of past experience and present perseverance in the same measures, justly ascribed.

Mr. Adam apprized the House, of his intention to abandon the Minority, and vote with Administration, on the present question; he therefore intreated the indulgence of the House, to state the motives of his conduct, and the reasons

Mr. Adam.

sons which induced him to adopt other opinions : Unconnected with *any* party, he declared he was totally unacquainted with the measures wished to be adopted on either side of the House ; or with the plans they might respectively endeavour to recommend. The speech, the address, the amendment, he protested he had never heard, till they were read in the customary mode of parliamentary proceeding ; and being neither lifted under the banner of government, or opposition, he was at liberty to speak the genuine sentiments of his heart. During the last session of parliament, he had been of opinion, that the want of success in the field was entirely owing to a want of stability in our counsels. Fluctuation in the cabinet, he considered as the cause of fluctuation in the mode of conducting our military operations. To the cabinet he had ascribed all our miscarriages, and therefore had voted against administration. However, by an inquiry which had been instituted in that House, from which he had been called to attend a more pleasing, because he expected it would have been a more active, duty in the field, he was induced to change his opinion. He plainly perceived, that the fluctuating divided state of the cabinet had not been felt in America though the operations there appeared to have been conducted, as if these divisions were well known to those to whom the execution of the cabinet measures were intrusted.—This of course led him to discover, that ministers were not solely to blame, and as they were not really the cause of *all* the miscarriages which happened in that country, he could not see the justice or propriety of attributing to them, exclusively, the unskilful conduct of the American war ; much less, that they deserved indiscriminate censure and punishment for those calamities for which, in many instances, they were totally irresponsible.

To remove all the present ministers, which was the object of the noble Lord's amendment, he contended would be personally injurious to them, as individuals, and, which was of much greater importance, would be highly prejudicial to the state, as there were some of them who were acknowledged to possess abilities fully adequate to the great task of saving their country ; and who enjoyed a great share of public confidence. [A violent and loud cry of Name them ! name them !

Mr.

Mr. *Adam*, as soon as the tumult had subsided, pro-Mr. *Adam*. ceeded, and alluded to a noble Lord at the head of the law, [Lord Chancellor] whose power in debate, and whose abilities, had been felt and confessed in that House before he was raised to the rank of a Peer of the Realm. He mentioned likewise the noble Lord to whom the seals had been lately delivered, in the same House [Stormont] who had done himself so much honour in the manner in which he conducted two very important embassies, at the Imperial and French courts:

He said, he had another very cogent reason, for not concurring in the amendment moved by the noble Lord, either in respecting *new counsels* or *new counsellors*; for, amongst those gentlemen who stood candidates for office, he could not single out *one*, by whom the state was likely to be better served than by our present rulers. The former had already betrayed their intentions, by the abject concessions they would have made to our revolted subjects in America had they possessed the power of giving them a ministerial sanction. And he was afraid, should they be called into office, instead of carrying on the war with spirit and activity, they would terminate it with a dishonourable and humiliating peace. He therefore deemed it better to make one struggle more even under the present ministers, than remove them, in order to make way for others, whose administration would have, for its basis, the dismemberment and disgrace of the empire. He beheld a political *phenomenon* at the instant he was speaking; an *unsuccessful ministry*, and an *unpopular opposition*!

As to our situation, it was far from being dangerous, much less desperate, as had been the case at former periods of our history. The noble Lord who moved the amendment, defied Administration to point out a time when we had lost the dominion of the sea, or the possession of our Channel. He could tell the noble Lord the period; it was in the year 1690, when we had been beaten for the second time at sea; first off Bantry on the coast of Ireland, and lastly in the year mentioned, off Beachy-head. When the French burnt a town on our coast, sunk or destroyed seven ships of the line, when our admiral (Herbert lord Barrington) was obliged to fly for the river, to order the buoys and sea marks to be pulled up or destroyed; to evade pursuit to take shelter in the Thames and Medway, from the victorious foe; when Ireland was in a state of actual and most

formidable resistance, supported by a foreign army within her bowels, and her whole force commanded by an able foreign general (St. Ruth); when finally the most dangerous divisions subsisted at home, one half at least of the people scantily abetting the cause of the exiled thing, and the other half far from being united. Notwithstanding which, in such an ocean of perils and difficulties, and such an host of calamities, we at length surmounted them all, and brought the state vessel safe into the port. If this was a true picture of the affairs of this country in the year 1690, which he presumed would not be even controverted, much less expressly denied, it would follow, that the noble Lord who moved the amendment, defied administration to bring a proof which every person in the land conversant in English history was fully competent to decide on. But declining to push the fact or simile further, the noble Lord must acknowledge its particular application, to an expression in the amendment: New Counsels, new Counsellors. Why? Because our present counsellors had been unsuccessful; but surely it was reasonable to suppose, that the unsuccessful ministers of 1779, might prove as fortunate as the unsuccessful ministers of 1690; and that as in the latter year, the honour of the English flag being tarnished and disgraced had in two years afterwards recovered its lustre, by a total defeat of the fleet of France; so might the British flag, though not disgraced, shortly recover its wonted dignity, which might terminate in an honourable conclusion of the war.

Mr. T. Town-
shend.

Mr. T. Townshend rose next, and answered Mr. Adam, very fully *ad hominem*, as to his motives for deserting opposition, &c. but those arguments were chiefly personal, and not strictly applicable to the subject matter of debate; we shall select such parts of this gentleman's speech, as were immediately directed to the question.

However contemptible his ideas might be, respecting the present administration, he declared he thought it impossible that we could ever have been brought into the calamitous and perilous state in which we were then reduced, if, to the inability of our ministers, base treachery were not added; treachery he was perfectly satisfied was somewhere lurking in our councils, and had surrounded the throne; otherwise, in spite of the blunders of administration, we should be, in infinitely a better state of defence, than we were. The history of last summer would remain an indelible disgrace

grace on this country. The Channel, over which we had claimed an ancient and hitherto uncountrouled dominion, had been abandoned by our admiral; brave and skilful and experienced as Sir Charles Hardy was known to be, the inferiority of his fleet had compelled him to shun the enemy, and suffer them to display their triumphant flag, and ride paramount and unmolested, on an empire once considered as our own, in sight of a coast little accustomed to the insulting sight of an enemy's fleet. Such however at that time was the state of Plymouth, naked, defenceless, and uncovered, that had the French attempted to land, their appearance off the coast of the Channel would not have been called, as it had, a mere "*empty parade*." Plymouth, the second naval arsenal in the kingdom, would now be in *ashes*.

He had in his eye several gentlemen, who were at Plymouth when the combined squadron appeared off that harbour, who could bear witness, that the town would not, if attacked, have been able to make any resistance; so that, in the well applied and pointed language of his noble friend, it was *Providence* alone that protected it. The superiority of the enemy, which could be adduced as the only reason for the *flight* of our fleet, ought to be considered as furnishing the fullest and most convincing evidence of the criminality of ministers. The greater our ministers foresaw that superiority would be, the weightier and more onerous was the obligation on them to prevent it, by sending out a proportionable force to meet them in time, which would have secured us against a junction of the French and Spanish squadrons. Could ministers say, that they were surprised? that the enemy had stolen upon them from Cadiz to Plymouth? By no means. The Spaniards, within and without that House, had been represented by ministers and their friends as tardy and sluggish. Could we not have learned their intention of joining the French fleet, and should not that junction have been prevented?

Our West India islands were left still, if possible, more naked and defenceless, and were secured or rather delivered up, by ministers to our enemies; for, in his opinion, there was very little difference between our surrendering our West India possessions, by a private or public treaty to France, and leaving them in such an uncovered, defenceless and unprotected state, as to render any species of resistance little short of insane temerity, and obstinate unavailing

vailing rashness. The prospect America would present, if brought forward, was so gloomy, that ministers had cautiously drawn a veil over it, to keep it from the public eye. In the Mediterranean our trade was annihilated, Gibraltar was besieged, and we had not been able hitherto to send it the least relief: in a word our affairs were in so calamitous a situation, that ministers, the authors of our misfortunes, were the first objects of our contempt and execration: and no man who did not wish or deserve to share in their punishment should offer himself a candidate for their friendship, or partake under their countenance and favour of the emoluments of office.

But of late years, a most dangerous doctrine had gone forth, and had been most sedulously and with all possible art and industry propagated, by the followers of Administration, and perhaps some of its members; though neither had the confidence to publicly avow it in that hour, which directly tended to overthrow the Constitution, and ought to be checked or instantly censured in the most positive terms, "that the King was his own Minister, his own Admiral in chief, his own General, his own Secretary, his own President of the council his own Financier. Thus his Majesty was made the shield behind which knavery, servility, and every species of native folly, treachery, and villainy might screen themselves from punishment. If an Admiral or a *first* Lord, or any other Lord of the admiralty, is blamed, he will say, "I but *obey* the orders of my Sovereign, he is his own minister, and in him is concentrated all the wisdom, skill, and experience of his humble substitute, and all those who act in subordinate situations;" so with the commander in chief, the Secretaries, President, and Financier.

The failure of every measure, is thus laid at the door of the Sovereign, who, according to both the letter and spirit of the constitution, can do no wrong, and the responsibility of the servants transferred to the personal and political character of the master. These were doctrines which afforded but a flimsy and wretched protection from punishment; for an impartial and uncorrupt Parliament would know *where* responsibility *ought* to rest, would fix it accordingly, and would direct it to the quarter where both justice, the constitution, and the laws, pointed, and whereat some future day, he predicted, it would be loudly and peremptorily demanded.

To oppose a dreadful confederacy, as announced from the throne though the same channel of authority, he was fully warranted in presuming, that we were left without any ally; otherwise, there would have been some notice taken in the speech, that negotiation had thrown some weight into the opposite scale. In former administrations, continental connexions had been necessary; at present they were exploded: as we affected to disregard the continent and our former friends there, the continent had learned by example, to disregard us; which he deemed to be one principal cause of our misfortunes. No alliance, no combination, no interference in our favour, either on lucrative or generous motives. The whole power of the House of Bourbon was collected, and directed against us. In former wars, we had allies who compelled France to *divide* her power, and send great part of her forces, the very flower of her troops, and the main strength of her kingdom, to the banks of the Rhine, the Weser, and the Danube; but our wise ministers, acting in their new system, had deprived us of that resource, which had never failed since the Revolution to baffle and defeat our enemies. If, in the year 1690, we had lost the dominion of the Channel, as had been so confidently asserted by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, we were not however forlorn, abandoned, and despised by the great continental powers of Europe; we were not deserted nor unpitied by all mankind. The United Provinces were embarked with us in the *same cause*, shared in our distresses, and contributed to our prosperity. The Emperor of Germany gave every countenance to the new establishment formed at the Revolution. The Princes of the Empire were in our interest, and Spain stood upon the most amicable terms with us. Reverse the picture, and observe the contrast; we have not now one friend from the confines of Siberia to the Straights of Gibraltar, nor from Norway to the Hellespont; and not only France to contend with, but France, Spain, and the greater part of Italy leagued against us, and almost every other power in Europe but two or three hostilely inclined, and those two or three *lukewarm* and *indifferent*.

Upon the whole he saw such a disinclination, almost approaching to aversion, in the continental powers to join us; under the present administration, he saw such evils as had already befallen us, and descried plainly many more, which would be the natural result or consequence of those already

in existence, which if not prevented by parliament would hereafter befall us, that, to save the kingdom from invincible destruction, he knew not of a more effectual way, than the consenting to remove the present ministry. He would therefore give his hearty concurrence to the amendment proposed by his noble friend.

Mr. Minchin. Mr. *Minchin* said he would not have risen but for the mention he had heard made of Plymouth. He had been there when the French had appeared before it, and so weak did he affirm the garrison to have been, so little able to make a resistance, that had the enemy landed their men they must have destroyed the town. "We would have met them, said he, with the spirit of Englishmen; but sure I am that to a man we must have perished." Our feelings were mortified to see one of our ships taken within sight of the port, and the French flag proudly waving, and challenging us to action to which we were unequal: our fleet skulked between the rocks for shelter, and in the night stole into the Channel, without daring to fire their signal guns, while those of the enemy were thundering in our ears. This was the afflicting state of Plymouth and our fleet; and to Providence, and Providence alone, he ascribed our preservation from a ruin which we ourselves were unable to avert.

Lord George Gordon.

Lord *George Gordon* rose next. He insisted that there was not common sense in the King's speech, and that it abounded with impropriety. His Majesty, said his Lordship, tells us that in consequence of our address he has ordered certain papers relative to Ireland to be laid before us; why not in consequence of addresses from Ireland? were Irish addresses to be disregarded? and was the Irish parliament unworthy of notice? The truth is, Sir, his Majesty's ministers are no less odious in Ireland than in England; the Irish deem themselves oppressed, and call their government tyranny. To prove this, Sir I need only read to you the opinions of some leading members in the Irish Commons. His Lordship then produced a news-paper, and read from it the debates of the Commons in Ireland on the first day of their meeting; and dwelt with particular emphasis on every sentence that conveyed a censure on administration. The grievances of Ireland, he said, were become so numerous and intolerable that the people were obliged at last to insist on having a free trade. But if this demand was to be complied with, and that they were to trade with every part of the Empire, he begged of the noble Lord in the

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blue ribbon would give him timely notice of it, that he might write down to Scotland to give his countrymen warning to establish an India company of their own.

In Scotland he declared the people were as ready to break with the minister as in Ireland. The indulgences given to papists had alarmed the whole country, and they were determined to guard against a people that were become such favourites in the eyes of the ministry. He did not speak his his own sentiments only; government should find one hundred and twenty thousand men at his back, who would avow and support them, and whose warmth of spirit was still greater than his was. They had sent petitions to the ministers of state, who had disregarded them; to the Lord Chancellor, to deliver to the Lords, who suppressed them; and to you, Mr. Speaker, who have incurred the displeasure of the people by not delivering them to the Commons. They have now printed their sentiments and resolutions on their grievances, and as soon as they are bound, says he, I am to deliver one of them to the King, and another to the Prince of Wales, that that they may learn from them upon what terms the Scotch will be governed by them.

The coast of Scotland being left naked and defenceless, the people of Dumfriesshire had petitioned for arms to defend themselves. To my certain knowledge, said his Lordship, Paul Jones might have destroyed Glasgow, Leith, Greenock, and Edinburgh, at the same time. The answer was mortifying, a positive refusal of the request was given. I will read you the letter, Mr. Speaker, said he from the secretary at war to the Duke of Queensberry and Lord Stormont, on the subject. Having read the letter, he darted a look at the secretary at war, and stretching out his arm, he suddenly exclaimed, and you, Charles Jenkinson, how dare you write such a letter! Robert Bruce would not have dared to write such a one: and yet the secretary of an Elector of Hanover, has had the presumption to do it: the royal family of Stuart had been banished for not attending to the voice of their people; and yet the Elector of Hanover is not afraid to disregard it. Sir Hugh Smithson Earl Percy [Duke of Northumberland] armed cap-a-pee, marches at the head of all the cheesemongers and grocers from Temple-Bar to Brentford, and the great Earl Douglas of Scotland is not to be intrusted with arms. The Scotch are irritated at this partiality; and in point of religion they are exasperated, as

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they are convinced in their own mind that the King is a papist.

He seemed inclined to proceed in the same manner, when the Speaker at last interrupted him. His Lordship then concluded with notice of a motion he intended to make.

Lord North. Lord North said, he rose in this stage of the debate, lest his silence should be interpreted as proceeding from a desire to shun the warm conflict so eagerly urged by the noble Lord who moved the amendment, and the two hon. gentlemen who followed on the same side. But for the reason just assigned, as he thought it proper to stand up so early in the evening, and was about to speak on a subject which affected himself so materially, being one of the counsellors whose removal was sought by the amendment proposed by the noble Lord. He trusted to the candour of the House, that under the circumstances described, it would not exact a rigid adherence to its orders, that of not permitting any member to speak twice to the same question, unless to explain or speak to particular facts, controverted, misapprehended, or misrepresented; but that the House, in regard of his peculiar situation, would indulge him with the liberty of rising a second time; a liberty which he by no means intended to avail himself of, unless something should arise in the course of the debate, on the other side of the House, that might make it necessary for him to reply to.

An indirect charge of treachery had been made against him, by the right hon. gentleman who spoke last; he meant as included among the other confidential servants of the Crown; and as well as he could recollect by more than one. This seemed of late a favourite topic with gentlemen in opposition, and from which they promised themselves perhaps to derive great advantage; but why did they not pursue their accusations, and follow them up with specific and defined proofs; and by so doing endeavour to fix the guilt and bring it home fairly and directly to its proper object, and compel the miscreant to undergo that fate which treachery deserves? An hon. gentleman, who spoke early [Mr. James Grenville] asked him what he would do when he should find himself deserted by his friends in Parliament? He was prepared to answer him; he would instantly retire; for whenever the majority of the House of Commons should disapprove of a minister's conduct, he must give way. Like a torrent their disapprobation, must, and ought, to sweep ministers before it. For God forbid exclaimed his Lordship, "that there should be a voice in the nation, stronger, louder, more peremptory

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peremptory or decisive, than that of Parliament. Whenever my accounting day shall come, and that day must come, I shall meet it without fear. There are laws for the protection of innocence, and if my accusers are not enemies to law, I am safe. My innocence will be my shield, and the laws will defend me."

If we had not as yet any allies, it was not to be attributed to his dislike of continental connections, it arose from the prevailing politics of other powers. If France had attacked any power on the continent, he would have had no objection to have interfered in continental affairs. The support of the balance of power would have called upon this country to succour the power attacked; and he made no doubt, but other powers would cheerfully take up arms for the same purpose; but at present it was not a continental power that was attacked; it was Great Britain, with whom the continental powers did not think themselves immediately connected as with their neighbours; and if they thought so, it was not his fault; he thought otherwise, and he was satisfied that they would shortly see their error, and interpose to check the ambition of the House of Bourbon.

The vast superiority of the enemy was not imputable to him, or those who advised his Majesty, but to other powers; for when the whole House of Bourbon was suffered to collect this force unmolested, or undisturbed, and to bring it to bear upon this country, it was impossible for Great Britain to prevent them from out-numbering us in ships; and yet, notwithstanding his vast superiority, when he looked into and considered the history of the last campaign, he found that disgrace was theirs not ours. They had fitted out a formidable armament; they appeared upon our coasts, it is true; they talked big, threatened a great deal, did nothing and retired. It should be remembered that the enemy confessed themselves to be acting on the offensive, we were as professedly acting on the defensive. They came with a declared intention to invade, we to resist such an attempt; they were therefore foiled, for they had not dared, even to make the attempt. Their immense armaments paraded, and paraded to no purpose; and their millions were spent in vain. Had they landed, and indeed he almost wished they had, their reception, he was confident, would be such, as would add to their disgrace; and would have convinced them, that a British militia had spirit enough to defend their country, and repel the invaders.

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Some of the gentlemen on the opposite benches, were willing to attribute the protection of our trade, solely to Providence, without allowing any merit either to administration, or the commander of the western Squadron; but it required no great share of sagacity, to see, and they ought to have been ingenuous enough to confess, that with thirty seven or forty sail of the line, to amuse, fix the attention, and keep in continual motion, a fleet of sixty-six, required more than common abilities; and was most salutary in its effects, as it kept together an immense armament, which if sent upon different services, directed to specific operations in the western world or elsewhere, would probably have destroyed our trade and commerce, and disrobed us of some of our most valuable possessions. For this signal service, the admiral deserved no less the admiration, than the applause of his countrymen. To decline an engagement, when he knew a reinforcement was just ready to join him, and when the enemy was so much his superior in point of number, was the effect of prudence and eminent skill in his profession; to have accepted a challenge, would have been the extreme of rash valour. To draw the enemy up the Channel, where our fleet might have engaged with less disadvantage, was a measure which prudence suggested, and which superior judgment alone could have executed. The enemy did not think proper to come to an action up the Channel, or venture far eastward. Had Sir Charles Hardy known then, as well as now, the internal state of their fleet, he would have wished and earnestly sought an engagement; and from the health, spirit, activity, and superior naval skill on our part, his Lordship confessed, he would not have felt the least anxiety or alarm for the event of such a conflict.

It was asked why the junction of the French and Spanish fleets was not prevented? He acknowledged, that such a prevention, if practicable, would have been a very desirable point gained; but he had every reason to believe, it was not in our power. He would not say, that ministers had not thought of it, had not intended it; but the French perceiving our intention, took the resolution of putting to sea while we were preparing; to slip out of Brest unprepared, and sailed for Cadiz. That Mons. D'Orvilliers was not prepared, appeared very clearly, by the sudden return of some of his ships to Brest, which were unable to keep the sea.

Our preparations were certainly in much greater forwardness than those of France; and had the French remained in port till they should have been really fit for service, we would
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most assuredly have prevented the junction of the French and Spanish squadrons. If we did not imitate them in proceeding to sea in an unprepared state, the reasons were obvious. The Spaniards were well equipped, our all depended on our fleet, and we were therefore obliged to be cautious.

When he reflected on our present situation, he declared it did not appear to him, in so lamentable a light, as to the hon. gentleman, who spoke on that side of the question. We were certainly in a much better posture of defence now, than when Spain declared against us. Our fleet was much more numerous, and by the next spring, would be still more so. Our ships were admirably equipped, manned, and officered; and though he did not like to encourage gentlemen to be too sanguine in their expectations, yet he was free to confess, that he entertained strong hopes of a brilliant campaign the next spring.

With respect to Plymouth, it certainly challenged the most serious attention of the minister; it was of the utmost consequence to the nation, he was ready to acknowledge; but he trusted that the House would not suppose him and the rest of the King's servants, so remiss in their duty, as to leave it in the defenceless state in which it had been described by an hon. gentleman who spoke lately [Mr. Minchin]; care had been taken to reinforce the garrison with two additional regiments; and if more were not sent, it was because government were satisfied, that Mons. D'Orvilliers, did not intend a debarkation at the time; he only meant to cover it, and occupy that part of the Channel, while the transports with the troops were landing on some other part of the coast; but were it not so, D'Orvilliers it was plain, obeyed his orders, and had they been otherwise, Plymouth could be easily reinforced. Since the appearance of the enemy off that place, every precaution had been taken, that was necessary to put it into a state, which now enables it to bid defiance to the united efforts of the House of Bourbon.

Our situation, he was happy and confident to repeat, was much more secure and respectable, than it was at the same time last year; our fleet was much stronger, and likely to be considerably augmented, in the course of the winter and commencement of the spring; in a word, we were so well equipped, that no power in Europe need hesitate or be afraid to make a common cause with us.

As to Ireland, he observed, that if Ireland was distressed, and he heard it was, it was certainly entitled to relief. Eng-
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land no doubt, would grant her every thing that could be given without injuring herself, and Ireland surely could not with justice, ask more. A noble Lord [Lord George Gordon] had read the speeches of some particular members in the Irish House of Commons, to prove that the policy of administration respecting Ireland, was stamped with tyranny. The gentlemen whose speeches were thus alluded to, could not have in view the present administration; for Ireland had received more benefit from them, than from any other, for forty years preceding. Bounties were given on the importation of flax-seed into that kingdom; on the exportation of linen; the culture of hemp and tobacco; encouragement was given to the fisheries in that kingdom, her plantation trade was enlarged, and many other favours and national benefits marked the conduct of the present administration towards that kingdom; the complaints of Ireland, were directed not against the present servants of the Crown; but against the constitution of this country; for the great source of their complaints was, the restraint laid on their trade in the reign of Charles II. and William III. Ireland, as far as his voice went, should have what was reasonable, and unless there were some latent humours, some secret measures, urged by the emissaries from the enemies of both kingdoms, Ireland would be satisfied: she ought to be convinced, that England could much better subsist without her, than she could without England; that her dependence on England, was to her own advantage, and that if she wished to shake it off; it would indeed be to the injury of England; but would finally terminate in the destruction of Ireland. He had no dread however, on that account. He was sure, that ninety-nine out of an hundred, aye, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand, were totally averse to any violent measures, which might involve in them consequences of local resistance or civil confusion; and he retained not the most remote suspicion or doubt, of the sisterly affection of both countries towards each other; and as to the disposition of the people of Scotland, the noble Lord, had been mistaken in his opinion concerning it; for they had given too many proofs of their loyalty and affection, and their reverence and obedience to the laws, to give cause for so ill-founded an imputation.

The amendment certainly contained no language that was unparliamentary. It was the duty of Parliament to cause ministers to be removed, but justice required, that proof should be first made of their delinquency. To remove the servants of the Crown, without assigning any cause for it, or attributing to them without a trial, what on trial would be found not imputable to them, would be unjust and unprecedented.

dented. Therefore, though he admitted to the fullest extent the right of the House to address the throne for a removal of ministers, as there was nothing specifically charged in the amendment, he certainly would not vote for it; and as it reflected a censure upon him, as included in the general description of praying for new counsels and new counsellors, the House, he was sure, would not be surprised that he did not support it.

Mr. *Minchin* begged to say a few words in explanation, and in confirmation of what he had first asserted; for notwithstanding the decisive tone and confident manner, in which the noble Lord in the blue ribbon had contradicted him, relative to the strength of Plymouth and its state of defence, though when the combined fleets appeared before that town, he could bring ten thousand witnesses to prove the contrary; and that if the enemy had only detached a single seventy-four-gun ship against it, they could have reduced its arsenal to ashes, or landed a force to the westward, to take possession of the heights, in which event, similar consequences would have followed.

Admiral *Keppel* rose, he said, with indignation to reprobate the noble Lord's assertions, in the blue ribbon, respecting the protection given to our trade by the fleet under the command of Sir Charles Hardy. They were false, they were impossibilities he affirmed, in every particular, and he was ready to prove it, if called upon. The language of the noble Lord, was not the language of a seaman, or of any person who conversed with seamen. No seaman could bear to listen to it, without giving it the most unreserved and unqualified contradiction.

The reasoning, arguments, and assertions of the noble Lord, were those of a landman; and he made no scruple to say, that that landman, was the Earl of Sandwich. If it was true, in any degree, the honourable admiral whose name had been mentioned, must confess that his forty years experience had brought him no information and but little professional knowledge.

If the enemy had not succeeded in their designs, their failing to effect their purposes, could not be attributed to the operations of our fleet. Had M. D'Orvilliers been impeded by it, in his approach to Plymouth? The enemy, it was true, effected no landing there, but was it not equally true, that during the time they lay before it, the wind was never far enough to the eastward, to give them an opportunity to prudently make the attempt; and was not their departure entirely owing to the elements, which forced them out of the Channel to sea, the same wind, which was unfavourable to their working

working up higher in the Channel, when encreased forced them out of it, in defiance of their utmost efforts.

As to the safe arrival of our trade, could our fleet derive any merit from that fortunate circumstance, when it was beyond a possibility of doubt, that the whole of it, returning from the East and West-Indies might have been intercepted by so small a force, as two ships of the line? Had not that strong easterly wind operated by the permission of Providence, in our favour, must not the large transports which arrived so immediately after the departure of the enemy, have fallen into their hands, to the disgrace of government, and the almost irreparable loss of the nation? What then had we to thank but Providence for the salvation of our trade, and the safety of the town, docks and naval arsenals of Plymouth? inferior as our fleet must have been to the squadrons of France and Spain united, it was the more incumbent on ministers to prevent their junction. How came it then, that our fleet was suffered to remain peaceably in Torbay, while that junction was effecting, while a single effort was not made to defeat so alarming an event-taking place? That instance of neglect alone, had furnished sufficient ground, and that of the most positive and direct nature against administration, and unconnected with any other part of their conduct, justified to the conviction of the meanest or most enlightened understanding, the propriety, nay the necessity, of agreeing to the amendment proposed by his noble friend. The fate of the empire seemed to turn on the single circumstance of dividing the naval force of the enemy; yet in that most critical and tremendous moment no active effort was made, no, not even so much as an attempt. The torpor of the ministry encreased in proportion as our danger augmented, and demanded double, nay, ten times over, their attention and utmost assiduities.

The noble Lord in the blue ribbon, with his wonted ingenuity, dexterity and address, had defended the propriety of the flight of a British fleet from an insulting foe, in the sight of our own coasts, for certainly such it was; but if the word was harsh, he would call it a retreat! The ground on which, his Lordship justified that new and disgraceful event, was, that Sir Charles Hardy returned for a reinforcement; a miserable justification indeed! What did this expected mighty reinforcement consist of? The Arrogant, one of Sir Edward Hawke's rotten ships, and the Blenheim, whose bottom was so foul, that she had been obliged to go into dock to undergo a thorough repair. This was the paltry reinforcement, to

obtain

obtain which, a British fleet was ordered to run from the enemy, offering them battle on their own coasts. For this, the courage of our seamen, and the spirit and professional honour and dignity of our officers, were to be wounded and damped. Even with an inferior fleet, something might have been done, and if nothing had been gained by it; yet nothing would have been lost. But what on the other hand, can compensate the loss of national glory, which we have sustained by the disgraceful flight of our fleet?

He declared himself totally unacquainted with the orders given to Sir Charles Hardy; he fixed no blame, nor imputed no defect in point of skill, courage, or fidelity to that gentleman. Very possibly that veteran seaman was justified in his conduct, from the tenor of his instructions. But ill informed, or rather totally in the dark concerning the honourable admiral's motive, he was obliged to frame his opinion on appearances, such as they might present themselves to him, or any other professional man: in that point of view, all he could fairly add on the subject was, that he still remained unable to account for Sir Charles's going to sea a second time, under the direction of men who could, who dared to compel him to the necessity, the humiliating and mortifying necessity, of running away. Had he been in the situation Sir Charles Hardy was, instead of taking the command again, he would have given ministers this answer: "I will never run away to oblige you again!"

To give the full completion to the foolishness and ignorance of administration, the fleet, he observed, was kept at sea at this dangerous season of the year, when it run the risk of being dispersed and shattered by storms, and to answer no purpose but that of an empty parade, in the language of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, while the enemy had been laid up for some weeks safe in port, preparing perhaps already with all possible industry and dispatch, for the next campaign.

If we were not able to meet the enemy this year, he asked how much better we should be to do so at the commencement of the ensuing? The French, he could inform the noble Lord, would have, at least, eight ships of the line next spring more than they had at the close of the campaign; and the Spaniards four; so that the combined fleets would have, at the most moderate computation, an augmentation of twelve ships, some of them of the first magnitude and dimensions, and the remainder seventy and seventy fours, of the largest sized third rates; whilst our augmentation would

not amount to half that number ; and it was a great doubt with him, that those at present unfit for real service would fully balance those bringing forward.

He again took a retrospective view of the events of the last campaign, with sorrow ; and forward to the next, with doubt, solicitude, suspense, and apprehension, for the consequences which he feared would follow ; and as our only means of salvation, he would vote for the removal of those weak or wicked counsellors, who had led us imperceptibly, and by degrees, to our present state of calamity, humiliation and national distress.

Ld. North.

Lord North rose just to inform the House, that the fleet could not be dispersed or damaged by storms ; for it was already arrived in safety at Spithead.

Mr. Fox.

Mr. Fox next rose, he said, to express his astonishment at the paradoxical mode of reasoning adopted by an honourable gentleman [Mr. Adam] who introduced his speech, with informing the House on which side he intended to vote when the House should come to a division, namely, that of giving it in favour of administration. The motives that induced that honourable gentleman to change sides, were rather curious, and of the first impression. At the beginning of the last session of Parliament he thought the ministers wrong, but the operations of the last campaign had taught him to think that ministers were right ; or in other words, that having once thought ill of them, a line of conduct, still more disgraceful, more infamous, more destructive and ruinous, had at once done away the bad impressions their less humiliating and mischievous conduct challenged, and determined him to support them ! This, he would be bold to say, was soaring to the very summit of political paradox, and parliamentary enigma. The honourable gentleman had said, that there were men in administration who were possessed of great abilities, and enjoyed the confidence of both their sovereign and their country. Where was he to seek for them ? Would the honourable gentleman be so kind to direct his steps, in order to lead him, and enlighten his researches ? Was he to look for them at the head of the army ? There he would find an officer, who, he was certain, had entirely lost the confidence of the whole body over whose interests and immediate government he had been raised, for the apparent purpose of protecting and regulating, and that by a partial distribution of favours, military rank, and the refusing military merit its just and dear-bought reward ; because scarce an instance had happened, since on an unfortunate, ill-omened day, his

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Lordship was appointed commander in chief, in which he did not furnish repeated proofs, that military rewards were snatched from the well-entitled veteran; and conferred on those, who had no other recommendation to his notice than an influence, which he should, as the father and protector of the army, have set his face against, in the most unreserved and direct manner. Was it in the secretary of state's office, he was to search? There, perhaps, he should find a man, whose knowledge of foreign courts and interests might render him an able negotiator. There again he should be disappointed; for no such person was to be found in that office. Was it at the treasury or admiralty boards his enquiries were to meet with the satisfaction sought? Alas! he had little reason to look for success at either. After a fruitless search through all the departments of the state, the honourable gentleman had led him to the court of chancery. There, indeed, he acknowledged a noble Lord sat, of the first abilities, who did infinite honour to his bench; his Lordship was in full possession of public confidence, but it was a confidence in the chancellor, in the noble Lord's professional abilities, not as a minister; for the people did not suppose that his station, his habits or the duties of his office, allowed him much time to turn his attention to the political interests of the nation, or fitted him for the task, though his mind had been less occupied.

The honourable gentleman had taken an admirable method of commending administration, by saying, that there were men more incapable among those who aspired to their places. He did not know how ministers would receive this awkward and paradoxical compliment, but he knew that if he was a minister, and that a man should come to him and say, "Sir, I cannot defend you on the ground of your own conduct, it is so replete with blunders, absurdities, and inconsistencies, that all my abilities cannot even palliate them; but, Sir, I will tell you what I can do to serve you: I will inform the world, that the men who oppose you are more ignorant, more inconsistent, more infamous and disgraceful than yourself." On hearing such an address, for his part, he would instantly reply, "Begone! begone, wretch! who delightest in libelling mankind, confounding virtue and vice, and insulting the man whom you pretend to defend, by saying to his face, that he certainly is infamous, but that there are others still more so."

Some gentlemen have been pointed out in the general invective alluded to, and high as his opinion of their abilities was, he believed, it was not in their power to save their country at present, at least without an absolute, free, and confidential change of system; of measures as well as men; bottomed on the full and unreserved confidence of the sovereign on one side, and very assistance which such a constitutional confidence could give; nay he believed that if even the great Earl of Chatham were alive, a man in whom the people believed to reside a *quoddam divinum*, he would be found unequal to the task of saving, of restoring, the last glory and dignity of the British empire, if the present ruinous system were not first totally done away, and the very seeds of it eradicated and exterminated. The words of the amendment were taken, he said, from his Lordship when he first heard his opinion on the necessity of a real change, a change that would effectually operate to bring about the purposes for which it was designed; a change of system, without palliatives. He confessed he did not then clearly understand the noble Lord's meaning, but he had been since fatally convinced of its true import, which strengthened the former opinion he entertained of that great man's political penetration and transcendent abilities. He saw very early indeed, in the present reign, the plan of government which had been laid down and since invariably pursued in every department; it was not the mere rumour of the streets that the King was his own minister; the fatal truth was evident, and had made itself visible in every circumstance of the war carried on against America and the West Indies. There was not the least intelligence in the West Indies perceptible between the King's officers in the most kindred departments; had not all such intelligence been destroyed by an invisible cabinet influence; could it ever have happened that there should be in one of our lately captured islands 150 pieces of ordnance, and only forty men to work them? Could there have been in one place cannon without balls, and in another balls without cannon? in short, could mere ignorance in ministers produce of itself so many complicated blunders as the last seven years have furnished, to render the present reign the most disgraceful period in the annals of this country?

He then asked, "what was become of the American war?" that war which had cost this nation so many millions, and so much blood shed from our brave countrymen!—Was it too trifling a subject to challenge any part of his Majesty's

Majesty's attention or to have the least notice taken of it in the speech from the throne?—or was it totally extinct and given to oblivion? The American war was now it seems treated with the same silence in his Majesty's speech as he would treat the war of ancient Troy, with which we had nothing to do. But he wished ministry would speak out and say whether the American, like the Trojan war was totally past, and no longer to be remembered in that House? If that was their determination, where was the British army under Sir Henry Clinton? why were our brave countrymen to be kept in a state of disgusting inactivity where no war was to be carried on. If there was no American war in fact existing, except in the swelled catalogue of our public accounts, why was an army of sixty thousand men suffered to moulder away at New-York, and be the painful witnesses of the enemy's unrepelled attacks? to see their near posts carried by the enemy without an effort on their part to preserve them? If it was true that General Clinton had an army of Americans only, who exceeded the number of Washington's whole force, how was this inactivity to be accounted for?

He next took a short review of the naval and military operations in the West-Indies. He displayed the weakness of administration in sending out 3500 men with Admiral Arbuthnot, to reinforce an inactive army, already sufficiently numerous, if they were themselves to be believed, when with that force our islands, now in possession of the enemy, might have bid defiance to the descent of Count D'Estaing. He gave praise most liberally to that part of the British fleet which engaged the Count; but inveighed strongly against the authors of the unfortunate circumstance respecting the powder, by which our seamen saw their balls fall harmless into the water short of the enemy, whilst our ships received the greatest damage at the same time from their shot. He expatiated very powerfully upon the neglects by which our coasts and docks were exposed to danger during the late alarms of invasion; and made many severe comments upon the operations of the navy on that occasion; particularly on the dishonourable circumstance of their flight from an enemy, superior to them indeed, but which became so, by the shameful folly of administration, in not preventing the junction of the fleets of Bourbon.

The minister had ventured to assert, that we were now in a better state than we were in at the close of the last session. And how does he prove his assertion says the hon.

member?

member? "the enemy intended to invade us and they have not done it." [At the same time by the bye, the noble Lord had expressed his wishes, that they had landed.] Now the only better prospect the noble Lord has in view for his country next spring (for he allows that the enemy persevere in their design of an invasion) is, that they may again attempt and happily that they may then be able to effect their purpose. If so, that this year we were in more danger because the enemy did not land. The next year we shall be in less danger, because they probably may be more successful, and actually effectuate a landing.

He then adverted to the management, or rather mismanagement of the army; mentioning the general dissatisfaction that prevailed amongst the officers, on account of the mode of promotion in the new levies. They did not murmur at little partialities shewn to a Rutland or a Harrington; the usage of the army suffered some little deviation from the strict rules of promotion in favour of such men, and to attach them to the service; but when officers of long service are told by a secretary at war, "You cannot have this or that promotion, because you are in the army; but it may be given to such or such a person, because he never was in the army," who can wonder at their universal disgust? "A very worthy friend of mine," said he, "[Lieutenant Colonel Campbel] being under orders to go to Jamaica, applied for the rank of colonel upon that service, but was answered, that it could not be granted to him; but it was granted to Lord such a one." "Very true, but he never had any rank before, and he will only hold it during the war." The reasoning deducible from this answer is not incurious; and the conclusion is most worthy of remark.

Says the secretary at war, he that never served before, and is presumed to be ignorant of the military profession, shall command you that are skilled in the art, during the war, when military abilities are so essentially necessary in command; but make yourself easy about that, for when the war is over, and military skill is become less necessary, you shall command him. The absurdity of this reasoning is only to be equalled by the ingenious finessè which has been introduced by somebody, to obviate the difficulty with respect to officers on half-pay, who consent to a temporary forfeiture of a lieutenant's rank on the old establishment, in order to obtain a company in one of the new regiments. The officer subscribes a paper, by which he engages to give up his rank as a lieutenant for ever; and the commander in chief signs a deservance

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at the bottom of it, by which he engages that the officer shall be restored to his rank at the end of the war!

He concluded this subject by challenging the commander in chief or the secretary at war to say, whether either of them or whether any one was responsible for the army department.

It was asserted in the speech from the throne, that the nation had to contend with one of the most dangerous confederacies that ever was formed against the crown and people of Great Britain; and in so perilous a moment the minister avowed that government had not a single ally to look to for assistance. But that was not the fault of administration; it was owing to the ingratitude of the European power. All America had revolted from us; but that was not the fault of administration; it was the disloyalty of the colonists. We had lost a considerable part of our West India possessions; but that was not owing to the indolence of ministry; it was owing to the activity of D'Estaing, who took them from us! Ireland was in a tumult, and Scotland began to grumble; but our immaculate ministers were still without blame; the Scotch and Irish were themselves the causes of their own disturbances. This was another mode of reasoning with which ministers and their advocates insulted the understanding of parliament.

The noble Lord in the blue ribbon had disclaimed the doctrine held out by the followers of administration, relative to the King's being his own minister, but yet it was most certain that such a doctrine was daily dispersed by his followers, probably with an intention of paying their court to him, by propagating opinions the most disagreeable to their patron! The doctrine however was in itself highly dangerous to the constitution, as it tended to take responsibility from the shoulders of the ministers and place it on a personage who could do no wrong, and who could not be called to account. However, he would observe, that though, in general, the evils of a reign are attributed to the wicked counsels of an abandoned ministry; yet, when these evils reach to a certain height, ministers are forgot, and the prince alone is punished. Thus it was with the royal house of Stuart, Charles and his son James had both wicked ministers, to whom, no doubt, the errors of their reigns ought to be chiefly ascribed; and yet they themselves were punished, the one by the loss of life, the other of his crown. This should be a lesson to sovereigns, and teach them to check their ministers, and not suffer themselves to be blindly led by them, as they themselves may, for
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their ministers, bear the whole weight of their people's indignation.

There was not, he observed, in the whole history of this country, a period that resembled the present, except the reign of the unfortunate Henry VI. His family, like that of his present Majesty, did not claim the crown as their hereditary right; it was by revolutions they both obtained it. Henry was an amiable and pious prince, so is his present Majesty: Henry was the son of the most renowned monarch that had ever sat upon our throne; George was the grandson of a hero: Henry lost all his father's conquests, and all his hereditary provinces in France: George has already seen the conquests of his grandfather wrested from him in the West Indies, and his hereditary provinces of America erected into an empire, that disclaimed all connection.

His Majesty had set out in life with the brightest prospects that a young man could have wished for: possessed of immense dominions, and the warmest affections of his people, his accession to the crown was completely flattering both to himself and his subjects. How sadly was the scene reversed! his empire dismembered, his councils distracted, and his people falling off in their fondness for his person. He said he only spoke within doors the language that was held without: the people were beginning to murmur, and their patience was not unlimited: they would at last do themselves justice; there certainly would be insurrections; and though it was impossible that the calamities that would attend them could be justified, or compensated by any good that could be obtained by them, yet they certainly would take place.

It was not a secret to that House, that the present Sovereign's claim to the throne of this country was founded only upon the delinquency of the Stuart family; a circumstance, which should never be one moment out of his Majesty's recollection. It was true, indeed, that the unfortunate race of that name, was universally detested in this country, and therefore his Majesty had little to fear from their pretensions: but he should ever remember that it was the conduct of wicked and ignorant ministers that excited that detestation for them. If there was at this day one of that unfortunate house remaining, what a scope for upbraidings and reproofs could he not find in the present reign! Could he not say, "You have banished my ancestor from the throne, and barred the sceptre from all his progeny for the misconduct of his ministers, and yet the ministers of the present

present reign are ten times more wicked and more ignorant than those were, and whilst you all agree in giving to your present Sovereign the title of best of princes, his ministers have rendered his reign beyond any degree of comparison, the most infamous that ever disgraced this nation. The minister, though with such a load of national censure and national calamity on his head, has the hardiness to boast of his innocence; but it is not a conscious rectitude of mind that could excuse a minister from criminality. What he calls innocence may be another name for ignorance, and ignorance in a minister is a crime of the first magnitude. But the wide ruin that the counsels of administration had spread through this great empire, and the miserable state to which they have reduced it in the short space in which the present parliament had been sitting, was so far beyond the natural effects of mere ignorance, that he could not help adopting the opinion of his honourable friend Mr. T. Townshend, that there was treachery at the bottom of the national councils. His Lordship might flatter himself as much as he pleased in the protection of a majority, or in the security of the law; but when a nation was reduced to such a state of wretchedness and distraction that the laws could afford the people no relief, they would afford a minister who had caused the evil but little protection. What the law of the land could not do, the law of nature would accomplish; the people would inevitably take up arms, and the first characters in the kingdom would be seen in their ranks!

After drawing a picture of the narrow and impolitic system of the present reign, and contrasting it with the freedom and glory of this country in the reign of our great deliverer, the immortal William III. he turned his observations to the state of Ireland, which he said at present afforded one of the most critical situations, in which the two kingdoms ever stood with respect to each other. Every evil that threatened us from that quarter he imputed directly to the bad policy of administration last session. He did not mean then to offer any opinion upon what steps were proper to be taken in such a crisis. Circumstances were arrived at that nice point of delicacy, that even the power of deliberation was almost taken away from that House. The situation of affairs was so very delicate, that it was not easy for members to treat the subject in a becoming manner. They were almost as effectually barred from giving a free opinion on the

case, as the members of the Irish house, who had the bayonet at their breast, and were sworn by compulsion to vote as the people dictated. But as he would not deliver his opinion in that House, neither should any man know from him then what he thought should be done; he would venture to point out three lines of conduct, one of which he was certain must be adopted. England must resist altogether the demands of Ireland, or she must grant them in part or in the whole. If administration intended to resist their demands, he counselled them for the sake of mercy to do so instantly, and with every possible effort of their force: if they meant to grant the whole of their demands, he, earnestly advised them to do it without hesitation; although he could not but say, that even their readiest compliance would not now be considered as a concession; the refusal of their more reasonable requests in the late session, and the loud voice now raised in that country, would sufficiently mark it with the stamp of necessity.

If they should deem it proper to grant their demands only in part, he asked if they thought Ireland would now be content with what she asked last sessions, and which was then fatally denied to her? As he believed every man in that House would answer that question in the negative, he desired administration would draw from it this lesson, not to adopt the same little line of conduct that they had pursued with respect to America, and not deny in one session what they offer with additions the year following, yet still continuing to make little bargains until they have nothing left to bargain for. He then appealed to the House upon the propriety of their voting an address of thanks to his Majesty for his "attention to the state of his loyal and faithful kingdom of Ireland," and challenged ministry to point out a single instance in which that attention had been manifested. The noble Lord at the head of the Treasury could not surely be in earnest when he declared that the American war had nothing to do with the affairs of Ireland! Did not that ill-fated project appear most conspicuous in every circumstance of the present condition of that kingdom?—What stripped Ireland of her troops? Was it not the American war?—What brought on the hostilities of France and put Ireland in fear of an invasion? Was it not the American war?—What gave Ireland the opportunity of establishing a powerful and illegal army? Certainly the American war!

When he called the associated forces an illegal army, he

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did not mean to cast any odium upon the associations. He was equally ready to acknowledge the necessity and the merit of the plan: but it was the accursed American war that made that measure necessary, and rendered illegality meritorious!

If he might be allowed to hazard a conjecture upon the determinations of government with respect to Ireland, he thought it might be fair to believe, that they were disposed to make large concessions. The appointment announced that day, of the Earl of Hillsborough to be one of his Majesty's secretaries of state, was the ground of this opinion. It was but lately that his Lordship had communicated the thanks of the Irish Parliament to their associated companies; and it was generally said, that his Lordship had accepted the office upon the royal promise, that Ireland should have an equal trade. How a certain learned member [the Attorney General] could bring himself to support the man whom he had once menaced with an impeachment, he could not easily divine. He was equally at a loss to assign any reason for the supernumerary appointment of another noble Earl [Carlisle] to the board of trade. There appeared no reason for increasing the number of commissioners at that board, at a time when the object of its business was not only decreased, but almost totally lost, except the most prodigal profusion of the public money. At the same time he thought it his duty to say, that he entertained a very great respect for that young nobleman's private character, though he considered his public abilities much too highly rated for his years and experience. He remarked how depraved indeed that administration must be, when those who had supported them through so many dirty measures, were ashamed to associate with them any longer, and made room for the changes which had happened on that day! But it was not by changes of that sort that the nation could be relieved and its consumptive constitution restored. Such changes were but palliatives, and nothing but an implicit compliance with the amendment then under consideration could save us from the hastening ruin: restore the empire to prosperity, and add grandeur to the Prince on the throne, by making him the happy Sovereign of a free and affectionate people!

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland*, in reply to Mr. Fox, declared a total ignorance whether the honourable gentleman's accusations of the ministry were or were not well

Lord Advocate of Scotland.

founded. The amendment moved by the noble Lord early in the day was open and direct, though it contained nothing specific. He was, however, uninformed of many of the facts so warmly urged, which he presumed were the real or ideal facts, on which the noble Lord and his friends wished to support it. He presumed, he stood in the same predicament with many gentlemen, who, like him, had spent part of the summer and autumn in the country, far distant from the capital; and who were consequently unable, like him, to decide with justice upon the great variety of complicated facts, which were maintained with so much confidence in support of the amendment. He had a pre-sentiment, that such efforts would be made to impede government, and embarrass his Majesty's servants, in conducting the business of the nation at so early a period in the session, and he might add, a very improper period. With an attention to what might happen, though he thought it improbable, contrary to his customary conduct at this season of the year, he had turned his back upon his professional avocations, to give his sentiments on the earliest measures of Parliament: but without any fearful apprehensions for the King's servants; because, though he did not know it, he had every reason to believe, that they would be able to meet Parliament with confidence and tranquility of mind, arising from a consciousness of having discharged their duty with fidelity and zeal, and ride out the storm in safety, in the midst of perils of a very various and complicated nature.

He saw, he said, then before him, two propositions; one of them plain, direct, clear, applicable, and uncontradicted in any part; the other, irrelative, complicated, unsupported, unexplained, and inexplicable in every part. By the first, he was called upon to vote for an address, which every side of the House, and every contending party implicitly acknowledged, was perfectly suited to the existing circumstances of the times. It, indeed, might be reduced into an extreme narrow compass; for it imported this simple alternative, Will, or will not, the people of Great Britain unite as one man, on the principle of self-defence, in the most vigorous exertions, to protect their lives, liberties, property, and constitution, against the ambitious and treacherous confederacy of their powerful and inveterate enemies? This being the plain ground which presented itself, with respect to the first proposition, it naturally led him to enquire, whether

ther the amendment was, or was not, so immediately relative to the apparent object held out in the address, that the two should come under discussion at the same time? He held, that no such necessity existed. The first proposition, in which both sides agreed, could not affect, much less impede or destroy, subsequent enquiry; or if censure or punishment should appear to be due, which he presumed was the object pointed to in the other proposition contained in the amendment, so laconically couched in the quaint terms of new counsels and new counsellors, which in this stage of the business, he could not help observing, had little more than hearsay, presumption, and declamation to support it; nor a tittle of evidence, or shadow of proof; not a single fact had been adduced, at least, was offered, by the friends of the amendment in its support.

Much, indeed, had been said about conversations held in particular places not named; by particular people not known; and the vague, extravagant, and unascertained language, collected in the streets and coffee-houses, or fabricated for particular purposes, by the Lord knows whom, and the Lord knows where. But was there even a colour of authenticity mixed with those strange stories and improbable anecdotes, sufficient to induce the most greedily credulous, to put confidence in such suggestions, much less to justify Parliament in coming blindly and uninformed to so rash and hasty a conclusion, as that of deciding on the merits or demerits of his Majesty's confidential servants, and constitutional advisers, without exception, or the least discrimination of any kind? For his part, no such conversations had ever reached his ear, through any channel, either directly or indirectly. He knew of no man in a responsible office who held the language which had been so confidently ascribed to the members of the cabinet, either in public or private, such as, that the King was his own minister, and that they held themselves totally irresponsible in the several departments over which they presided.

Upon whom the responsibility of the army department lay, he would not pretend to say: but he could, he believed, venture to promise for his right honourable friend, the secretary at war, that he would, before the House came to a division, explain how that matter stood, both respecting the nature of his own particular office, and in what manner it was connected with the supreme command, to the full satisfaction of the House.

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The noble Lord in the blue ribbon had already disclaimed any knowledge of the matter, or having the least idea of the insinuation thrown out; and he believed, nay he had little doubt, but it would be as strongly reprobated by every other member of administration who enjoyed any office under government, which the constitution held to be a responsible one.

As to the affairs of Ireland, he did not consider them as the honourable member [Mr. Fox] did, to be of a nature and tendency so peculiarly critical and alarming, that any species of delicacy or over-strained reserve, should deter honourable members from giving a fair, direct, and unqualified opinion concerning them. If such ideas prevailed with some gentlemen, he assured the House, that nothing of the kind had taken possession of his mind. He came into that House, in order to deliver his opinion upon matters as they struck him, and he never wished to conceal his sentiments when he thought it necessary, or a part of his duty to divulge them.

Ireland was known to be in great, and, he believed, in imminent distress, and should, in his opinion, become an object of immediate and effectual relief; that relief too must in its nature be liberal. The age was liberal, and a liberality, and unrestrained or at least an unclogged system of commerce, was of its very essence. England, he was certain, would readily grant Ireland, whatever the latter could reasonably or equitably expect. Ireland, he was equally certain, would ask or demand nothing from England, which it would be improper for her to grant.

He then turned his attention to some of the facts which he observed had been so confidently averred and insisted upon by several gentlemen on the opposite benches. In contradiction to the loose and indefinite charges made against administration, relative to the naval operations of the last summer campaign, he would venture to say, though he was a landman [alluding to a passage in Admiral Keppel's speech] that the consequences produced by the operations of our grand fleet in the Channel, under Sir Charles Hardy, in the hour of intended conquest and invasion, were salutary in the highest degree, brought security to our trade, tranquility to the minds of the people, and filled the enemy with disappointment, and the people of France with discontent. What greater exertion could be imagined, or what effect could exertion produce more than that which was exhibited by the navy of England, under the command of that brave, skillful, and experienced

perienced seaman, Sir Charles Hardy? Have we not seen that veteran admiral, with a fleet of thirty-seven or thirty-eight sail of the line, keep sixty-six sail of the enemy collected together for several months, and occupy their whole time, and by that means divert that enormous force from other operations, which might, had the combined fleet not been thus amused, have proved fatal to some of our distant dependencies? Our trade came home under convoy from every quarter of the world. Did we not, by the vigorous exertions of so inferior a fleet, prevent every hostile operation of the combined squadron, and defeat their grand and boasted purposes of an invasion? While such effectual efforts had been making for the home defence, administration were not neglectful of that of our West-India islands, and other possessions in that part of the world, as had been suggested, nay, indeed, asserted in direct terms, by the friends of the amendment. Care had been taken to send out a fleet for their protection, superior to that of the enemy in those parts: but in the moment that the commander in chief on that station [Admiral Byron] thought fit to give his immediate attention to the conveying of our trade into a certain latitude, the enemy found an opportunity to reinforce themselves, and thereby acquired a temporary superiority over us. He did not mean to impute any kind of blame to the honourable admiral alluded to upon that occasion. His conduct in the instance now mentioned might have been highly prudent and commendable; but such a fortuitous event, could not by any rule or principle of candid construction, justify a charge of ignorance, remissness, evident neglect, or inability, on the part of administration.

He next proceeded to remind the gentlemen who supported the amendment with so much zeal and warmth, of the very strong apprehensions expressed by them last year for the safety of this country. The whole force which government were able at that time to collect at home was considered by gentlemen on the other side of the House, as totally inadequate to the sole object of internal defence; and now when their attention to that object had given refutation to that opinion, he could not but hear with the fullest astonishment, the same gentlemen urging it as a crime in the servants of the crown, that they had not taken away from the force under Sir Charles Hardy, which in the same breath they describe as inadequate, for the purpose of reinforcing the squadron in the West-Indies; which amounted just to this, that
ministers

ministers acted wrong in weakening the home defence, when we preserved an equality, and had only France singly to contend with; but that, when France and Spain had leagued against us, with a superiority of nearly two to one, they acted equally wrong, in not detaching, and still rendering the home defence weaker.

Such strange contradictions were men driven to, who reasoned and offered to decide upon the events of a moment, or to answer the temporary purposes of party. The home defence was the first object with them, when no danger really threatened; when, on the other hand, the most gloomy appearances presented themselves on every side; the very identical gentlemen shifted their ground, or rather directly contradicted their former reasonings and conclusions; which mode of arguing became, if possible, more contradictory and absurd, when it was recollected, that but for the fortuitous circumstance alluded to, of the honourable admiral's quitting his station, no such detachment would have been wanted; consequently, according to every rule of rational deduction, no such want could be foreseen.

Upon the whole, he was firmly persuaded, that the general condition of the empire, at the moment he was speaking, was much better than at the close of the last session, consequently he could by no means consent to vote for an amendment, founded upon charges without proof, much too complicated for hasty investigation and sudden decision, and upon which he, as an individual, was totally uninformed.

Mr. Burke. Mr. *Burke* rose to speak, but finding a great difficulty in making himself heard in the distant parts of the house, on account of a violent cold and hoarseness, he sat down once or twice, and would have declined speaking, had he not been pressingy solicited by the unanimous sense of the House to proceed.

He first observed, on the speech of the learned gentleman who spoke last, that if he meant any thing by the distinction which he took between the two propositions, or by the reasons which he assigned for adopting the one and rejecting the other, his meaning must amount to this: There are two propositions before me; one of them means nothing, the other means something; that which means something I will reject, and I will vote only for that which means nothing.

To prove the truth of this deduction, from the learned gentleman's premises and conclusions, and the fair interpretation of the argument which he endeavoured to maintain, the

the learned gentleman himself, shall be the author of his own conviction. Hear his words:—"Here is a proposition, in which both sides of the House agree." Now it is mathematically demonstrable, that the two parties diametrically opposite, as the learned gentleman himself shrewdly observed, can never agree upon the terms of a proposition, applicable and growing out of the subject of disagreement subsisting between them, which means any thing. It was therefore fair for him to conclude, that the proposition which met so hearty an approbation from the learned gentleman had no meaning at all, and was in fact a *purum nihil*. The reasons assigned by him for rejecting the amendment, were no less extraordinary than his motives for adopting the address.

The learned gentleman voted for one, because it had no meaning in it; and against the other, because he was totally ignorant of what it meant. After the very unreserved avowal which the learned gentleman had made relative to the measures of administration, and which unbounded ignorance was the only apology he had to offer for not voting for the amendment, it must certainly be admitted by every man, who had enjoyed the pleasing astonishment of hearing his very extraordinary and transcendently astonishing mode of ministerial defence, that he was well qualified and a most able defender of such an administration. It was certainly an unquestionable proof of his courage, that he ventured to appear in the House, when an endangered ministry, encompassed with so many perils, with such unanswerable arguments as those of total ignorance, and on that dreadful and perilous day too, the first day of the session, which he had sagaciously remarked, though he could not pretend to say whence he drew his information, that it was likely to prove so fatal to the minister. Such an advocate was worthy of such a cause, and afforded a very striking instance of the blind leading the blind!!!

Ignorance, instead of a proper ground of defence, was the crime of administration, and its still, if possible, more ignorant defenders and retainers. The House was then debating upon the propriety of demanding from the throne, as a matter of necessity, the removal of ministers, of his Majesty's counsellors; he therefore desired to know whether disability could furnish a better ground than the noble Lord in the blue ribbon himself had unwarily afforded, when after the long notice his Lordship had received from that House, and the alarming motives which he had for an enquiry into the affairs, state, and condition of Ireland, and for considering of a proper and adequate relief for those wants, the noble

Lord came into the House that morning, and in the course of the evening, openly confessed that he was equally ignorant of the disorder and the cure. Could there be a better reason urged by the most inveterate enemy, for the dismissal of a minister, than such a confession? a confession indeed which required no comment, and carried conviction on the very face of it? Could the House, after such a confession, hesitate a moment to vote an address for his immediate removal?

His honourable friend [Mr. Fox] had expressed himself so copiously and so much to the purpose, upon the misconduct of ministry, in every respect, and in every department of government; and he was so little able, from his hoarseness, to enter diffusively into a consideration or review of the same subjects, that he would postpone many observations to another day; but he could not avoid repeating after his hon. friend, that however the noble Lord at the head of the Treasury might pretend to disunite the business of the American war, from the present affairs of Ireland, and the temper and disposition of the people there, his Lordship would find the mad, cruel, and accursed American war, written in the most legible characters, in every single cause, circumstance, and step which have contributed to call forth the spirit, the resentments, and resolution of the Irish nation, whether already in actual existence, or in embryo, ready to burst forth with tenfold mischief, or in a storm strike this nation, and shake it to its lowest foundations.

The affairs of that country were indeed arrived at a very critical period; the situation was tremendous, so far as it might in its consequences, immediate or remote, affect the seat of empire. So far were the Irish from expecting any adequate relief from the minister, that they imputed, and in his opinion very justly imputed, a considerable share of their present calamities to his misconduct; it was true that the noble Lord had often rung the changes on his attention to their wants and wishes; but mistrusted by experience, they had been at length taught from the repeated promises and delusive hopes held out by him, which were broke as often as they were made, or vanished in unsubstantial air, not to have the least confidence in a single assurance he gave them. They saw clearly into the duplicity of his conduct, and they were convinced of it beyond a possibility of doubt in the course of the last session, when a few very small favours were asked for them in the moment of calamitous distress. Part, and but a very small part of them, was granted; the rest,

rest, he had good reason to believe, would have also been granted, notwithstanding the petty peevish opposition of a few individuals; but the noble Lord who at first pretended to wish the measure success, in hopes to keep upon good terms with the people of Ireland, whilst the odium of refusal should fall upon Parliament; finding by the temper of the House, that the other bills were likely to pass, came forward and throwing off the mask, threw them out by his own majority. After so deceptive and uncandid a conduct, what confidence could the noble Lord expect from the people of Ireland? or what could Ireland expect from the noble Lord's generosity? The Irish were put off till the present session for relief. In the mean time, their expectations increasing in proportion to their wants and distresses, and their spirits rising in proportion to their injuries, what would have been received as a favour, was now demanded as a right. Disappointment irritated them, and precipitated their passions; and the consequence was such as might be reasonably expected: the whole country was in a ferment. The effects of this treatment spread itself every where, and through all classes and descriptions of men; it indeed might be asserted, without figure or exaggeration, that there was not a second opinion entertained, from one end of the kingdom to the other. But what was the plan adopted by government here, to allay the heats, moderate the expectations, or calm the passions of the people of Ireland? To the overthrow of common sense, to the astonishment of mankind, and in direct contradiction and defiance of every maxim of good policy, instead of calling the Parliament of this country before that of Ireland, and giving the Irish some certain pledge of our good intentions towards them; before their parliament was suffered to assemble, the minister grossly departing from every motive of prudence and common policy, prorogued the British Parliament and called together the Parliament of Ireland. To that single act of folly might be fairly and exclusively ascribed, the unanimous vote of both the Houses of the Irish Parliament, insisting upon a free trade. To that criminal neglect and fatal omission, we were to impute the tumult and alarming riot which lately happened in Dublin; and to that we might fairly charge, any failure or material difficulty or obstruction which may arise, or in the end defeat the final establishment and protection of the real interests and separate rights of both countries, founded on the great basis of mutual benefit, and sisterly

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friendship and affection. The present scene was indeed a melancholy and alarming one, and if any bad or mischievous consequences should ensue, he might to the face of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon boldly and justly assert, that they were generated in the beginning by the oppressive and cruel conduct of ministers and government here; that they had been fostered by the folly and gross ignorance of those counsellors, whose removal the amendment moved by his noble friend pointed to; and could only prove fatal, if the same counsellors were to be kept in by the influence of the Crown, against almost the united sense of the nation.

The noble Lord at the head of the Treasury had been warned last sessions of the impropriety of proroguing the Parliament, at so critical a moment; but the warning was given in vain, and the advice that accompanied it rejected by the noble Lord, under the plausible pretence, that it could be called in fourteen days, if the exigencies of affairs required, or any serious or important event or circumstance should arise, during the intended recess, that might specially call for it. Yet Parliament was not assembled, the noble Lord, therefore, had taken upon himself all the eventual consequences of that omission, for had that House continued to sit, except in the intervals of short adjournments, till some time anterior to the meeting of the Irish Parliament, the discontents and disputes between the two kingdoms, on the subject of trade and commerce, would never have arisen as they have done, nor would such difficulties have taken place as those which now stand in the way of an easy and friendly accommodation. He therefore gave his hearty concurrence to the amendment moved by his noble friend.

The Secretary at War.

The Secretary at War [Mr. Jenkinson] acknowledged that the clause in the militia act, which impowered the crown to raise regiments on the footing of the Scotch fencibles, might have been stretched too far, but no blame in respect of that circumstance could be laid to government; the ministers wished to restrain the clause to one half of the number which it had been extended to; but the very gentlemen who had since ventured to censure the measure as injurious to the regular recruiting service, were the very persons who over-ruled the ministers plan. If any injury had been suffered by the conduct of the commander in chief, in that instance, he was persuaded, let the particulars come out as they might, that the noble Lord at the head of the army, had conducted himself in a very unexceptionable

honourable manner, and that he was influenced throughout, by the most pure and honourable motives.

Discontents, he was convinced, had been imputed to the army, on account of commissions granted to some noblemen and gentlemen, contrary to the usages of the army, and the accustomed rules of military promotion. It were indeed to be wished, that such irregularities and deviations from what was considered as binding upon every man who wished, or was entitled to preferment, could be avoided; but the pressing exigencies of the times, when almost every thing was to be risked, both within and without, inviting and encouraging every species of assistance, all that could be derived from sudden and extraordinary levies becomes necessary. Private feelings, in his opinion, ought at all times be sacrificed to public necessity. As to the agreement which had been alluded to by the Honourable gentleman [Mr. Fox] between the commander in chief and the officers on half pay, he had never before heard of any such mode of contract, in any instance, much less could he give credit to it in the loose manner in which he heard it stated. He could hardly be persuaded, till he was informed through more authoritative channels than hearsay and mere floating rumour, on which no man could safely depend, that an officer who had commanded with so much reputation, and who had won the confidence and affection of all who served under him, could, in the narrow compass of one year's command at home, have rendered himself so unpopular, as some gentlemen seemed inclined to insinuate, particularly the honourable gentleman who spoke lately [Mr. Fox.]

After introducing a vast mass of miscellaneous matter, and dwelling particularly on the charge made early in the debate, by a right honourable gentleman [Mr. T. Townshend] that the King was his own minister, and that it was the condition on which the present servants of the crown held, to shelter themselves behind the throne, and fly from all kind of responsibility, under that mean subterfuge. This was a language he declared, which had never before come to his knowledge or hearing. It was not the language of ministers, within or without that House. It was not their language any where, he believed, either in public or private. With respect to his own department, he disclaimed in the most unreserved and unequivocal terms any such idea. He was not only willing, but he wished to be understood, that he looked upon himself responsible for every thing transacted in his office, so far as the same was really within his controul, and of course answerable

swerable for every act of misconduct in the war office, in making provision of every kind for the troops; but the patronage of the army was not lodged in his hands; it was much more properly disposed of, by being deposited in the hands of the noble Lord, the present commander in chief, whose professional experience must enable him to judge of the different pretensions of those who were candidates for military favour and protection.

The patent, it is true, had not been made out in the usual form, for the apparent purpose of investing him with the due powers annexed to the office of Commander in chief; but as his Lordship held his appointment in virtue of his rank upon the staff, and in consequence of his services and experience, he made no doubt but that his Lordship would afford Parliament, in the other House, such further information on that head as might be thought necessary.

Mr. Secretary then adverted to the amendment moved by the noble Lord, of which he expressed his fullest and most unreserved disapprobation; because, in his opinion, indeed it was incontrovertibly evident, that it conveyed censure without proof, and decided without enquiry.

The comparison which had been made between the last and present reign, was fallacious and totally unfounded. He was ready now, as he was at all times, and under various circumstances, to declare, that he revered the memory of the late King, as much as any honourable gentleman present, who now spoke of him with such invidious praise; "but surely," said he, "it will not be denied, that his reign will furnish us with many instances of misfortunes and misconduct. There were periods of his reign, glorious as it was allowed to be, when the empire was in situations worse than that in which it is at present; yet it fortunately emerged out of them, and the late King terminated his reign in a series of national glory, and unprecedented success," which consideration, strengthened by other grounds of persuasion, left not a single apprehension on his mind; but his present Majesty, having met similar embarrassments in the early part of his reign, would live to enjoy the satisfaction of beholding his people as prosperous and happy as any of his most favoured predecessors.

*Attorney
General.*

The *Attorney General* [Mr. Wedderburn] apologized to the House for troubling them at so late an hour, a liberty which he certainly would not have taken, but for some particular expressions which had dropped from a very able and eloquent speaker

speaker [Mr. Fox] something earlier in the debate, and which being particularly levelled at him, seemed to challenge from him, at least a word or two of reply : and that he might make up as little as possible of the time of the House, he should not attempt to follow the preceding speakers, through all the latitude of their various charges against administration, he should not enter into any detail of the late operations, naval or military ; nor should he dip into or discuss the politics which dictated the measures of the Cabinet, during the past summer. He should neither give praise or blame to the counsellors of the crown, nor enquire into the merits or the faults of the naval or military officers, who were intrusted with the execution of their plans. He should make the question abstractedly upon its own merits. He should confine himself merely to the two propositions then before him, the address and the amendment, and he trusted, that he would make it appear to the most perfect satisfaction of the House, that the impropriety of the latter was deducible from the very ground upon which the amendment was moved ; and that the rejection of it would appear necessary, even from the very tenor of the proposition itself. There is an address, said he, moved by the noble Lord, which is so free from every kind of exception, that no part of it has met with the least objection from any member in the House. Its tendency goes no further than to carry up to the throne, those expressions of duty and affection, which has ever been the language of Parliament, in answer to the speeches of the Sovereign. There was not a word in that address, which could imply that Parliament pledged itself to support any particular measure, or to oppose or protect any particular description of men. Having said this much in favour of the address, he turned his attention to the amendment moved by another noble Lord, which condemned, without discrimination of guilt or specification of crime, not only all those ministers that had been in office, during the time when the circumstances arose, which have been laid to their charge by gentlemen who had spoken before him, but even some who had, as he then understood, entered into office but that very morning. This objection alone was indeed a sufficient ground for rejecting the amendment ; but as he was then up, he would urge another reason, which he trusted would be found unanswerable. The amendment, according to the explanation given of it by the honourable gentleman [Mr. Fox] for of itself it did not convey any precise idea (whatsoever) implied

implied a request, not only that his Majesty would dismiss all his counsellors, guilty or guiltless, old or new; but that he would go still further, and adopt an entire new system of government. Taking the amendment then in this view, it became necessary first to know, what the system of British government then was? And what was the system of government which was to be adopted instead of it?—But as the honourable gentleman who gave that explanation, and seemed so desirous of making an alteration in the system of our government, had not thought proper to favour the House with his idea of what that system was, I will, said he, in as few words as possible, communicate to the House the idea which I conceived of the system of British government. I conceive that the constitution has placed the executive power of this government in the Sovereign, the official functions of which are performed by persons of his appointment, each of whom is responsible for his conduct in office. It is absolutely necessary that the prince should, in this case, have free liberty to appoint those persons to the various offices which appear to him the most proper to fill them; otherwise the government would degenerate into an aristocracy, and become worse than a republic. If the Prince were debarred of such a choice, the nobles would acquire a most dangerous ascendancy over the crown; or the Commons, encircling the King, like a spider's web, with a ministry of their own choosing, would reduce us to the very lowest state of anarchy and confusion. Nay, so necessary is it, that even this House should give their confidence to ministers chosen by the crown, that without that confidence it would be impossible for the wheels of government to move with propriety. The task of ministry was truly arduous, and liable to much cavil; and equal as some gentlemen might suppose themselves to the duty of a minister, they would perhaps meet with very many failures and misfortunes, before they could be able to guide the storm which themselves had unfortunately raised.

He reprobated in the strongest terms, the insinuation of the honourable gentleman who spoke lately [Mr. Fox] and who said “that the King was his own minister, and that the officers of the crown did not hold themselves responsible in their several departments.” It was a doctrine which, he declared had never come to his ears before. It was language contrary to the constitution; and had it even been possible for ministers to adopt such a language, the constitution would give

them no credit for their error; for it has wisely affixed responsibility to all offices of such trust and consequence; and with respect particularly to the noble Lord at the head of the army, whether he held his place by patent, or as the first general on the staff, there was not a doubt but he was in either case equally responsible for his conduct. He protested he knew nothing of the agreement alluded to between the commander in chief and the officer upon half pay, to give up the other to preserve his rank; and added a few words in justification of some deviations from the military *etiquette*, respecting rank and promotion. He thought it justifiable only upon the grounds of the necessity of the times, and gratitude to those who nobly stood forth to strengthen the hands of government, at a moment of general alarm. It was however by no means to be wished that such deviations should be frequent; and he flattered himself, that the approved prudence and discretion of the commander in chief, would not suffer the use of them to exceed the bounds of that necessity. It had been agitated by gentlemen who had spoken before him, whether we were now in a better or worse state than we were in at the close of the last session. Upon that subject he would not go far for an argument to prove that our state was bettered. He would put the question to the feelings of the House, and ask if there was a man that heard him, whose mind did not join in his opinion? What was our situation, said he, during the last summer, when the terrors of a sudden invasion struck a panic almost into every mind? Did any such panic now exist? The enemy had endeavoured to put their threats in execution, but had failed in every attempt against us. Our militia, then raw and hastily collected, were now inured to a martial life, and exhibited the most martial spirit. Our fortresses were in a better state of defence, and those who were then overwhelmed with alarm, are now free of every apprehension; and in the eyes of Europe, our situation bears a most unproportionable degree of respect to what it did during the last summer.

Upon the subject of alliances he observed, that we were not without treaties of that nature with foreign powers: but those who know the force of such treaties between independent states, must be too well convinced, that they generally bind only in proportion as either of the powers finds an interest in fulfilling them. Alliances have certainly been sought, but it is not the fault of his Majesty's ministers if they have not yet been obtained; it was however certain,

that our present condition, for dignity and strength, was so superior to that of our late situation, that alliances with us now, must be infinitely more desirable than they were the last year.

The temporary superiority which the enemy had acquired over us by sea, had been very forcibly urged by gentlemen, as an instance of great novelty in our history. But it was a circumstance, he said, of still greater novelty to see the two grand branches of the House of Bourbon, unite all their powers in a marine war against us, unimpeded by any continental broils, and joined in a determined resolution to reduce, if not annihilate, our naval commerce. Such arguments therefore must evidently be delusive, from the dissimilarity of circumstances in the application.

In reply to the contrast which Mr. Fox had introduced between our monarch and King William III. he acknowledged every virtue that had been given to that great warrior and hero of his age, who, after asserting the liberties of his own country, defended those of Europe; yet he desired it might be remembered by the House, that sensible as posterity was of that prince's merit, no king was ever treated with greater obloquy or disrespect, even in that very house, than that monarch was during his life-time.

He then took notice of the changes which he was told had that day taken place in the Cabinet; and passed some handsome compliments on the two noble Lords who had resigned. He professed a total ignorance of their motives for going out of office; but ventured to say, he was so well acquainted with the sentiments and dispositions of the two noble Lords [Gower and Weymouth] that he was certain they wished well to administration, and would support them with all their power. He then took notice of the two noble Lords, who had entered that day into office, and first of Lord Carlisle, on whom he passed many compliments for his natural talents, his application to business, and his readiness, though so young a man, to devote himself to the service of his country, at an age when pleasure is so apt to allure and captivate the mind. From the abilities of that young nobleman, the nation might justly form the most promising expectations; and he made no doubt, but his assistance at the Board to which he was appointed, would be very advantageous to his country, at so important a crisis. The honourable gentleman [Mr. Fox] had attempted to throw ridicule upon the appointment of that nobleman to the board of trade,

trade, at a time when, according to his idea of our circumstances; there was no occasion for such officers as our commissioners of trade. But will the honourable gentleman venture to assert, said he, that such officers are not now more than ever necessary, when so great a question is under consideration as that of settling a plan of trade for the equal advantage of this country and Ireland?

Lord Hillsborough next attracted his attention; he had been reminded of an opinion which he had once given in Parliament, upon the famous letter which had been sent by that nobleman to America, when he was secretary of state for that department: When I gave my opinion, said he, I was not in the office I now hold, 'tis true; and it is proper that I should not continue to hold this office one moment, if by holding it it was expected I should give up that opinion. I then considered that letter as a measure fraught with danger to this kingdom. I am still of the same opinion, and ascribe to it all the evils that have since occurred in the American contest. An honourable member had brought a fresh accusation against that noble Lord, which he looked upon as little short of high treason. The charge is for sending a letter to the associated troops in Ireland, containing the thanks of Parliament for their spirited conduct. If the noble Lord has expressed no more in that letter, than what he had in charge from the Irish Parliament to communicate to them, then he acted merely officially, and the charge will by no means hold; but, if to what he was charged officially to deliver, he has added any thing of his own, there indeed blame may possibly lie against him; and if such is the case, I have only to wish, that the Irish correspondence may not turn out as unfortunate for this country as the American correspondence, to which the honourable gentleman has made the allusion. He spoke to a great variety of other matter, and sat down with expressing his opinion of the extreme impropriety of the House agreeing to the amendment moved by the noble Lord.

Hon. *Temple Luttrell* rose next, and said, that notwithstanding what had just fallen from the very learned gentleman of the long robe [Mr. Wedderburne] respecting the late hour of the night, he was determined not to give a silent vote on the present occasion. He would, with pleasure, wait patiently till the same hour [eleven o'clock] next day, should any other member wish to rise up before him. He had no presumptive confidence, that what he had to offer would prove amusing to the generality of the House, much

Hon. *Temple
Luttrell.*

less influence the decided opinion of any one individual present; but his duty to the injured subjects of Great Britain, whose servant he was, called upon him to produce direct and criminal charges against the ministers then present; and to accompany these charges with such terms of reprehension, as the crimes to which they are applied should fully justify. He objected to the address to the Crown. Instead of due contrition for past errors, with animated hope of correcting those errors by a more auspicious system of government, it carried with it evident tokens of obstinacy and ruin. He could not but consider such a speech, at such a crisis, to be a high insult to that house, and through them to the whole mass of the community they represent.

The noble Lord who moved the address [Lord Lewisham] stood forth as the hopeful heir of one of the cabinet ministers, who probably assisted in framing the speech: he was therefore little surprised, that his Lordship should so warmly assert, that the present administration "have a claim to every force our united efforts can give;" and should talk of all opposition in and out of the House, as "mere cavil, idle discussion, or the wild riots of a disorderly mob." The noble Lord who seconded the address [Lord Parker] calls the subject of it a "harren subject," and such in truth it is; for being fitted to the speech before it came through the Cockpit to us, to receive the mere form of a parliamentary approval, it must be silent, like the speech itself, on the chapter of America; and like the speech itself, say no more touching that ancient bulwark of our country, the British navy, but that it will cost a very great sum of money the approaching year. The same member observes, that our fleets have come home "wonderfully safe"—wonderfully safe indeed!—Your Portugal trade blocked up abroad the whole summer; your Mediterranean and Levant trades now utterly gone, excepting a few ships in the Italian ports, which are in the same state and danger with the ships at Lisbon and Oporto; your fishery at Newfoundland is nearly demolished; your East India trade too has come home "wonderfully" safe! after taking refuge in the river Shannon, so far up as Limerick. There it remained ten weeks in constant terror, when one-fourth part of the whole squadron suffered shipwreck near the isle of Guernsey. Your West India fleets are also arrived "wonderfully" safe. Those from Jamaica, and from the Leeward Islands, at the beginning of summer, were carefully and successively brought into the Channel by the Win-

chelsea

Whelsh and other frigates, but a very few ships missing of so numerous a convoy; though the enemy were masters of the narrow seas, and Sir Charles Hardy's fleet lay at home safely anchored.

The gallant admiral on this bench [Mr. Keppel] has already shewn to the House, that two French men of war of the line might have become masters of all that treasure. How "wonderfully" safe has the last Leeward Island fleet arrived? Eight ships out of thirty, under convoy of three men of war of the line and two frigates, are all that we as yet know of; but there is reason to apprehend, that most of the others have either foundered at sea, or fallen into the hands of the enemy. How "wonderfully" safe is our autumn fleet at Grenada! I will agree with the noble Lord [Parker] that one of our fleets has indeed arrived "wonderfully safe," (in the sense that I humbly conceive he means) and that is a late fleet from Barbadoes. The shipping at which island had every prospect of becoming a prey to Monsieur D'Estaing, in like manner with the ships in the neighbouring island of Grenada, when the governor, planters, and merchants, made joint application to the senior captain in the King's service at that place, and most earnestly intreated him to attempt to reach England with so valuable a property. That very judicious officer, considering the preservation of our commerce, as a primary object with every British seamen (in conformity with the true spirit of his duty) on so emergent a call, whatever might be the precise letter of his professional orders, undertook, at his own personal jeopardy, a most hazardous, and (I must observe) a most unprofitable task to a swift-sailing cruiser on so rich a station: he steered for England, bringing every vessel under his care safe to her destination.

This, Sir, was, I own, a wonderful escape; for though every one acquainted with Captain Thompson, will allow much to his able conduct and zeal for his trust, yet there is some little cause for wonder, that he did not fall in with the combined fleet, which had driven Admiral Hardy to moorings at Spithead, with a force of sufficient magnitude to occupy, in one continued chain, almost the whole ocean, from Ushant to the Land's End. The gentleman to whom I allude [Captain Thompson] upon his arrival at home, met with a very grateful reception from a respectable body of merchants in the city of London, but was ordered to a court martial by the board of admiralty, and tried at Portsmouth. The sentence of

of the court states, that a zeal for the good of his country, and protection of its commerce, and no private motive, had induced him to quit his station. He was only reprimanded.

Now, Sir, I am not master of the established rules by which such military courts are tied down to determine whether this be a mere shadow of a reprimand, indispensibly requisite on like occasions; but if any substantial reprehension was thereby meant for so laudable an act in Captain Thompson, I tremble for the future commercial concerns of this country on similar occasions.

He said he had dwelt thus circumstantially on the home-ward bound trade, because the gentlemen on the other side of the floor had loudly rejoiced, that our summer has been well employed [Lord Advocate of Scotland]; and the First Lord of the Treasury triumphantly boasted, that ministers had entirely baffled every attempt of the House of Bourbon against our commerce; that the campaign had not been so calamitous as he expected. Indeed he, [Mr. Luttrell] when he looked to our losses in the West Indies, to the present situation of our army and fleet in America, with the victory gained over us by D'Estaing, and its inevitable consequences to this nation, he could not see any possible situation more calamitous, except the entire conquest of our seat of empire. That conquest, about six months ago, was perhaps not impossible. An honourable member near him [Mr. Minchin] had spoke to the situation of Plymouth; but was Portsmouth much more secure? Was the isle of Wight, or coast of Sussex, in a state of defence? No, far—very far from it. At Portsmouth you had four battalions of militia; and much commendation is due to the officers by whom they (in a short time) had been admirably trained and disciplined. But Portsmouth had not so much as one regiment of regulars in its neighbourhood. Nothing that could prevent the debarkation of fourteen or fifteen thousand troops on the Gosport side of the shore, towards a place called Stokes Bay, and your shipping and docks had been at the mercy of the invaders.

The entrance by the Needles to the Isle of Wight was free to D'Orvillier's fleet; neither the battery at Hurst, nor the hulks which were intended to be sunk at the passage near that castle, could have stopped even a single ship of war for a minute, and Yarmouth was open for their reception. But, Sir, was the approach to the capital perfectly well secured? We are told by the ministerial prints, that it undoubtedly was, a ponderous chain being drawn across the river Thames by

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by the new Lord of the admiralty, Mr. Gascoyne. Here Mr. Luttrell was rather jocular upon Bamber Gascoyne, but not without many civil expressions upon his ability and exemplary diligence in his late office. A learned gentleman over the way [Mr. Dundas] had cried out exultingly, Where are the enemy now? Did you not tell us last year, that the enemy was at our gates? Sir, in June last, about a fortnight after the Spanish rescript, the enemy was in fact at our gates. They were at Gibraltar, the gate of the Mediterranean, they were at the gates of the British Channel, and expected to hoist Van Trump's broom at the masthead. It has been a constant and favourite plea with our present ministers, particularly the noble Lord with the blue ribbon, that however unfortunate may be their plans, they act "to the best of their understandings. This house knows, and the nation has bitterly tasted the precious fruits of "the best of their understandings,"—year after year, from their first accession to power. I shall therefore confine myself only to the current season which they offer as a master-piece of sound government, and an earnest of more flourishing times to come under the same guidance. On the 16th of June, Count Almadovar formally announced war against this country, by delivering to Lord Weymouth a rescript from the Court of Madrid. Sir Charles Hardy might easily have been apprised from office of this event, before the rear of his fleet was round the east end of the isle of Wight. He was off Plymouth so late even as the 19th of June, yet he received no notice whatever of a war with Spain, till about a week after his departure from St. Helen's, and when he had been three days clear of the Channel. It was the "best of their understandings" which kept the same unimportant secret from the Pallas and Cameleon men of war, who sailed within a few hours of Admiral Hardy, with the outward bound trade to the West Indies. Those vessels afterwards fell in with a Spanish galleon, worth half a million sterling; but, being ignorant of any rupture with Spain, they suffered her to proceed on her voyage. Indeed the earliest intelligence of a Spanish war which reached that part of the world, was brought to admiral Byron's fleet by a packet, which packet did not depart from England before the first or second of July.

The western squadron, which ought always to be at sea at the latter end of May, for want of being fitted out in due time, suffered a junction of the French and Spanish force; the

the "best of the minister's understanding" then dictated to Admiral Hardy to keep a course from the Southward, that the enemy's fleet might, without the least shew of interruption come over to the coast of Devonshire—secure the British seas to the very mouth of the Thames, and cut off any reinforcements destined for Sir Charles Hardy from Portsmouth or the Downs. The Ardent happened to be the only line of battle ship taken by D'Orvillers,—many others had a narrow escape, and would have shared the same fate, had it not been for Providence, which we learn from the King's speech, from the address, and also from the arguments of many gentlemen over the way, will still be ever ready at our command. This invisible Providence is henceforth to be our general, our admiral, secretary of state, and president of our councils—for we had got rid of all those generals, admirals, and statesmen, with whose characters we were personally acquainted, and looked up to with a rational confidence and regard; this Providence is likewise to be our foreign ally, the only ally we have a chance of; in short Providence must be here, there, and every where: but, Sir, the ministers are possessed of that understanding which passeth all common understanding, I mean a good understanding, with a venal majority, who betraying a most sacred trust, raise themselves upon the wreck of their country, and basely make the national good subservient to their private avarice and ambition. If such understanding should prevail to-night, and the people shrink from the true constitutional means to redress the evil—they will deserve its fatal consequences. But, let the minority of both Houses stand forward to apprize them of their situation, by a proper manifesto and appeal. Let us secede in a body from these polluted walls, and convene the several counties, to take instructions and collect the real sense of our constituents at large, during the Christmas recess. We have seen of late a few good omened conversions, even near his Majesty's person. And yet, numbers enough are, I fear, still retained for that accursed system which lost us America, and bids fair to lose the kingdom of Ireland. Have we not yet had enough of that baleful policy introduced by the three northern oracles of the long robe. The singular loyalty of whose houses, without doubt recommend them to peculiar favour. The Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Mr. Attorney General.—"Taxation or starvation," with true laconic energy, cries the one [Advocate Dundas]

Dundas].—Let loose the savage Indians (more fierce than the blood hounds of Columbus) says another [Mr. Wedderburn.] And “set the negro servants to butcher their masters”—“The Rubicon”—The Rubicon is the language of the third of this worthy and amiable triumvirate. “We must go forward thro’ proscriptions, devastation, and carnage.” And this our modern hero of the Rubicon, who must soon render an awful account before a far mightier Judge than himself, instead of leaving behind him commentaries on the laws and constitution of England, will give us commentaries of his American campaigns, from which future leaders, under a vengeful commission, may learn their best lessons of barbarity, and improve in every art of increasing human wretchedness.—And yet, Sir, I think I see the day not far distant, when (in the words of their countryman Macbeth) they shall call out in a woeful concert—“we but teach bloody instructions, which, being taught, return to plague the inventors.”—The better part of your dependencies abroad are already gone.—One half of your dominions at home in a ferment, little short of open revolt; the other half, disunited, dejected, and desponding, ready to sink under the pressure of grievous taxes; devoured up by the insatiate appetite of so comprehensive and desperate a war; added to the numberless salaries and perquisites divided by the rulers of our state with their ravenous tribe of hireling partisans. There is one addition I could heartily wish to the admirable admendment proposed by the noble Lord near me [Lord John Cavendish] which might urge the abolition of all superfluous places and pensions, and assure the Crown of a faithful inspection on our part into the public accounts, while we dispense the money of our constituents with the strictest circumspection and œconomy. Mr. Luttrell then addressed himself to Lord North upon the subject of the navy. He denied every fact on that head as stated by the noble Lord, and bid him look over the dismal catalogue of accidents in the naval diary of last Monday. The Sandwich run ashore, and her voyage retarded; the Ambuscade dismasted; the Apollo damaged, and nearly shipwrecked; two ships of war actually foundered; three capital men of war of the line returned from Admiral Parker as unfit for present use; the forerunners only of five or six more of the same force and from the same quarter, who were found in too bad a condition to keep the seas. He had already mentioned the fate of the East and West India men, which closed the melancholy list. Mr. Luttrell said, the account of ships foundering; at

sea, during the whole time of Lord Anson, would fall short of one summer's catastrophe in those our days; had the elements grown more violent? Or were our ships of a worse sort? The French and Spaniards have now in the proportion of three ships to our two; and we must comparatively be far weaker the next season, than at present. Mr. Luttrell offered to prove in the House, that, with a list upon paper of near 100 sail of the line of battle, there never have been, at any one period to this instant, seventy-five sail of the line in a state of actual service. He allowed that eighty-one of the line might now be soon got ready, but of a description far inferior to the eighty-one left by Lord Hawke, when he was succeeded at the admiralty-board by the Earl of Sandwich: Mr. Luttrell shewed, that the nation might, for three millions and a half sterling, have had the whole navy of Great Britain, under Lord Sandwich on the 25th of November, 1779, entirely built from the keel, and fitted for sea, which is a less sum than has been given to that Earl, within the nine years of his naval administration, for the sole purpose of preserving and augmenting the ships of the royal fleet. Mr. Luttrell contradicted Lord North's assertion, that the fleet under Admiral Hardy had been healthy; and referred his Lordship to the hospital returns at Haslar, within the last eight or ten weeks.—It was pretended by the admiralty (and the assertion is taken for a truth in a recent ingenious publication, by one of the Lords of Trade) [Mr. Eden] that 95,000 seamen and marines, actually are in the British fleet; he would undertake to prove that 78,000 was the outside of the numbers actually serving. Are the other 17,000 in the French prisons, or on the odious business of impressing? Mr. Luttrell then touched on the present board of trade, and ludicrously justified the appointment of classical men for commissioners, as the only trade now encouraged by government is of a literary nature—essays, lampoons and libels, against those who reprobate their conduct, and presume to uphold the old fashioned doctrines which placed the Hanover family on the throne. Before he sat down, he must take notice of Lord North's political hysterics: he had already seen his laughing fit: and as the noble Lord had laid in his claim to rise a second time, the crying fit would probably come next; which fit of the two shewed the nervous system to be most strongly convulsed, he was not sufficiently skilled in anatomy to decide; but sure he was, that a whole Atlantic of tears would not suffice to blot out the

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the stain of the noble Lord's administration, from the annals of George III. He concluded his speech of above an hour, with the words spoken by Lord North, early in the day. "Let the traitors suffer."

The House divided : for the amendment 134 ; against it 233.

November 26.

As soon as the House was made, Lord Lewisham being at the bar, the Speaker put the question, whether the report from the committee appointed to draw up the address to his Majesty's speech from the throne should be received ?

Sir *George Yonge* rose, and entered very fully into the con-
duct of administration. He charged them with abandoning Sir *George Yonge*.
our dominions in every quarter of the globe, and, in fact, of abdicating the government of the different dependencies and possessions of the Crown, by confining the objects of the war to a mere system of local defence of the seat of empire. The last campaign in America was not only a defensive, but a disgraceful campaign. Instead of gaining a single foot of ground, we had lost what we possessed in the beginning of it. God only knew what was the fate of General Prevost ! Sir Henry Clinton, with the grand army, had called in all his distant posts, and was in a great measure besieged in New York, or so straitened in his quarters, as to be pretty much in a similar situation. We had lost St. Vincent's and Grenada. Jamaica was chiefly left to its own internal defence, and Ireland had in some measure taken into her own hands, and, in some instances, exercised the powers of government ; so that, considering the conduct of administration, not by events solely, but from the indisputable causes which produced them, he imagined, it would not be affirming too much to say, that they had deserted or abdicated a great part of the distant dependencies and dominions of the British empire.

But a fatality had accompanied them in all their measures, as well domestic as foreign. If they sacrificed every other object to that of the home defence, it was no less extraordinary when it was considered, the means adopted for procuring domestic security. Plymouth, the second naval arsenal, and the marine key of the kingdom, as had been well observed by several honourable gentlemen the preceding evening, had been left in a defenceless condition. He lived not very far distant, and in the same county in which Plymouth was situate ; and he could not help saying, that ministers were most

criminally and shamefully to blame. He should not enter into particulars, because he hoped the subject would be taken up and enquired into and discussed in the fullest manner, and where blame was imputable, if any were, that it would be brought home to the criminal party, and be followed with a punishment suited to the enormity of the offence.

He made several observations on the conduct of the Irish Parliament; who now, for the first time, took upon them to dictate to that of Great Britain; and imputed this unprecedented confidence to the military associations set on foot in that kingdom, which he ultimately attributed to the criminal neglect and extraordinary policy of ministers, who had not only suffered the people of that country to arm themselves, but had actually put arms into their hands, declaring their total inability to give the Irish any species of military protection.

He pointed to the alarming consequences which flowed from this measure; no other proof need be adduced than that the Parliament of Ireland, which, even so late as towards the close of the last session, would have been contented with some few indulgences, at least in their immediate consequences of little or no importance, now peremptorily insisted on a free trade in the most unqualified and unlimited sense, disclaimed all political connection with this country, and set the British legislature at defiance.

He concluded his speech with adverting to the melancholy state and appearance of every thing within and without, particularly our growing debts and decreasing revenue; and contended, that as it was the duty of Parliament to enquire into the causes of national calamity, so it was the peculiar business of that House to keep a watchful eye upon, and exercise the constitutional controul vested in them over the expenditure of the public money.

Lord
Shuldbam.

Lord *Shuldbam* spoke to the state of Plymouth at the time of the alarm. There were certainly, he said, very great plenty of the great stores, that is, powder in the arsenal; there were 200 barrels, and there was also a sufficient quantity of ball. He could not say, indeed, that there was a sufficiency of small stores; if there were not the necessary quantities in the garrison, it was owing alone to the commanders not making demands. They might have had what they wanted, by making application to the store-keeper, or to him. He could have supplied them from the ships; and,
because

because there were no demands made, he took it for granted that every kind of stores were in plenty. As to an attack upon Plymouth, he looked upon it to have been impracticable, nor could the enemy have reduced the dock-yard by entering the Hamoaze; he did not think it possible to reduce the dock-yard by water. The Channel was so intricate, and the whole of the course so dangerous, that he did not believe that the enemy could have entered the harbour. At the same time, though there were not men in the garrison to work the guns, he had taken from the ships 500 sailors, and manned them. He could now say, that, from the activity and exertions that had been used for these two or three months past, the harbour, dock-yard, and garrison of Plymouth was now impregnable to the whole naval force of the Bourbon.

Mr. *Herbert* gave a very expressive contradiction to the noble Lord's picture of the state of Plymouth. He said, that in the course of his duty, he was called to several parts of the garrison, and he declared, that there were not either men who were capable of standing to the guns, nor rammers, sponges, or other implements for firing them. Who was to apply for them? Was it not the commander's business to look into the state of the equipments? And he was ready to affirm and repeat, that had the enemy attempted to come into the harbour on the Monday, he would pledge his honour to the House, that not one gun could have been fired against them. He said, that instead of his regiment having been employed in acquiring the exercise of the great guns, they had been employed the whole summer in repairing the lines and other duties which the miners could have executed with much more propriety.

Mr. *Minchin* rose next, and confirmed every thing which had been asserted by the last honourable member; and said, there was not a man of any description, either professional or private, who was not universally persuaded, had the enemy attempted a landing on their first appearance, that the place must have surrendered without firing a gun.

Sir *Charles Frederick* declared, that in the island of St. Nicholas, there were at least seventy rounds of powder; and as to small stores, says the honourable gentleman, a carpenter could have prepared the small stores in a quarter of an hour.

Sir *Philip Jennings Clarke* made some very ingenious remarks on the conduct of administration during the summer recess.

recess. Almost all his constituents were for taking refuge in his dwelling-house. He said, he would prove that a quantity of wheel-barrows had been sent, over land, to Plymouth three weeks after the danger had occurred, and the price of the carriage was greater than would have been the expense of making the wheel-barrows on the spot. He spoke likewise of the disgraces of the last summer in the Channel which had been for almost two months in the undisturbed possession of the enemy; nay, so much so, that when the impressed seamen or volunteers were to be removed from one port to another, they were conveyed in waggons; and, he presumed, to prevent them from deserting, had a military guard placed over them, like so many felons. Was such ignominious treatment as this the proper means of inspiring our sailors with courage and a love of that country which had thus disgraced them in the eyes of their fellow subjects, and held them out a public spectacle, as if they had been felons removing and guarded, lest by escaping, they should be able to elude the punishment due to their crimes?

Lord Nugent.

Lord Nugent said, he wished to put gentlemen right with respect to Ireland. The meaning of this resolution respecting a free trade, did not mean an unrestrained trade in every particular. There were many instances in which a perfect unrestrained trade would be disadvantageous, if not ruinous to Ireland. He wished to give no advantage to Ireland that would be injurious to Britain. He threw back the reflection sent him by the honourable baronet who opened the conversation [Sir George Yonge]; and said, if he had not refused what had been asked last year, so much would not be rejected this. His Lordship further added, that the assertions contained in a pamphlet lately published, had been fully verified in the conduct of some gentlemen, and more particularly in what fell from the honourable baronet; for he had distinguished himself very warmly in opposing the granting any relief to Ireland, in which he had proved, with the assistance of his friends, rather unfortunately too successful; yet the honourable gentleman now comes forward, and imputes it as a crime to ministers, that the success of that opposition has been the cause of that spirit of resistance which he now complains of, and the increased and unreasonable demands of Ireland.

Mr. T.

Mr. T. Townshend took occasion from some suggestions of the noble Lord, to shew his proper indignation at the false

libellous assertions made by a wretched writer in the pay of administration, in one of the pamphlets published under their authority, and which the author had had the confidence to send to his house. He could not help saying that while government protected such infamous hirelings, to propagate the most notorious falsehoods on the most respectable characters, they prosecuted, in a most virulent manner, a poor and miserable printer for an insignificant and unmeaning hand-bill.

He said, that nothing more clearly pointed out the connexion of those who employed these hireling assassins than the encouragement which they met, and the impunity with which they were permitted to revile the present constitution. Doctrines directly impeaching the new establishment, formed since the Revolution, were daily published, and the authors rewarded, paid and pensioned for their perfidy, and he might add, treasonable positions; positions which, in their ultimate tendency, went to sap the foundations of that system of government by which the Prince of Orange was called upon to rule over a free and spirited people, and of course led the way to the subsequent exaltation of the illustrious house of Hanover to the throne of these kingdoms.

Lord *Beauchamp* rose to reply to several expressions which had fallen from Sir George Yonge. He contended that the passage in the speech relative to that kingdom was perfectly descriptive of their long known and approved conduct and character. They were a loyal and faithful, it might be justly added too, that they were a generous, high spirited, and brave people; they had a proper sense of the wrongs they suffered, and the oppressions they laboured under; but there was one other part of their character for which they were not less conspicuous, that was their patience and endurance; for their provocations and resentments were smothered in their reverence and affection for the people of this country, and their unalterable attachment to its government.

Lord *Beauchamp*.

The imputation thrown on them by the hon. Baronet, of revolt, or an intention of rebellion, was unfounded and unjust. Where was the proof? Was it the rising of a Dublin mob or a liberty rabble that was to answer in the place of every other species of evidence? When the honourable baronet laid so great a stress upon the circumstance of a few banditti breaking into the courts of law in search of a member who had rendered himself obnoxious to them, and stopping one or two others, did he mean to justify that general imputation of revolt, sedition, and rebellion, by that act alone? Why, since the honourable

he

baronet recollected those circumstances so distinctly, how came he totally to forget the conduct of the magistrates of Dublin, the manner this riot was taken up by the House of Commons, and their spirited resolutions in consequence thereof?

After urging these circumstances very strongly in favour of the House of Commons of Ireland, the associated body of lawyers, and the magistracy of Dublin, he said he knew from the most unquestionable authority, that the internal police of that kingdom was never so wisely or effectually conducted since the Revolution as since the associations were formed. He had conversed with several gentlemen on the subject; and, if necessary, could bring officers of rank and experience to the bar, that recently served there, and have lately returned from thence, who are ready to affirm that they never remember that country in so perfect a state of tranquility, fewer riots, less outrage, or a better regulated police.

His Lordship denied that the associations had originated in faction, or that faction had influenced the vote of the Irish Parliament. The first was the consequence of self-defence, if not suggested, at least approved of by government here; and as to the demand of a free trade, inserted in the Irish address, it was the determined and unanimous voice of the people, conveyed to their representatives, and through them transmitted to their Sovereign. Courtiers, placemen, officers civil and military, every denomination of party, and the trading and landed interest, all concurred in one opinion out of the House. This produced unanimity in the House; and it was nugatory, idle, and totally unfounded, to ascribe it to this or that Lord, to this or that party. It was the universal sense of the people at large, whether collectively or constitutently taken, and not that of faction, party intrigues, personal views, or local interests.

His Lordship then proceeded to defend the conduct of Lord Hillsborough in the other House; said he deserved the highest commendations from the people of both kingdoms, by proposing to consolidate their interests, and accommodate their respective pretensions. That noble Lord, by saying that he would advise such or such measures, did not thereby pretend to dictate to Parliament. On the contrary, the most he undertook was to lay the office-documents before the House, and submit his own opinion likewise to the sense of the majority.

Lord

Lord *Middleton* spoke a considerable time respecting the Lord *Middleton* general conduct of administration, particularly relative to the means used by their friends in the county in which he resided [Surrey] concerning the militia, and the endeavours used to defeat the object of the militia laws, and vest the power of the new levies in the Crown, under the idea of military subscriptions. His Lordship spoke so low, that little of what he said was distinctly heard.

Colonel *Onslow*, as taking a part in that transaction, rose Col. *Onslow* to justify the conduct of himself and his friends.

General *Conway* rose, and observed, that in such a variety General *Conway* of unconnected matter as had arisen in the course of the evening, it was extremely difficult for him to shape or direct his argument; one minute on wheel-barrows, the next at sea, anon at Plymouth, so to Ireland and America, and at last at a quarter session in the county of Surrey; but however difficult it was for him to direct his argument in reply, he could not help taking notice of the apology of his worthy friend near him [Sir Charles Frederick] for whom he had the highest respect. He spoke from experience, and a long acquaintance during his presiding at the Ordnance Board, where his honourable friend had for many years so ably assisted; but there was one expression of his which struck him very forcibly, relative to the want of small stores, that they could be procured in an hour or less; for instance, wadding, rammers, hand-spikes, &c. This was a mode of reasoning the most extraordinary he ever heard; but supposing that sponges, rammers, and hand-spikes, could be procured in a few hours, was it proper to trust to such a contingency, and only set about manufacturing them the instant they were wanting? Or supposing that a few of those could be procured in that manner, were the guns to stand still and uncharged till it would be no longer proper to manufacture them at all, as they would then be only useful to the enemy? If, however, a hundred or two hundred hand-spikes might be procured within the time mentioned, in what manner could two hundred guns be worked, which would require at least eight hundred hand-spikes.

Plymouth was a barrier town, and might in some measure be called the marine key of the kingdom. He should say nothing of the want of powder, or the unsuitness of the balls to the calibres. The charges were asserted and denied. He could not pretend to determine one way or the other. It was a proper subject of enquiry; it ought to be made one; and must in the end. It was a duty the parties charged owed to

themselves to solicit one, in order to remove the imputations thrown on their characters; but what was acknowledged, as far as it went, he should take as so much matter actually proved, and as a soldier of some experience, he confessed, it was the first time he ever heard that the proper or convenient time to manufacture or procure small stores, was the very moment they were wanted. For his part, he had the command of a place [Jersey] not the fiftieth part of the consequence of Plymouth, and there was not a cannon on the island that he did not examine, and every thing necessary for actual service; he always understood, that so far from waiting to procure stores in times of war in frontier places, which he must ever consider Plymouth to be, the duty of the commander in chief, and those who acted in subordinate situations, was to have them upon the spot. He believed that something was wrong; he would not pretend to fix the blame any where. He knew the high abilities of the commander in chief; no one entertained a higher respect for him as a man or an officer; but he found his power was too limited to permit him to act entirely on his own judgment; understanding from a right honourable gentleman below him [the Secretary at War] the preceding evening, that he had not the patent of commander in chief, but only acted as the senior officer on the staff. If so, this was a matter highly worthy of consideration; and upon this specific ground, because it was clear that if not in a responsible situation he could not be responsible; and it was the duty of Parliament to know at all times who were to be responsible, in any department, for neglect or misconduct.

While he was up, he could not help taking notice of another circumstance, which seemed to him extremely unaccountable; that was the absence of a noble Lord high in rank, and distinguished for his very eminent services in Germany [Earl Waldegrave] and who, on the memorable day of the battle of Minden, led up six battalions of British infantry to victory, over a force more than ten times their number; the circumstance was, why had not that Lord been present in his government? It had a very extraordinary appearance indeed! And as he knew the zeal, spirit, and alacrity of that noble Lord, he could only seek the cause of his absence in motives which, in his opinion, ought to be cleared up and openly revealed.

After a few words from Mr. Dempster on Irish affairs, and a promise from Lord North, that they would come before the House in the course of the week, the report was brought

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by Lord Lewisham, and agreed to without further opposition; and the House adjourned till Monday the 29th.

November 29.

Little but private business; no debate of any consequence. There was a short conversation on a motion for leave to bring a bill for removing the place for holding the county court from the city of Winchester, for the purpose of taking the toll for knight of the shire for the county of Southampton; because, as the law then stood, the military must remove from the place of election to a certain distance, which might prove dangerous, as the castle in that city was full of French prisoners, and the absence of the troops quartered there to guard them might furnish them with an opportunity of breaking prison; and produce other more mischievous consequences. The motion was made by Mr. Secretary at War, and met slight opposition from

Mr. *Wilkes*, who said, that such a principle might, by Mr. *Wilkes*.
 and management, be so far extended, as, in the end, to overthrow the freedom of election.

Mr. *Secretary at War* explained the object of the intended Mr. *Secretary at War*.
 motion, being meant only as a specific remedy applying to a temporary and local circumstance; but whatever objection might lie against his proposition, the present was no more than a motion for leave; when the bill was presented for the first reading would, in his opinion, be time enough for the honourable gentleman to state his objections.

The conversation ended here, and the motion was agreed to.

Lord *Offory* gave notice that he would, on that day se'en- Lord *Offory*.
 night, make a motion relative to the affairs of Ireland.

The House went into a committee, and resolved that a supply be granted to his Majesty, to which the navy estimates were referred, and the committee adjourned to Wednesday the first of December.

Sir *Grey Cooper* moved, "that leave be given to bring in a Sir *Grey Cooper*.
 bill for continuing an act of the last session, which would expire on the first of January, 1780, for punishing the crime of high treason in America, and for other offences, and for piracy." Agreed to.

Lord *George Gordon* gave notice, that he would make a Lord *George Gordon*.
 motion on Thursday December 2, relative to the motives which induced administration to refuse the offer made by the nobility and gentry of the county of Dumfries, and to address his Majesty to give directions that arms may be distributed to the people of North Britain for their defence; as they had been left open to the depredations of our foreign and other enemies.

Mr. T. Luttrell.

Mr. T. Luttrell, after explaining the grounds and motive of his intended motion very fully, moved, "That the proper officers do lay before this House a list of all his Majesty's ships and vessels in commission, on the first day of March 1779, distinguishing their rates and complements of men together with the numbers borne and mustered on board the said ships and vessels."

The motion was seconded by Sir Philip Jennings Clerk and opposed by Mr. Penton; and at length Sir Grey Cooper moved the previous question, which was carried, and the House adjourned to the next day.

November 30.

Nothing of importance was this day transacted. Mr. T. Townshend moved that the Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new writ for the election of a Burgess to serve in Parliament for the borough of Yarmouth, in the county of Southampton, in the room of Jervoise Clark Jervoise, Esq; who had vacated his seat in Parliament for the said borough, by having accepted of the office of being agent for the regiment of Suffex militia. The motion was agreed to without any opposition.

Mr. Secretary at War.

Mr. Secretary at War presented the bill which he had moved for leave to bring in the preceding day, and having explained very satisfactorily to each side of the House, that it was meant to operate only as a particular remedy for a local inconvenience, the bill was presented, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Wilkes.

Mr. Wilkes, though he withdrew his direct opposition to the bill, observed, that great cause of suspicion and jealousy had been administered by the persons from time to time entrusted with the exercise or discharge, in this instance, of the executive power; it was well known that the troops, in conformity to the letter of the mutiny act, could not withdraw themselves without an order from the Secretary at War; but it was equally well known that those orders had been held back through management and apparent design; that before the express from the war department had got five miles distant from London the election was over, by which means the law which indeed constituted one of the main pillars of the constitution was defeated or eluded.

After a further explanation given by Mr. Secretary at War the matter dropped.

Several Irish papers, delivered by Sir Grey Cooper, ordered to lie upon the table.

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December 1.

Lord North presented more Irish papers, for the perusal of the members: they were ordered to lie upon the table. Lord North.

General Conway recommended, in very warm terms, that all possible expedition might be used in the Irish business; and adverted to a general observation current without doors, and become almost proverbial, that ministry were always a day too late; what should be done this day, and this year, and was practicable at the time, was deferred till the next, when it became totally impracticable. Such was the conduct of government, in every one step it took respecting America; and as America was lost by this means, so would Ireland, if speedy and effectual relief, originating from decisive counsels, were not immediately adopted, respecting that country. General Conway.

Sir George Yonge expressed similar sentiments; said he understood from what fell from the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, and in another assembly, that an equal trade was to be granted to Ireland. He thought the sooner the noble Lord should open his general outline the better; as it would be necessary that the House should have time to examine and consider it, and not be called upon, to vote on a sudden, or decide upon a subject of such vast importance, at the instant it came to be proposed. Sir George Yonge.

Lord North said, that the remainder of the papers necessary to the discussion, would be laid before the House tomorrow; and he intended to move the House to go into a committee of the whole House on Thursday se'nnight. That day was not far distant, and our sister kingdom would see that we were to enter into the subject with good and hearty inclinations towards them. He did not wish the House to enter precipitately into the matter—Caution must guide the generosity of the House, and he doubted not but there was a fund of affection and liberality in the kingdom of Ireland, that would co-operate in forwarding the views of the British Parliament, which were ultimately directed to the mutual prosperity, happiness, and substantial interest of both kingdoms. Lord North.

Lord George Gordon observed, that as a certain person [Lord Hillsborough] had declared, that before he entered into the administration, he had received a communication of the system of the cabinet with respect to Ireland; he was well warranted in this conclusion, that a system had been previously formed; and as it had been communicated to a person not then in the cabinet,

Lord George Gordon.

cabinet, he was justified in saying, that it might and ought to be communicated to Parliament. He hoped the noble Lord would think himself bound to give the House that information, that they might be enabled to meet his plan with minds thoroughly informed, and prepared to debate and decide.

Col. Barré. Colonel *Barré* urged this very warmly to the minister. He intreated him on this great subject to throw aside all his wonted modes of concealment and surprize. It was not a party matter. Gentlemen ought to be prepared. The plan ought to be concerted, and so contrived, that no little wretched doing and undoing should take place in its progress through the House. His heart bled when he heard gentlemen say, that Britain and Ireland might be divided for ever by the conduct of that House. He hoped the minister would put a stop to such terrors, by acting, in this measure, without those little distinctions that had ever marked the conduct of his administration.

Sir George Yonge. Sir *George Yonge* said, he could not, on such a subject, pretend to give a hasty opinion.

Mr. Dempster. Mr. *Dempster* said, that government had it in their power, at this moment, to give an assurance to Ireland, by their acceptance of the short money bill, of their good intentions towards them.

Mr. T. Townshend. Mr. *T. Townshend* said, he believed the noble Lord could not give the House any hint of his plan : he did not believe that the noble Lord had a plan himself. It was not his system to prepare plans till the season for their operation was past. He had heard that his Majesty's ministers had never met on the subject of Irish grievances from the prorogation of Parliament to the meeting. The throne had declared that the grievances would be considered, and Parliament had addressed the throne with entreaties to that effect. It was the unreasonable prorogation of the last year that had been the means of creating violence in the sister kingdom, as it was the unhappy adjournment two years ago that produced the dismemberment of America.

This conversation was further lengthened, by the several observations made by Lord Frederick Campbell, Sir Adam Fergusson, and Messrs. Powys, Cruger, and Dempster.

Lord Beauchamp. Lord *Beauchamp* explained the language of the noble Lord, in the other House, to be an equality of export and import duties, customs, &c. an equality of trade, and consequently of mutual advantage.

Lord North. Lord *North* observed that it could not be reasonably expected that he could communicate a plan not as yet finally agreed

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agreed upon, that even if it had, now was not the time, and he trusted that no inconvenience would or could arise from a delay of a few days.

Lord *George Gordon* called the attention of the House to an attack that had been made on their privileges by the printer of the English Chronicle, in relating that he had spoken sentiments equal to high treason on the first day of the meeting. His Lordship stated the situation he was in, which made such an attack on his conduct peculiarly dangerous, and he concluded with moving that "it be committed to the committee of privileges." This motion passed.

Lord *George Gordon.*

The order of the day was loudly called for, and the House immediately resolved itself into a committee of supply on the navy estimates.

Mr. *T. Luttrell* previously objected to the Speaker's leaving the chair, as he could not agree to vote new sums and new numbers of seamen on the assertions of the ministers, without evidence. He had called for papers to provide evidence to the House of this interesting matter, and it had been defeated. No further opposition being made, Mr. Ord took the chair of the committee.

Mr. *T. Luttrell.*

Mr. *Buller* now stated to the committee, that the number of ships and vessels now in commission, was 360, of which 38 were of the line. These ships and vessels, with their proper complements, required 89,246 men. He could not inform the committee of the number actually borne and mustered at this time. The accounts had not been made up since the month of September. In September however, there were 78,105 seamen, and 15,284 marines on the books, in all 93,389. He therefore moved, that 85,000 men, including 18,785 marines, be granted for the service of the year 1780. at 4l. per man, per month, for thirteen months.

Mr. *Buller.*

Mr. *J. Luttrell* complained much of the mode of making up the navy accounts, and endeavoured to prove, that instead of 4l. per man, &c. being sufficient under the several heads of wear and tear, victualling, seamen's wages, and ordnance; the real expence was little short of six pounds per man, per month. He went much into computative detail, respecting the nominal and real expenditure, and strongly recommended to the House, to vote a true and not false estimate. He said the navy debt would amount at Christmas next to 7,200,000l. It was also urged, that as the admiralty pretended that there were actually 93,000 men and upwards employed in September last, they ought to vote ninety thousand

Mr. *J. Luttrell.*

sand or ninety-four thousand men for the service of the ensuing year.

Lord *Mulgrave*.

Lord *Mulgrave* rose in reply, and informed the House, that all the 93,000 men were not borne and mustered on board the ships—there were some thousands in barracks, in the hospitals, in tenders, in press-gangs, and in foreign prisons; but there was the utmost regard paid to giving the proper complements to the ships, and it was a very curious fact, that there were but 18 men short of the full complement of all the ships in Sir Charles Hardy's fleet.

Mr. *T. Luttrell*.

Mr. *T. Luttrell* said, there could be no more than five ships of the line, one seventy-four and four sixty-four-gun ships, added to our fleet, and these, with the addition of three fifties and ten frigates, would be the whole of our increased force for the ensuing summer.

Mr. *James Luttrell*.

Mr. *James Luttrell* said, that, though he had every reason to admire the conduct of Sir Charles Hardy, yet the circumstance of our grand fleet being absent from the Channel when the combined armament appeared in Plymouth Sound, must be enquired into. An invasion was meditated of this country, and not a shot was intended to be fired in the defence of Britain. It was not the conduct of the admiral that he charged, but the orders of the admiralty. The fleet was not forth-coming, when the danger appeared. He had heard that when our fleet was off Scilly, the *Grampus*, and another vessel, were stationed at the mouth of the Channel, to give Sir Charles intelligence of the enemy's operations in the Channel. He wished to know this fact; and he begged to be understood, that he threw out these things to prevent such a system for the following year.

Sir *Charles Hardy*.

Sir *Charles Hardy* informed the House, that when he took his station off Scilly, he knew not where the enemy were, nor what they intended. He stationed cruizers when off Scilly, on every point of the compass, but he knew not of their intention to visit the Channel, till he heard they were in it. He saw them at a great distance, the first day he entered the Channel, but by no means endeavoured to avoid an engagement. He kept in with the land, as close as he could, in order, if an engagement had ensued, that he might be between them and the narrow part of the Channel. After he had put his fleet in order of battle, he could perceive the enemy in the south-west quarter. The weather suddenly grew thick, for though he stood directly to the south-west, he could not perceive them the next morning.

The next day but one, they appeared still nearer, and he again offered them battle; and he kept his course on, in order to draw them higher up the Channel, or more eastward, where he might fight them to greater advantage, in case of accident, and where too, if they had been defeated, a defeat must have proved more fatal; and he would say, whatever other gentlemen affected to think or believe, the British flag was not disgraced, nor had they shewn their sterns to the enemy. On the whole, he could affirm, that although he did not force them to action, battle was offered to them; and if they declined it, it might with equal truth and justice be said, that the combined fleet fled from the British, as the British from the combined.

He had an high respect for the honourable gentleman, as a professional man [Mr. T. Luttrell]; he presumed he did not wish to throw any unjust censure on men of the same profession, standing forth in the service of their country, at a critical moment; and he made no doubt, that he was ever ready to serve his country, as a professional man, as well as in the senate.

Mr. T. Luttrell said, he was far from throwing any censure, either upon the honourable admiral, or any one officer who served under him. He was persuaded of the honourable admiral's abilities, and of all the subordinate commanders who were present the day alluded to; and as to his own personal service, he could never think of offering it, while the same system prevailed, which had driven some of the brightest naval characters this country ever could boast of, from its service, or he might indeed add, its salvation.

Lord Mulgrave would not state, he said, what would be the exact number of ships ready for the service in May next—it might be dangerous. He would only say, that all masts were taken, and every yard and hand employed to fit out ships.

The question was then put, and the resolution agreed to without a division, and ordered to be reported the next day.

December 2.

The report was brought up by Mr. Ord, from the committee of supply of the navy estimates, for the service of the year 1780, viz. that 85,000 men be granted for the sea service, including 18,779 marines; and that a sum not exceeding 4l. per man, per month, be granted for their maintenance. When the question was put to the House for agreeing to these resolutions,

Hussey. Mr. *Hussey* objected to it, and moved that the report be re-committed. He did this on the ground stated by the members of the admiralty-board. They had declared, that upwards of 93,000 men were actually employed in the naval service, in the month of September last, and that upwards of 89,000 were necessary to complete the equipments of the ships and vessels at this time in commission. It was therefore exceedingly absurd, that they should ask for a less number than they declared to be absolutely wanted. The present moment was imminent beyond any former period. A pamphlet just published, had informed him, "that we were fighting for our independence as a free state, and we could only rise superior to the danger, by encouraging it." It informed him also, that our only hope depended on the vigour of our marine, and that every consideration should give way to our exertions in that branch of our strength. These, he said, were always his sentiments, and he was so thoroughly confirmed in them, that he thought all private ship-building for the purposes of commerce, should be stopped throughout the kingdom, and that every yard and carpenter might be employed. He moved the recommitment of the report, he said, for the purposes of moving that an hundred thousand men might be employed for the service of the year. He had heard, that no less than 175,000 men were intended to be required for the land-service. As he conceived that our success must depend upon our navy, he wished to see the bulk of our efforts confined to that department, and to shew by this vote, that the country expected government to apply their first attentions to that quarter. His proposition would therefore be, should the recommitment take place, to move that an additional 15,000 men be voted; or, that instead of 85,000 that 100,000 men be voted for the service of the year 1780.

Mr. Buller. Mr. *Buller* said, it had ever been the provident caution of Parliament to confine the force granted within the amount actually required for the service, rather than run the hazard of entrusting government with more money than might be wanted. This had always been the practice of Parliament, and we had seen eminent instances of it in the course of late war. Though on the present occasion, an hundred thousand men might be granted, yet not a man more would be employed on that account in the service.

Hon. T. Luttrell. The Hon. *T. Luttrell* warmly supported the motion, as exceedingly necessary at the present moment. The admiralty

had asked for 7000 men less than they declared to be in the service at this time. What did they mean by such a vote? Did they conceive that they would have no need of so many in the ensuing campaign? Did they know that they would not have ships for the employment of so many? They confessed that they had seven or eight thousand men employed as inactive on shore. How many of these men did they intend to keep on that service, and on those stations? They had refused to give Parliament any detail of our probable armament for the ensuing campaign. They had stated that 88 ships of the line were now in commission. He did not wish, he said, to enquire minutely into the state of those ships in that place; but if called upon, he could particularize fifteen or sixteen ships that the nation could have very little dependence on, if any. From the accounts of the admiralty-board, the House could not flatter themselves that the nation would have a fleet in any degree superior to that of the present year. In the Channel the enemy had three ships for our two. In the West-Indies, or America, or wherever D'Estaing was, he had thirty ships of the line, including Spanish ships at the Havannah; and the admirals Hyde Parker and Sir Peter Parker, had no more than sixteen ships, of which six, under the former, were unable to keep the seas, and must in a month or two attempt to float home. How then could we expect to be superior to the enemy! They had six docks in Europe, and one in America, now straining every nerve against Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham.

Could we expect to be able to have outfits equal to the enemy? No more than five new ships of the line were promised for the ensuing year; and how many of those that were out with Sir Charles Hardy would be unfit for future service, it was not easy to say. Several of those he had last year were not able to go to sea. The *St. Alban's*, the *Arrogant*, and the *Blenheim*, were all in too infirm a state to be trusted to. Providence indeed was our ally, and Providence had all along befriended us. Our cause was so pious and honourable, that Providence no doubt would continue her assistance. He however, must recollect, that with all her friendship, we had lost no less than fifty ships and vessels of war, several of them of the line, within two years and an half, and such accidents we must expect while such a system was persisted in. The motion of the honourable gentleman was necessary. It would prompt the admiralty to a sense of

their duty, and it would prevent those after-accounts, which were never examined because they were voluminous. He concluded with saying he would give his hearty consent to it.

Sir Charles
Bunbury.

Sir *Charles Bunbury* joined with the honourable gentleman, in his approbation of the motion. Our all depended on the navy, and he was sorry to say, that from the conversation of the day before, he had received very little hopes of our being better in the ensuing campaign than we were in the last. He had asked a noble Lord [Lord Mulgrave] not from idle curiosity, what force we might reasonably expect to have for the next summer? He had not answered the question. He, however, must still entreat him to give the House some information on the subject. The situation of our fleet was truly deplorable, and he could not view our great inferiority, without reflecting on the assertion of a noble Lord, that he merited to lose his head if ever the united fleets of Bourbon exceeded ours. He said he wished to know why our fleet had not failed sooner? Why they were not ready to go to sea in the month of May, by which they might have prevented the junction of the combined fleets, and have escaped the terrible disgrace of flying before them. He said he could not avoid condemning the detachment of Sir Edward Hughes to the East Indies, and of Admiral Arbuthnot to America. It was in fact to hold our shield against our limbs, when the enemy directed his blow against our heart. He had heard that part of Sir Edward Hughes's squadron was to have joined Admiral Byron in the West Indies. Had that been the case, part of our disaster, at least in that quarter, might have been prevented. In the present moment he was happy to hear that not a ship in the kingdom was unemployed; but he must say that additional docks might be procured, and we ought to follow the example of Spain at the time of her Armada, and call for a number of carpenters from every county in the kingdom.

Lord Mul-
grave.

Lord *Mulgrave* said, he could not enough express his astonishment, that gentlemen should, in contradiction to all order and privilege, call up assertions of Peers in another House, industriously collected among the mob beneath the bar, made years ago, and exhibited against them as charges of accusation. It was unparliamentary, and it was unfair. For his own part, he would be careful not to subject himself to such treatment; and he must say, in answer to the honourable gentleman's request, respecting the force for the next summer, that

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that he had no reason to think that it would not be superior to the force of the present summer. He would not state any particular number; it entirely depended upon contingencies; but he knew no reason for believing that our fleet would be inferior to what it was the present summer. The reason why our fleet did not sail in the month of May was owing to an accident. Admiral Arbuthnot went very properly to the relief of Jersey, then presumed to be attacked by a French land and naval force. By that circumstance, which did him great honour, government was obliged to dispatch Admiral Darby, with twelve sail, to convoy him part of the way, as the enemy might have been able to reconnoitre his force; by this means the delay was occasioned. As to the detachment of Sir Edward Hughes, it would have been criminal in administration to have abandoned our valuable possessions in the East, for any consideration whatever. They would have been accused, and justly, of neglecting a most important part of his Majesty's dominions. He could also inform the honourable gentleman, that part of his squadron had joined the West India squadron. [He was corrected in this particular, and acknowledged that only one ship had joined Byron's squadron.] As to the advice of employing house-carpenters, he had always considered, that they were not proper for ship-building; beside, we were not in want of men in the royal yards.

Colonel *Barre*, animadverted on the noble Lord's assertion respecting order and privilege. For his own part, he always considered the assertions of ministers of so much importance that he could not overlook them; and, sensible as he was, that the first Lord of every board had the sole executive management and controul, he did not chuse to depend on the vague information of any puisné Lord whatever: he chose to go into the upper House, and stand among the mob, when the noble Lord had called the constituents of the House of Commons, and mark down such declarations as he conceived to contain foundation of hope to his country; he would think it his duty to reveal these assertions to his constituents, and if afterwards they proved false or delusive, he would dash them in the teeth of the minister, and detect the falsehood.

Sir George *Wombwell* said he was convinced Lord Sandwich would not be guilty of a wilful falsehood. There was not in the kingdom a man of more nice and delicate honour. He said also that Sir Edward Hughes was detached to the East Indies,

Col. *Barre*.

Sir George
Wombwell.

Indies, because information was received, that Mons. de Ternay, with five ships of the line, was under orders of embarkation to India.

Gen. Conway.

General Conway said, he disagreed with Lord Mulgrave in his ideas of order, and said, that assertion of ministers ought never to be forgot. He urged the propriety of contracting for new ships in foreign docks.

Mr. Rous.

Mr. Rous said, that when the East-India Company, to shew government what was their duty, came to the resolution of building three ships of war, they received several offers from various quarters to build them; and why did not the admiralty-board do the same?

Mr. Gregory.

Mr. Gregory said it was true, they received several offers but not till the ships that were then in the slips should be finished.

Col. Onslow.

Colonel Onslow said, that France and Spain had ships built in Genoa and Naples, and that therefore we ought to follow the same plan, and contract for ships in foreign ports.

On the question being put on Mr. Hussey's motion of recommitment, the House divided: Ayes 29, Noes 63.

The report was then received without further opposition and a bill ordered to be brought in pursuant to said resolution.

December 3.

Mr. Baker.

The private business being finished, Mr. Baker rose and made the two following motions.

"That there be laid before this House a list of all officers above the rank of lieutenant, serving in the militia, who have delivered in their qualifications to any clerk of the peace, in any county, riding, or place, within the kingdom of England, in pursuance of the direction contained in an act of the 18th of his present Majesty, relating to the raising and training of the militia," and likewise,

"For leave to bring in a bill to indemnify such officers of the militia, as have not transmitted to the clerks of the peace descriptions of their qualifications, and certificates of their having taken the oaths, as required by an act passed at the last session of Parliament, entitled, an act to explain and render more effectual the laws now in being, relative to the militia forces of this kingdom, and for giving further time to conform with the terms of said recited acts."

These two motions underwent a short discussion, in which Lord Beauchamp, Sir Herbert Mackworth, Colonel Hartley and others took a part.

Mr. *Baker*, in support of his motion, observed, that he had obviated every objection which had been made the preceding day, when he offered to move it, by proposing to have such as had neglected to conform to law, indemnified; he was now therefore more eager to press the matter, because whoever opposed the act of indemnification, would prove fully to him, that they thought that part of the militia law unnecessary. If so, why not speak out, and come fairly forward to the point? He was, however, till the principle of qualification was conformed with, which in his opinion was the very essence of the militia acts, for having it adhered to; or if the act should be evaded, he could easily foresee, that in a very short time, by permitting unqualified persons to high and important commands, the militia force of this kingdom might be so modelled, as to differ from a standing army but in name. The two motions were agreed to, without further opposition.

Lord *George Gordon* then rose, and made a very long speech relative to the motives, which had induced him to desire its indulgence. Lord *George Gordon*.

After going into a vast deal of miscellaneous matter relative to the King's speech, the present state of this country, the views of France and Spain, and, in fine, having trode over the whole circle of politics, both foreign and domestic, his Lordship made the following motion.

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this House, copies of all applications that have been made to his Majesty's secretaries of state, or to the secretary at war, since the commencement of hostilities with France, by any of his Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects of North Britain, for the purpose of putting that country in a posture of defence, against any depredations or invasions, together with copies of all the answers that have been given to such applications."

He then explained the purport of his motion, which was, that the House might be informed of the motives which induced his Majesty's ministers to reject an offer made by the nobility, gentry, and freeholders of the county of Dumfries, to arm themselves at this important crisis, in the defence of that part of the united kingdom, which was totally neglected by ministers, by having the military drawn forth to other services; and that such being the real state of that country, that the people being armed, they might be enabled

bled, at least to protect their property, in the vicinity of the coasts, from predatory invasion.

When his first motion should be disposed of, he meant to follow it with moving, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to humbly entreat that his Majesty will give direction, that a sufficient quantity of arms, according to the extent and necessity of his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects of North Britain, for the purpose of putting that country in a posture of defence, in the most æconomical and constitutional manner.

He explained what he meant by arms. He did not mean that they should be confined merely to firelocks and bayonets; but that they should include every article fit to equip a soldier for real service; such as accoutrements, cartouch boxes, belts, flints, &c. which every gentleman present well understood, but an honourable baronet over the way [Sir Charles Frederick] though in an high office in the ordnance department, who professed himself to be totally ignorant thereof. His native country, had been almost depopulated by the new levies and the recruiting parties, who had, in the course of two years, drawn from it upwards of thirty thousand men, the very flower of its native strength and protection. Surely now, ministers who had derived such apparent benefit by the means those levies furnished them with, for carrying on their favourite measure, the American war, could not, without ingratitude and folly, refuse to arm the old men and boys of the country in defence of the women and children.

Mr. Dempster.

Mr. Dempster said, he approved much of the second proposition, because he was against all partial favours, or local distinctions. England was armed; Ireland was armed; North Britain was defenceless, and had, in his opinion, very improperly been denied a militia for their immediate protection. Under these circumstances therefore, he was for the noble Lord's second proposition, and as the first step towards it, rose likewise to second his Lordship's first proposition.

Sir George Yonge.

Sir George Yonge said, that many complaints had been made, he would not pretend to say how justly, nor was he fully convinced would it be fit for him to determine or give any opinion in this stage of the business, that manifest partiality had been shewn in the accepting of some offers, and the rejecting of others, in the southern part of the united kingdom. Some had been publicly spoken of, others he had heard from private intimations, which he had no reason to discredit. But to go to the bottom of the business candidly and impartially, and learn the nature of the accusations

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on one hand, and the defences respectively set up on the other, he wished that the noble Lord's motion were extended, which might be done without any difficulty, by substituting the word *Great* for *North*: and then the motion would of course take in *Great Britain*, instead of being confined to *North Britain*.

The motion having been previously delivered to the chair, Lord *George Gordon* acquiesced in the alteration moved by the honourable baronet, he said, who spoke last, though he confessed, when he first rose, he had nothing more in contemplation than the partial refusal given to the inhabitants of *North Britain* in the case alluded to. He did not believe, however, that the people of that country would soon forget the scandalous and disgraceful manner in which they had been treated by the secretary at war; he begged pardon, he meant the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, whom they would never again confide in, after having treated them with such unprecedented treachery and unprovoked insolence; for he understood by the correspondence of the secretary at war, that the measure was not his. but that of the cabinet; and who directed the resolutions taken in cabinet, might be easily collected from the stile of the letters, "It is his Majesty's pleasure, &c."

Lord George Gordon.

Mr. *Jenkinson*, Secretary at War, said he had no objection whatever to the motion made by the noble Lord. He was ready to concur in it; and went with the hon. baronet who moved the alteration, by which its effects would be extended to *England*; and the more so, as it would give him an opportunity of justifying his own conduct, respecting the offers accepted of or rejected, in both parts of the united kingdom. The correspondence between him and the gentlemen of the county of *Dumfries*, so far as he had been concerned, was dictated by the best motives; nor could he discover that the offer was improperly rejected, if it could be understood to amount to rejection at all.

Mr. Secretary War.

The offer was a generous and loyal one; but as his Majesty's ministers, at the time it was made, thought the military force then in that country, was fully adequate to the defence and protection of it, they looked upon it to be totally unnecessary to put government, and those who made the offer, to a needless expence and trouble. On the other hand, if the troops should be necessarily called from *North Britain* to other service, he made no doubt, but in that case his Majesty's ministers would gladly have closed with the proposition, and whenever exigences should happen, that

might render the assistance of the military in any other part of the empire requisite, that that, and other similar offers, would be received with that degree of attention, cordiality, and respect, which was ever due to every part of his Majesty's dutiful and faithful subjects.

As to the noble Lord's second proposition, which went to interfere with the exercise of one of the most important trusts vested in the Crown and the executive power, he thought it not a fit object of parliamentary consideration; unless indeed in very particular cases, and under very peculiar circumstances. No such pressing emergency at present existed; as there did not, he should be very unwilling, for his part, to give his approbation to any measure, in whatever shape it might be brought forward, which might tend to weaken the hands of government, or betray a distrust in any thing that related to the power vested in the Crown for the purposes already stated.

The noble Lord had alluded to the Declaration of Rights, on which the resolution was founded, in order to shew, that the King's subjects had a right to arm themselves in times of manifest danger, and for the purposes of defence. He believed, under certain restrictions, and upon implied conditions, and in certain circumstances, the noble Lord might be very right; but allowing the doctrine to be founded every way, and perfectly applicable to the existing state of Scotland, it would not admit of the inference which he drew from it; that ministry were censurable for not giving the people of North Britain arms. The most the Bill of Rights declared, was that the people had a right to arm themselves, not that government were obliged to arm them: yet this was the ground of the noble Lord's motion, which led professedly to an intended censure of his Majesty's confidential servants.

He declared a second time, his hearty concurrence in the motion. He had no objection to it for the reasons already assigned; and he had an additional motive for agreeing to it, because he thought the papers moved for, would exhibit repeated proofs of the zeal which had inspired the people, and, in a great variety of instances, distinguished many respectable individuals. It would convey not only to the nation but to our foreign enemies and all Europe, the most unequivocal testimonies of the public spirit, ardor, and sound patriotism, which still existed in this island in the fullest vigour; a spirit of ardour and exertion, he would be bold to maintain, sufficient to baffle the malice and set at defiance the most rancorous and deep-laid designs of our foes. It would

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further convince those who had been misled by idle rumours and false reports, relative to the partiality pretended to be shewn, in some particular instances, that those rumours had no real foundation. When the papers should be before the House, he had every reason to be persuaded it would appear that no offer had been refused in an unhandsome manner, or any partial preference given, on the other; but that every thing which had happened, in both instances, had been decided, upon considerations of great weight and consequence: On the whole, that the motives which determined the conduct of administration were such as would prove highly satisfactory to Parliament and the nation in general.

Lord *George Gordon* said, the right honourable gentleman who spoke last might have spared his information, that government were not obliged to find arms for whoever might apply for them; for that the power of granting or refusing was evidently vested in the executive power. Had it not been on that account, he should not have been under the necessity of troubling the House on the subject. It was because the people of Scotland, naked and defenceless as they were, could not demand arms from administration as a right, that he was so desirous to obtain them through Parliament, which he despaired of getting in any other manner. Applications had been made, and they had failed; he therefore hoped, that Parliament would bring about what there was no prospect, at least at present, of effecting in any other manner.

Mr. *T. Townshend* agreed with the right honourable gentleman at the head of the war department, that it was not the business of Parliament to interfere, nor without sufficient grounds to attempt either to exercise or abridge the power of executive government; but as a general abstract proposition, he presumed, the right honourable gentleman did not mean to contend that that House was not as competent in certain cases, and under particular circumstances, to controul the executive government, as to vote the supplies, enquire into the expenditure of public money, or call upon the advisers of any one measure which could be deemed an act of the Crown, respecting the counsel which they had given to their Sovereign.

The first proposition which the right honourable gentleman so cheerfully agreed to, and so much approved of, was as much an interference in the exercise of the executive government, and a controul upon an act of the Crown, as the second proposition offered by the noble Lord. One was to enquire what offers had been made, in order to be informed

whether any had been improperly received, or partially rejected; the other was directed to a full enquiry into the merits or demerits of the refusal, adverted to by the noble Lord, to learn whether the refusal to arm was a wise and expedient measure.

For his part, he was extremely desirous to see what other offers were rejected besides the particular offer which had been mentioned by the noble Lord; and he was well pleased that the hon. baronet, by his amendment, had rendered the original motion more extensive, for the purpose of taking in the southern as well as the northern part of the united kingdom.

He understood, a very great land force would come to be voted in a few days; a greater, he was well informed, than this country ever before had in pay at any former period, particularly a native force and within the kingdom; a force indeed in every respect so formidable, as to administer just cause of suspicion in the breast of every real friend to his country, and to the constitution, who must, upon serious reflection, be much alarmed, and tremble at the possible consequences; and how such an enormous force could be safely got rid of, at some future day, when the nation would no longer stand in need of its services.

Though the noble Lord, the commander in chief, had been his dearest friend or relation, he was determined to view him with a watchful eye, and strictly attend to and scrutinize into his conduct. He was aware that the noble Lord's situation had created him many enemies, and brought upon him much enmity and ill-will; and was convinced he acted impartially, though, perhaps, not unexceptionably; a clearer proof of which need not be adduced than that murmurs and complaints poured in on all sides, and did not proceed from any particular description of men.

When the documents now moved for by his noble friend were before the House, he should then be able to judge how far those murmurs were or were not founded. When that point was decided, he would then be enabled to decide on the noble Lord's second proposition, which till the papers moved for were before the House and decided upon, seemed to him premature.

Sir William
Corryngton.

Sir William Corryngton replied to some parts of the speech made by the noble Lord who made the motion, and contradicted several of his assertions. He denied that the defence of Scotland was entrusted to old men or boys, or that the country was drained of men fit for service. On the contra-

ry,

he was persuaded from his own knowledge, that the fact is otherwise. No better proof need be adduced that men are not wanting, than the recent reduction in the price of labour; and as to the want of a military defence, he was himself a witness at Edinburgh, when Paul Jones was in the north of Forth, of the respectable state of preparation that that part of the coast was in, had that audacious rebel dared have attempted a landing. He added, that so far from men being scarce in Scotland, that several battalions might now be raised there; that he heard of propositions to that effect; believed they were under consideration, and if accepted of, would prove, he had reason to think, extremely practicable in the execution.

Mr. *Turner* was very severe on an observation which fell from the honourable gentleman who spoke last, that the decreased price of labour was a proof of the plenty of men in the country alluded to; whereas, if that gentleman had bought a second time in his life, or read a single book on the subject, he could not have failed to learn that a decrease in the value of labour bore an exact proportion to the want of employment in agriculture or manufactures; the conclusion therefore, he was authorized to draw upon every ground of speculative argument, and actual experience, confirmed by every dead and living authority on the subject, was, that the cheapness of labour in Scotland arose merely from the declining state of cultivation, and of the manufactures carried on there. He attributed all our misfortunes to the misconduct, folly, and wickedness of ministers; and protested solemnly, that in his opinion, a French or Spanish government was infinitely preferable to that under which we lived at present.

To prove this novel assertion, he instanced what he called the base, scandalous, and disgraceful means made use of to recruit the army. He had himself, a few weeks since, been a witness at York of scenes which filled his breast with indignation, even on the very recollection; where the acquittal of the felons in the prison was conditionally, that they entered as soldiers; and he has seen the same man heavily ironed and fettered within a few minutes, and with a cockade in his hat! That on one of these occasions he remembered, the soldier, whom he knew, had applied to him for his advice, telling him of a man who had been just acquitted, and was then under his protection, and desiring to know what he should do, as there was a press-gang in the yard waiting for

for him, and whether he should deliver him up to them. The answer he gave to the gaoler was, "If you mean to gratify the grand jury, you will deliver the man up to the pre-gang; but if you wish to act like an Englishman, you will not regard the displeasure of the grand jury, but will set him at liberty; for as he has been acquitted by the laws of this country, no matter whether justly or unjustly, you have no right to detain him or dispose of his person." The gaoler followed his advice, by acting as an honest Englishman, and set the man at his liberty. He said the recruiting service, now conducted, was a disgrace to a free, to a despotic country, nay, even to any civilized country. The recruiting serjeants not only performed the duties expected from them at time of war, that of ensnaring and trepanning for their own regiments, but such of them as were expert in their business were let out, for the purpose of making contracts, at so much per head, for furnishing recruits, as if the men thus procured were so many beasts, to be disposed of at so much a head, and so much profit, at Smithfield or any other market.

Lord George Gordon.

Lord George Gordon then rose, and acquiesced in the sense of his friends, that it would be better to postpone his second proposition for the present; trusting, however, that it would undergo a full consideration on some future day.

Lord North.

Lord North confirmed the sentiments of Mr. Secretary of War, that the interference of Parliament, with the executive government, was very improper, but upon particular occasions; as to laying before the House what offers had been made, what had been rejected or accepted of, he had no manner of objection; he should therefore consent to the motion now made; but would wish to be understood as by no means approving of the second proposition which the noble Lord had consented for the present to postpone, as it would, in his opinion, tend to abridge the executive government of the exercise of one of its most essential powers.

The motion having been agreed to *nem. con.* the House went into a committee of ways and means. Mr. Bamber Gascoigne was called to the chair.

Lord North.

Lord North then rose, and moved a land-tax of four shillings in the pound, and a proportionable cess to be levied on that part of Great Britain called Scotland, according to the terms of the ninth article of the treaty of union. He said when this resolution passed the committee, he should move the malt-tax, as, by the money voted in the committee to supply upon the navy estimates, on the preceding Wednesday

y, upwards of four millions had been granted for that
vice.

Colonel *Barr* rose, and made a very long speech on the neglect of some of the departments of government, which suffered the collectors of the land-tax to run so much in arrears, which operated as an act of injustice either upon the whole body of those who were chargeable with the tax, and who paid it, and were subject to make good the deficiency; or, if no arrears were due, it lay in the hands of those who would have paid it into the Exchequer.

Lord *North* acknowledged that the inconvenience stated was, in a great measure, true; but it was neither the fault of the treasury-board nor the commissioners of taxes; that the latter had no power to compel the receiver general to pay in the deficiencies, nor the commissioners in the respective counties appointed to collect, to make returns. Such being the true state of the affair, to answer the wishes of the right honourable gentleman, it was his opinion that the inconvenience could not be remedied in any other manner but by the aid of Parliament.

A kind of conversational debate arose, in which Sir Joseph *Lawbey*, Mr. *Baldwin*, and Mr. *Whitbread* took a part, each of whom, for some reason or other, condemned the present mode of collecting the land-tax. At length,

Mr. *David Hartley* rose, and made a very long speech, the greater part of which consisted of a numerical detail relative to the state of our finances; the amount of our national debt at the commencement of the war; the debts contracted since, funded and unfunded; the interest growing due on the debts ready funded; and the probable interest which would be payable on the remainder when they should come to be funded, &c.

Mr. *Hartley's* general totals were as follows. The excess of expenditure of the campaign of 1775, nearly two millions; of 1776, six millions; of 1777, six millions and an half; of 1778, ten millions; and of 1779, twelve millions; so the whole nearly thirty-seven millions of debt actually incurred, over and above the expences of the regular peace establishment, except such parts as had been drawn from the sinking fund.

He said, the debt funded within the four last years was twenty millions; in 1776, two; in 1777, five; in 1778, six; and in 1779, seven millions: that this debt bore an interest of one million one hundred thousand pounds; that the debt unfunded was about sixteen millions in the whole; which would

would carry probably an interest of nine hundred thousand pounds, which would fix the debt actually incurred to the 31st of December next, at about thirty-six millions capital, and bearing an annual interest of two millions in perpetuity, for which the lands of England stood most engaged to the public creditors. The principle stated was independent of what was drawn from the sinking fund, after making the difference between the annual grants of land and marine and the peace establishment.

The campaign being already determined upon, he said he was fully justified in following up his computations, as the money had been actually expended. The excess or difference between the ordinary revenue he estimated at fourteen millions, which though a peace should be concluded in the course of the ensuing year, would have an arrear, or tail behind it, of at least eight millions, making in the whole twenty-two millions of unfunded debt. This last sum added to the new debt already due, would form a capital of fifty-eight millions carrying with it an interest of upwards of three millions, so that taking the old debt, which was one hundred and thirty-five millions, for which the public creditors received annuities to the amount of nearly four millions, and have in perpetuity, with the new debt of fifty-eight millions, and the evident conclusion would be, that by that time twelve months the national debt would be nearly approaching to two hundred millions, and the annual interest paid to the public creditors, to full eight millions and an half!

To prove his premises, relative to the excess of expenditure of the year 1780, over and above the ordinary revenue, he computed the navy grants at about eight millions, the army, including ordnance and militia, about as much more; vote of credit one million; exchequer bills of last year to be paid off, about two millions; which, with the assistance expected from the East India Company, would have twelve millions of a deficiency to be funded. He next proceeded to shew the pernicious consequences of incurring so much unfunded debt, by which the market was glutted, and while it paid more than double the legal interest for navy bills, ordnance debentures, &c. it had this still, if possible, more mischievous effect; it went to prevent the public from funding upon reasonable terms, and by that means load posterity with a perpetual annual burden of at least one million, for which, in fact, the nation never received a single shilling value. The navy bills were at 12 per cent discount, and he understood the ordnance debentures at twenty or thirty per cent.

ent. How then was it possible when such a quantity of unfunded debt was left floating in the market, and at so high discount, and of course so enormous a profit, that the minister could procure a loan upon any thing like reasonable terms? The last was made at the rate of six per cent. beside the docteur: and yet the chancellor of the exchequer, though he wanted another million to the sum borrowed, in order to reduce the amount of the new exchequer bills which had been issued the preceding year, he could not procure it; and would probably now be obliged to borrow at the rate of seven per cent. if he could get it even on those terms. What then was the prospect before us? A debt nearly approaching two hundred millions, carrying with it eight millions annual interest, issuing with it negotiable securities at twelve per cent. and funding at the rate of seven. Look a little further, and see who are your adversaries? No less than France, Spain and America; in short, the whole of our situation within and without, was truly tremendous and astonishingly alarming.

If this was our real condition, ought it not to be the first duty and most anxious wish of every man who felt for himself, his country, and posterity, for every thing dear to an Englishman, to assist in extricating us out of our present difficulties, and to devise, at least, the best means in his power, to break the force against us, on one hand; and to increase our internal strength on the other. There appeared to him but one possible measure within the extent of human invention, which promised to effect this; and that was procuring union at home, and separating America from her alliance with the house of Bourbon.

He so far approved of the speech from the throne, as it recommended union and national exertion against our foreign enemies, who had leagued for our destruction, or, indeed, total annihilation; and he believed that there was not a second opinion in that House on the subject: being persuaded that there was not a man in the kingdom, within or without that House, who would not cheerfully unite, not only in a defensive but an offensive war, and the most vigorous exertions against the united efforts of the house of Bourbon. He was one of that description, and in order to promote the union he had described, and at the same time to weaken the force of the enemy by detaching America from this dangerous confederacy, insignificant as he might be, he had endeavoured all in his power to bring about so desirable an event.

Being given to understand by an authority upon which he could with safety depend, [supposed to mean Doctor Franklin] that the people in America, or the ruling powers there, were desirous to quit the confederacy, and accommodate their disputes with this country, he communicated this important intelligence to the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, and had his approbation to sound the expectations, and feel the pulse of those with whom he was to communicate on the subject. He did so; and after taking great trouble, and spending some time on these overtures, which were to form the basis of conciliation, he acquainted the noble Lord with what was deemed by America as the first preliminary, which was a truce for ten years, upon the footing of the *uti possidetis*, and every condition usually annexed to such a preliminary; and in the mean time, to appoint a meeting to be composed of deputies from both sides, in which the respective pretensions of Great Britain and America might be discussed, and finally decided upon. This was the *ultimatum*, on which, as a preliminary article, he was commissioned to lead the way to negotiation. He accordingly waited on the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, and acquainted him with what had passed, who positively rejected the proposition, as totally inadmissible. He appealed to the noble Lord's recollection, if this was not the true state of the case, and to his good sense, whether it was not more advisable to have America act even a neutral part, than have her a declared enemy? In one event, the memory of what the colonies called cruelty, injustice, and oppression, and all the real or ideal wrongs which they felt, might gradually fade or die away; allied to us by blood and interest, speaking the same language, accustomed to the same laws and manners, and professing the same religion, it was probable, nay more than probable, influenced by every motive which operate on mankind, in their several relations and habitudes, that such fixed grounds of prejudice, partiality, and interest, would soon strike resentment, and make way for that confidence and affection which unite men, and induce them to prefer the happiness and prosperity of those with whom they once were so closely connected. The noble Lord, however, by rejecting the proposition he had just mentioned, banished all expectations of its being ever again repeated. He was very certain, if the minister now consented to negotiate, that the next *ultimatum* would be considerably short of the former; and if some proposition were not made immediately, that America would never listen to any.

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He then entered into a long narrative of his conduct, relative to the part he took in this negotiation; the questions put to him by his friends relative to his private negotiations with Lord North, &c. which not being of any consequence to the public, we shall pass over.

With an approaching debt, such as he had described; the total impracticability of restoring America to this country, by the means of coercion; the great and almost irresistible power of the House of Bourbon, while one half of our national strength was directed against America, he saw no prospect of any thing, but repeated defeats, and inevitable ruin. He therefore earnestly exhorted the country gentlemen, to look to their property, by which those enormous burdens were to be ultimately borne; to the honour of the nation, which had been disgraced, and above all, to the possible issue of such a contest upon so unequal terms, and to the ultimate decision which might rob them of every thing which they hold valuable, as citizens or Englishmen.

What then was the real contest this country was engaged in? He would tell those gentlemen what it was, so long as America continued to form a part of this alarming confederacy, and what it probably would be, if America preserved a neutral conduct.

He should here, in the first instance, support his reasoning upon facts notoriously known, and universally acknowledged, and of which he had the most authentic proof in his pocket; the one was the Justifying Memorial of the court of Madrid; and the other, the Motives which induced the court of Versailles to enter into the war. He could not authenticate them at the bar of the House; but as answers had been given to each of them, by the British court, one professedly so; and the other supposed to be genuine, he meant the answer to the French motives, he looked upon himself fully at liberty to consider the answers, as well as the original papers to be authentic, because the Justifying Reply to the French Motives had not, that he could learn, been disavowed by the British court. In the Spanish state paper, there were two very remarkable expressions; first, that his most Catholic Majesty was determined, never to lay down his arms till he had annihilated the naval power of Great Britain; and that Spain had offered a preliminary proposition, for Great Britain to agree to a ten years truce with America; which shewed, that while the noble Lord in the blue ribbon was negotiating with Spain, on the idea of a truce, his Lordship meant in the end, to reject it, as he had with him. In the French Motives, were

likewise two remarkable expressions; one was, that his most Christian Majesty was resolved to subdue the naval force of Great Britain; the other, that Great Britain, while negotiating at the court of Madrid, and with America, through him, had made advantageous offers to France, in order to detach her from America. What these offers were, he would not pretend to say; he would not charge the noble Lord with selling his country, or rendering up any part of its possessions. In order to enable this country to pursue its favourite object, or rather the favourite though wild Quixote, and impracticable measure of coercing America; but this he could fairly and confidently affirm, that the conduct of the noble Lord, whom he considered as the minister, could only be justified in proportion to what advantages he had offered, and what his country was to receive in return. If the latter was inferior to the former, though the noble Lord might not be guilty of corruption, by selling his country, he would appear equally criminal, if the detaching France from America, and the inducements held out to her, exceeded the probable benefits to be derived from abandoning America. This was the true test by which the conduct of the noble Lord could be tried.

These circumstances which he had taken the liberty to trouble the House with, compared with the speech from the throne, left not a single doubt upon his mind, that although America had not been mentioned in the speech, it was the intention of administration to proceed in the same manner; they had hitherto done, in relation to that country. The mentioning America had been carefully omitted in the speech, merely to conceal the secret designs of ministers; and to lead the independent part of that House, to believe that the nature of the contest was changed; that all our efforts were to be made solely or exclusively against the House of Bourbon, and that consequently whoever opposed the present ministerial system, were the real enemies of their country. The veil was however much too thin to hide the true purport of that speech, from those who had paid the least attention to the delusive and deceptive language held by ministers in that House, for a series of years back. The imposition might answer the purposes of the day; but it could not long continue to operate. The real intentions of administration, had in part transpired; he understood a most formidable military force was to be employed the next campaign in America, but as the fact, though not to be disputed, might be evaded on the ground of the destination of this increased military force; he wished to know from the noble Lord in the blue ribbon,

whether

whether it was meant to carry on a coercive war in America, the ensuing campaign?

He then described the destructive system which had prevailed in our councils for some years past, which had been supported by the influence of the Crown, as the great source of all our national misfortunes. He adduced a great number of instances in proof of this general charge, and among others, the resignation of two noble Lords [Gower and Weymouth] one of whom had declared in another assembly [Gower] that he had continued to act with them as long as he could with honour and conscience. [He was here called to order by Lord Nugent, who observed that it was irregular and unparliamentary to allude to what passed in the other House of Parliament.] He directed his discourse once more to the country gentlemen, who had, by their independent and disinterested conduct, at all times, rescued their country in moments of danger and embarrassment, to exert themselves without any view to party distinctions. He said, that valuable descriptions of men, began now to perceive that they had been imposed upon and misled, and as soon as that idea became more prevalent, he assured the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, however secure he might be in thinking that he could continue to derive support from decisive majorities in that House, his Lordship was in more personal danger, than perhaps he might be led to imagine.

Lord North in reply, said, that something had dropped from the honourable gentleman which rendered it necessary for him to give some explanations, so far he meant as he was himself personally concerned. The honourable gentleman had informed the committee, that he had offered his services, respecting the negotiation alluded to, merely from disinterested motives and a sincere wish to serve his country; to which declaration he gave the fullest credit; and that throughout the whole of that business he was by no means hostile to administration, of which he was equally well satisfied. Peace, he was convinced, was the honourable gentleman's object, and his conduct in every part, shewed that his desire to feel pulses was directed to that and that only; but he could not help saying, that it was an unfortunate negotiation, because it answered no end. It gave birth to many conversations. He did not recollect that he had given the honourable gentleman any express authority to treat; and as nothing passed in writing on the subject, he did not expect to hear a syllable mentioned of what might have passed in a loose general conversation, because words and expressions thus dropped,

Lord North.

were

were so liable to be misconceived by one party, and inadvertently and unintentionally let fall on the other, that he did not see how they could be referred to any specific or determinate point.

The honourable gentleman had acknowledged, that he employed himself, that is, that he had moved the matter to him first; he was willing to repeat, he believed upon motives the most commendable; but he could not avoid saying once more, that the negotiation proved most unfortunate in the event, because it was the cause of great trouble and solicitude to the honourable gentleman, and finally ended in nothing. It was very true that the honourable gentleman, from what authority he could not pretend to determine, informed him of an inclination in the people of America to negotiate with this country, and tendered his services for the purpose of bringing about so desirable an event; for which he personally thanked him, and thought his country stood indebted to him for his good intentions, and his zealous endeavours to promote what he imagined might tend to the advancement of its prosperity, and the mutual benefit of every part of the British empire.

The honourable gentleman had acquainted the committee what the preliminary articles were which America were willing to agree to, namely a ten years truce, a possession of the places then held by Great Britain and the United States, and all the subordinate regulations and conditions arising from, or dependent upon this preliminary article; but that on being proposed to him, he had rejected it. Most certainly he had, and would again if the propositions were repeated; he would never submit or consent to treat with America upon the footing of an equal. As subjects aggrieved, or believing themselves aggrieved, he made no doubt but Parliament would always be ready to hear, and cheerfully co-operate with ministers, as far as the interests of the whole empire would permit, to give them the most full and satisfactory redress; but should we once agree to treat with our rebellious subjects in arms, and negotiate with them as equals, in that instant would all our rights be conceded; to talk of parliamentary supremacy and dominion, and affect to stand upon the ground of governmental control with people who denied the existence of those claims as totally unfounded, would, in fact, be relinquishing under the cover of a single word, a truce, the sole and essential point

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D E B A T E S.

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a question, that is, whether they were our subjects, or composed a free, sovereign, and independent state ?

There was another circumstance which had been strongly pressed and much dwelt upon by the honourable gentleman, in a strain of apparent accusation, as highly criminal in ministers if true ; that was a passage in the Justifying Memorial of the court of Madrid, soon after her declaration of allying herself with France, the purport of which was, that she had acted as mediatrix between the courts of London and Versailles. The fact was not denied, it was notorious ; but what is the inference the honourable gentleman draws from what Spain affirms in that passage ? Spain says, the terms she proposed was a ten years truce to take place between Great Britain and America, during which period the rights or demands of the respective claimants might be amicably adjusted. What was this proposition but the very transcript of that made by the honourable gentleman under his confidential or plenipotentiary powers ? Yet, the honourable gentleman affects no small degree of astonishment at this offer being rejected, though he himself bears testimony that a similar offer, made by him, was as peremptorily rejected. For his part, as he never could think that it would be proper to grant American independence, so neither could he consent to agree to the truce proposed ; and such a truce coming through Spain, afforded an additional reason for rejecting it ; because Spain herself had furnished two very remarkable instances that a Spanish truce, made with subjects in arms or rebellion, substantially implies independence. What was the event of the truce she made with Holland, and afterwards with Portugal, both of which at the same time formed a part of her dominions ? The first truce with Holland was prolonged by a second truce ; she made in like manner a truce with Portugal ; and at the expiration of one and the other, both truces ended in an acknowledgment of their independence.

But to this formidable accusation, the honourable gentleman had added another, which was to answer every proof of constructive guilt, and to wear a darker complexion, though drawn from a doubtful, at least from a partial and prejudiced authority. The passage alluded to, after informing the public of her mediating efforts, and of their being rejected, the court of Madrid charges the British cabinet with holding out advantageous offers secretly to France while

while the mediation was still depending, in order to detach France from America.

Two questions were necessary to be decided before a proper answer could be returned to this charge. First, whether any such advantageous offers had been made to France? Secondly, if there had, whether it was criminal in those who made them? He could not recollect that any offers had been made to France secretly or publicly to induce her to break off her present connexion with America; if any were made, he knew nothing of them, or could safely affirm, that he did not remember them; but allowing that the fact was just as the honourable gentleman had stated it to be, he was not conscious that the British cabinet had acted criminally. The honourable gentleman had afforded an instance in his own conduct that the great object of his negotiation was to disunite France and America; and he presumed, the honourable gentleman was not conscious that by so doing he had acted criminally. He might imagine, perhaps, that there was a difference in the mode, but most clearly the effect was the same, whether America was detached from France or France from America. But he would go a step farther: he would suppose, for argument sake, that advantageous offers had been made secretly to France, and that there was a preference as to the mode of bringing about a separation between the latter and our colonies, the honourable gentleman had still administered grounds of sufficient justification on the contingency expressed. The honourable gentleman had acknowledged, that if the secret advantages held out to France did not amount to more, or were not greater than the advantages derivable from the Spanish mediation, and his own preliminary article of a ten years truce, and the *uti possidetis*; in that case ministers would not appear either culpable in rejecting the latter, nor in offering the former. He would again repeat, that there was nothing he more ardently sought than to disunite France and America, and that he should use every effort in his power to effect it consistent with the interests of the empire and the dignity of a great nation. He knew, however, nothing of the advantages alluded to in the Spanish Justifying Memorial which induced him to believe that no offers of that kind had been made; and he had little to hope on that head, as powers confessedly acting in concert, he had every reason to believe, so long as the confederacy lasted, would respectively hold the same uniform language; two of them, Spain and America.

America, had, by the honourable gentleman's own narrative and reasonings, confirmed the truth of this observation; and it was natural to conclude, that France who was at the head of the confederacy and the main spring which moved the whole machine, would depart from a rule of conduct which she herself had most probably dictated to her other two confederates.

The honourable gentleman had observed, in the course of his speech, that the speech from the throne recommended, in very forcible terms, the most vigorous and united exertions to be made against the alarming confederacy which had been entered into by France and Spain, for the purpose of destroying the independence and commerce of this country, though it remained totally silent, and purposely so, respecting America; but while the honourable gentleman made the charge, he in a manner anticipated the answer he meant to give him immediately on the subject. He reminded the House that this was a deceit and fallacy put on it, for that the great military preparations apparent from the estimates in the table were intended for America. After assuring the honourable gentleman that ministers never meant directly or indirectly to imply any intention of abandoning America or the war there, he would now say, that although the honourable gentleman's inference on the silence was unfounded, the fact was unquestionably true, that the American war was not given up, nor any part of our possessions in that country meant to be either deserted or evacuated. If the King's confidential servants had thought it advisable to grant America independence, under the previous approbation of Parliament, we should have had no foreign war. If in any progressive stage of the war it had appeared proper to make such a concession of our legislative rights, we should now probably be at peace with all the world; or if, at the instant he was speaking, such a measure were adopted, he was inclined to believe that the public tranquillity would be shortly restored.

It was for the dominion of this country over her rebellious subjects we were now contending. Whenever Parliament thought proper, wise, or expedient, to relinquish that dominion, and cease from all farther struggle for the constitutional establishment of it, he must and should cheerfully acquiesce, how much soever his own opinion might militate against it. He never thought such a measure would be thought at any period, and perhaps as little so now as at any former one. The question was simply this: will you give

up your American dominions, your commerce, and eventually your naval power and naval consequence? Will you in short, come to a vote to part with your national dignity, possessions and most important and essential interests? If Parliament were prepared to give such a vote, the sooner it was done the better; if not, it was inapplicable to the present sentiments of the House and prevailing opinions of the people to talk of preliminaries, which in fact implied, by direct consequence, the actual independence of the colonies.

The honourable gentleman observed, that the army estimates on the table were enormous, and much exceeded the highest estimate of the late war for that particular service. The observation was just; but if our situation called for such a military establishment, nothing remained to be said on the subject; it was an inevitable consequence arising from our situation and must be submitted to.

He hoped and trusted, after the explanation now given, that the honourable gentleman's charge against those who advised the King's speech, with an intention of concealing their designs from Parliament because they had not mentioned America therein, would be given up, and that the honourable gentleman would rest satisfied on one hand, that ministers meant not to delude Parliament, or mislead the nation into a belief that they intended to concede the rights of this country to the ill-bounded pretensions of our rebellious subjects; or, on the other hand, that they were not determined to pursue such measures as promised more speedily and effectually to lead to the full attainment of their object.

On the whole, the honourable gentleman had urged no charge against administration, in his opinion, but what might be defended by the circumstances which accompanied it; the only charge which could imply any crime, if strictly true, was the making offers to France more than equivalent to the benefits to be derived to this country in return; as far as his memory served, it was totally unfounded, but that as it might, no judgment could be made till it was first known, whether what was to be parted with, was more than what was to be received in exchange.

Mr. Hart-

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Mr. Hartley made a very long reply, in which he restated all his former arguments, and contended, although it might be said that he had not been actually employed by the noble Lord in the negotiation, it was evident, by the noble Lord's own acknowledgment, that when he informed his Lordship

the temper and disposition of the ruling powers in America, as answer, approving of sounding and feeling pulses, amounting to a tacit or implied assent. As to the offers held out to France, to detach her from her alliance with America, he was willing to stand on his former ground, that the propriety of those offers would be known, when their nature and extent could be made public.

Lord North said, he did not wish to conceal any thing; he knew the honourable gentleman had, as he had frequently stated in the course of the evening, made a tender of his good offices, which so far as such a matter could admit of, were accepted; but it would indeed be very extraordinary if his particular ideas or judgment could be supposed to bind either party: the most that could be even implied was, that the honourable gentleman was the medium, through which communications were to be made; and that the negotiating parties were at full liberty to assent or dissent from the propositions thus made.

Mr. Hartley rejoined, but seemed tender; however, he said, that the ideas of a truce were early thrown out; but that when more particular explanations came to be made, any such idea on the part of the minister was suddenly and unexpectedly disclaimed.

The resolution for a four-shillings land-tax for the year 1780, was then agreed to; as was likewise the duties upon salt, mum, cyder and perry, and ordered to be reported the next day.

December 4.

The two resolutions of the committee of ways and means of the preceding day were reported, and agreed to by the House; and a bill, or bills, ordered to be brought in pursuant to those resolutions.

The House adjourned to Monday the 6th.

December 6.

The current business of the day been over, at four o'clock, the Earl of Upper Ossory rose and prefaced his intended motion, with a short speech, in its support, which he confessed when moved, would appear to amount to a vote of censure upon the ministry, for their total inattention to the affairs of Ireland, towards the close of the last session, and during the whole of the prorogation of Parliament. They had, he said, totally abandoned the government of that kingdom to chance; they neither felt for its distresses, nor provided against its possible, very probable and natural resentments. They turned a deaf ear to moderate requests, and had the peculiar merit of transforming

the last stages of national misery and public dependency, into vigour, strength, spirit, and every means which could concur, to draw forth a most formidable resistance; and all the time stood by unmoved, as unconcerned spectators, or as giving countenance to the measures taken by Ireland, in order to compel a full and effectual redress of all her real and ideal grievances.

As an Irishman, and bound to that country by the strongest ties of interest and affection, it might be fairly, and he would add, be truly presumed, that he entertained the most sincere wishes for her happiness and prosperity; nay, he would say, that as an Englishman, it was his duty to do so; because, he was persuaded, that whatever promoted the trade and commerce of Ireland, would ultimately promote that of Great Britain. The claims of the sister kingdom to justice, and the protection and rights secured by a free constitution, were too well known to make any discussion of those rights necessary; but when he allowed this, he meant to say likewise, as an Englishman, that the present state of Ireland was truly alarming, and little short of portending a sudden dissolution of the constitutional connection and political relation which have so long subsisted between both countries. Forty-two thousand men in arms were at that instant in arms in Ireland, not barely associated for the protection and defence of the country against a foreign enemy, but avowedly in order to support the language they themselves, the country meetings, and the several corporate bodies, indeed the whole mass of the people had dictated to their representatives in Parliament. What was the purport of this language? A peremptory demand of "a free trade!" What was meant by this expression was variously interpreted, according to the wishes, expectations and opinions of particular parties and persons. Several members in both Houses of the Parliament of that kingdom, of very respectable characters, explained it according to their own sentiments; an independence on this country, an intention of trading with the whole world, and a disavowal of the authority or power of British acts of Parliament, &c. Where then had ministers led us? To an acquiescence in every proposition, Ireland might think proper in her present distempered state, to demand, no matter how unreasonable and pernicious it might prove in its consequences, or the terrible alternative of a civil war, while we were engaged in an unequal and dangerous contest with France, Spain, and America. It might be well called an alarming and melancholy alternative; such a one, he believed, as no nation would

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er the sun was ever compelled to take, within the short period of a few months, when the choice was with us---to give what we pleased as a favour, while we were now obliged to grant almost every thing as a right.

After making many professions of good-will to both kingdoms, and declaring how much soever he regarded, and would to the utmost stretch of his ability, do all in his power to advance the interest of Ireland, yet in so doing, he would never consent to advance it on the condition of sacrificing that of England to it; he applied the force of those observations to the times in which his motion was conceived. He contended, that the spirit of resistance directed towards independency, which had manifested itself in Ireland, was imputable, and solely imputable, to the shameful inattention and criminal neglect of ministers, who might have in the early stages of the miseries of that kingdom granted the Irish substantial relief, and prevented the seeds of those disorders which now threatened a dissolution of all constitutional government from growing up suddenly to their present state of maturity: such relief too, as being founded in justice, and dictated by motives of sound policy, would have operated preventatively. The Irish would have rested content with the compliance of requests, far short of what they were fairly entitled to expect; no man could answer at that instant, by what bounds their demands would be limited; no man could say on what conditions they would be satisfied; or upon what basis the interests and respective rights of both countries could be fairly established, without either a total separation, or consenting to throw too great a weight into the scale of Ireland. As therefore, the unhappy dilemma this country stood in, respecting that kingdom, arose entirely and exclusively from the inattention of administration, he begged leave to make the following motion, to be proposed by way of resolution,

Resolved, "That it is highly criminal in his Majesty's ministers, to have neglected taking effectual measures for the relief of the kingdom of Ireland, in consequence of the address of this House of the 11th of May last, and of his Majesty's most gracious answer: and, to have suffered the discontents of that kingdom to rise to such a height, as evidently to endanger a dissolution of the constitutional connection between the two kingdoms, and to create new embarrassments to the public councils by division and diffidence, in a moment, when real unanimity, grounded upon mutual confidence and affection, is confessedly essential to the preservation of what is left of the British empire."

Lord

Lord
Middleton.

Lord *Middleton* seconded the motion, and repeated several instances of the inattention of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, and of his having set his face against giving the desired relief to Ireland; spoke of the part he had taken the two preceding sessions respecting Irish affairs; that the first, they had been put off by mutual consent, to be more fully investigated the succeeding sessions, and the last, when he had the honour to preside in the chair of the committee, where some resolutions, for the purpose of granting some small favour to Ireland, passed without any considerable opposition; he said, the noble Lord when he found the House in a temper to acquiesce, came down professedly to defeat the measure, and threw out the bill on the second reading. He added some other reasons for agreeing with the vote of censure; but he spoke so very low, that it was not easy to collect with any degree of certainty what his Lordship said.

Sir John
Wrottesley.

Sir *John Wrottesley* agreed with the truth of what was stated in the resolution, but he could not give his assent to the motion, as it was now worded. It imported a charge of too extensive and consequential a nature, to be resolved by the Commons of Great Britain, till supported by a species of evidence, which would come up in point of weight and justification to the magnitude of the charge; a charge, which if fully and satisfactorily proved, must involve ministers in the most exemplary and condign punishment. But even if the proofs before the House were commensurate to the object, that of parliamentary conviction, the generality of the motion would be a sufficient objection with him to give it a negative in its present form. It included all the ministers, as well those who had lately come into office, as their predecessors; and involved them in one indiscriminate censure. It bulked them in the class of public delinquents, however criminal or innocent. As to the facts stated, they perfectly met his ideas; and if the word *criminal* in the proposed resolution were omitted, and the first sentence softened in such a manner as to exclude conviction without proof, he would give his hearty assent to the motion.

Mr. Burke.

Mr. *Burke* rose, and observed, that the honourable baronet's objection might be easily done away by only stating the fact of neglect, which whether criminal or not, no man could pretend to deny.

Sir John
Wrottesley.

Sir *John Wrottesley* rose, and offered to amend the motion by substituting the word "blameable" for "criminal." The amendment was accordingly accepted of by the noble Lord

who

who made the motion, and the question put on it, and carried without any opposition.

In the course of his speech, Sir *John* was remarkably severe and pointed on the conduct of ministers, respecting the American war. He said, he was no party-man, nor had any predilection for either side of the House; for those that were or those who might expect to succeed them. A change of measures was now become absolutely necessary. America was lost by their incapacity and misconduct, their obstinacy, and their blindness; and he was perfectly convinced if offers had been made immediately after the affair on Long-Island, in August and September, 1776, that terms infinitely more advantageous for Great Britain could have been obtained, and would have been cheerfully and gratefully accepted of, than those sent out by the Commissioners in eighteen months after, which were treated with scorn and contempt; besides which, many thousand lives, and many millions of money, would have been saved to this country.

From the event of our measures respecting America, he applied the fatal conduct of administration respecting that country, to the present existing state of Ireland. If some specific propositions had been held out to Ireland in time, that country would now be in a perfect state of tranquility and obedience, which would of course have prevented the mortifying dilemma we had now got into; that of acceding to the unlimited claims of Ireland; or of giving up our constitutional dominion over it without so much as a single struggle.

He concluded with observing, that instant and effectual relief ought to be given to Ireland; that past experience with regard to America should make us wise; that the apparent object of those who carried war into our colonies was not conciliation but subduction, in which we had been shamefully disappointed; that as we had refused our American subjects any redress in the beginning, we had afterwards conceded not only what they were entitled to, but even the most valuable rights of this country, scarcely endeavouring to retain any thing worth contending for. So far as the simile could be fairly followed, ministers had acted in the same manner respecting Ireland. Matters had not as yet, it was true, come to extremities in that kingdom. Their alarming themselves, and their non-importation agreements, were as yet but of a recent date. While they were so, he earnestly exhorted ministers to profit by example, and come at once to a resolution to make such offers as were likely to be

be accepted of by the Irish; such as Great Britain could grant with honour and safety to the mutual interests of both kingdoms; and not by protracting their measures, or dealing out their favours with a niggardly hand, drive Ireland into violence, so as in the end to be obliged to make concessions which might ultimately terminate perhaps not in a nominal but a real separation of both kingdoms, and force them into different interests, as rivals and competitors, for the distant advantages to be derived from trade and commerce.

*Sir George
Yonge.*

Sir George Yonge rose, after the question had been put, and the Speaker was just going to declare the sense of the House, whether it was the Ayes or Noes had it; and observed, that as the evidence on which the motion was grounded was stated to be an address of that House to his Majesty, recommending to his consideration the distressed state of his loyal kingdom of Ireland, with his Majesty's most gracious answer thereto, together with the negative proof that ministers had taken no steps in consequence of said address and message, he thought it extremely necessary that the same should be read, in compliance with the established mode of parliamentary proceeding. He therefore rose to move, that the said parliamentary documents be now read. The clerk accordingly read the address and answer. The Speaker again was proceeding to put the question, when

*Lord Beau-
champ.*

Lord Beauchamp rose, and observed, that it would be very improper and unprecedented for the House to proceed to a division upon a question of such vast magnitude and importance, without stating some objections from those who might think that the resolution was at least immature; if not totally unfounded. He observed, in the first instance, that a positive charge of any kind, from the most trifling to the most important, should be accompanied with suitable proof; nor was it agreeable to the established usages of Parliament to entertain any complaint or accusation whatever, without making a strict enquiry into the circumstances which were supposed to constitute the offence; because, what upon a strict examination might bear an appearance of inattention or neglect, as in the present case, would possibly come upon investigation, to be the effect of wisdom and sound policy. For his part, though he believed ministers had done every thing in their power, consistent with the respective state of both kingdoms, he did not rise as an advocate for them, much less could he be induced to agree to a vote of censure, without first knowing whether ministers, whatever

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might have been the fruits of their endeavours, had failed through neglect.

That Ireland was in a distressed condition no man within or without that House would, he dare say, venture to deny; but he could never be persuaded to think, that the miseries which Ireland felt, and under which she at present groaned, could be fairly attributed to the present ministry, or indeed to any ministry within his remembrance. The grievance had not originated, at least since the present reign, with any particular set of men in power, nor from any recent measures adopted in respect of that country. The causes were various, but the prime source of the distresses of that kingdom was the system of our trade laws, which laid a restraint upon her commerce. That was the great grievance, which could not be fairly imputed to any ministry, and least of all to the present. He was convinced himself, that those restrictions arose from a very narrow, shortsighted policy, conceived in prejudice, and strengthened by time, which, after more than a century, had been wrought, as it were, into the very constitution of this country. He could speak from experience. In the well-intended efforts he made, however unequal in point of ability he was to the task, he felt the strong influence those prejudices had in determining the opinions of that House, both in the last and preceding session. In the course of the first attempt, when something of consequence was expected, the few friends who stood forth on the occasion, found themselves borne down by petitions at the bar, supported by council and by members in the House. A similar effort was made the very last session, but laid down upon much narrower scale, which met with a like fate; so that Ireland had not received relief, it could not be fairly imputed to ministers as neglect, much less criminal or blameable. That House was averse to give Ireland any favour which they imagined would interfere with our trade laws, or affect certain branches of our commerce or manufactures. No matter whether this arose from prejudice or not, it had its operation, and influenced the conduct of that House, which was fully sufficient to shew, that the consequences of that refusal were neither jointly nor exclusively imputable to ministers.

For his own part, and as far as his opinion went on the subject, he was satisfied that Ireland ought to have been relieved, but to what extent he would not nor could not pretend to say. He thought the interest of both countries was inseparable, as their political connexion was indissoluble;

and that whoever endeavoured to obstruct either was no friend to his country, that is, was ignorant of the true prosperity of both. Though enjoying a place under the Crown, his situation was not such as to entitle him to know what passed in his Majesty's councils; but he had heard in conversation that the noble Lord on the same bench, in concert with the rest of his Majesty's servants, had agreed upon propositions which were to be submitted to that House the following Thursday. He was ignorant of their purport, but from what he heard had fallen from a noble Lord in the House [Hillsborough] the first day of the session, to whom both England and Ireland owed the highest obligations, it was supposed that Ireland would be granted an equal trade, or an equality of trade, upon the broad basis of impartiality and justice.

The noble Lord who made the motion, had talked a great deal of the Irish associations, of the mode in which they were first armed, and the purposes for which they continued to augment their numbers. He believed the noble Lord was extremely ill informed of every particular, but the single fact of their being armed. He had too high an opinion of the people of Ireland; he spoke from local knowledge, and from conversing and corresponding with the greatest and ablest men in that kingdom, that the Irish associates were as loyal a body of men as any within the circuit of his Majesty's dominions of any description; that they abhorred the idea of revolt or insurrection in their hearts, and were ready to risk their lives and properties in support of their Sovereign and the defence of Great Britain. They called only for the means of rendering themselves useful to their country and families, and of adding to the aggregate strength, riches, and prosperity of the British empire; if that portended a spirit of revolt or disaffection, they were criminal and tumultuous; but in no other sense whatever, he would undertake to affirm.

The noble Lord supposed, that the sword had been wrested out of the hands of government, and that the present associations, being themselves unlawful, all military command and subordination was at an end. Here he begged to tell the noble Lord right. The associations were not unlawful, nor were they out of the controul or reach of government. The Irish associators were now armed by virtue of two acts of parliament; by the Bill of Rights, the first of William and Mary, and another passed by their own legislature, in the year 1745, when the last rebellion raged in Scotland. By those laws the people were authorized to take up arms for their own protection. Under the sanction of those laws the

Irish associators had taken up arms, in order to contribute to the general defence of both kingdoms, and to resist any attempt to invade them, which might be made by a foreign enemy. The power which armed them was competent to disarm them, whenever the danger should be passed; or the House which called them out into martial array at an end.

He did not think that metaphysical questions, relative to the natural or acquired rights of men, afforded a proper subject of debate. He believed the necessity of the times would ever justify proceedings according to public exigencies and reasons of difficulty and danger. It was the wish and desire of government to have gratified the people of Ireland with a regular, legal, and well constituted militia, such as that already established in this country; but the distressed state of the finances of that kingdom would not admit of making new military establishments, so long as they proved totally unequal to provide for the old ones; so much so, that the troops on the Irish establishment, now serving in America, were obliged to have a particular provision made for them by the British Parliament last session.

He begged leave to repeat, that the sole wish of the Irish, as declared by their Parliament, was to have those restrictions taken off, which, in their several consequences and relations, impeded the progress of cultivation, manufactures, trade, and commerce, and rendered one of the finest countries under the sun, a scene of beggary, misery, and distress, had reduced her to public bankruptcy and private ruin, which, when once happily effected, would confirm her in her wonted loyalty and affection, and restore her to her usual tranquility and good humour.

On the whole, he recommended to gentlemen on every side of the House, to assist in perfecting so desirable a work, as that of cementing the most perfect good will and confidence between both nations; and observed, that as nothing would be more destructive to it than embarrassing ministers, by an hasty and ill-founded vote of censure, than the resolution moved by the noble Lord, he must give it his dissent, in the most direct and explicit terms.

Mr. *Burke* rose in reply to the noble Lord who spoke last, and indulged himself with opening a vein of the most delicate and pointed ridicule, directed to the apparent embarrassment in which his Lordship was involved, that of being an advocate by choice or compulsion on both sides of the question. He recalled fresh to his memory a similar situation of a very facetious gentleman, eminent for his skill and

abilities, at the Irish bar [a Mr. Harwood] who being employed by a lady in a suit in the spiritual court against her husband, for cruelty and ill treatment, in order to obtain a divorce from bed and board, was retained in a court of common law by the husband, as counsel in a suit instituted by the lady to obtain a separate maintenance. The counsel said in another place, he would prove that the lady had good grounds to insist that she was intitled to a decree in her favour, but now he must contend, that she had given just cause for the treatment she had received from her husband, and therefore he hoped the court would consider properly of the provocation which had been given to his client. The noble Lord who spoke last, had, like the facetious barrister, on one day taken up the cause of his Irish clients, and the other proved himself an able and ingenious advocate in behalf of his ministerial friends. Thus the noble Lord had endeavoured to prove in the same breath, that Ireland had been extremely ill-treated by England, ; for that if half what she now asked had towards the conclusion of the last session been granted her, she would have been content, though the whole of her demands, if now granted, would only be accepted as a right, for which neither thanks nor gratitude would be due or acknowledged.

After presenting this argument in a variety of shapes, in each of which he attempted to shew, that it involved the utmost absurdity and contradiction, he begged leave to remind the noble Lord, that it was the gross neglect, if not active and determined opposition, of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, to whom this country lay under the obligation, that half of what would last spring be accepted of as a favour, would now be accepted of by Ireland as a right.

He then proceeded to give a narrative of the whole transaction, so far as it related to the conduct of the minister, for whom the noble Lord now stood so zealous and willing an advocate. He observed, that since the defeat of the relief intended for Ireland the preceding session, many gentlemen, who then opposed the granting of it, had altered their opinions, in consequence of which, a noble Lord near him [Newhaven] distinguished himself in the cause of Ireland, in a very commendable manner. He made a proposition in a committee of the whole House; it was agreed to and reported; a bill was brought in and read a first time, and it passed through two or three stages of its progress towards maturity. What was the consequence? The bill was thought secure; but when the noble Lord in the blue ribbon

ibbon was apprized of its probable success, he departed from his professed neutrality, and came surrounded with all the power of office and threw out the bill. He was ready to agree with the noble Lord who spoke last, that this was no proof of neglect, but rather of uncommon assiduity, considering the native inattention of the minister. When he said this, however he expected that the noble Lord who spoke last, would agree with him in turn, that it was a most unfortunate, as well as an uncommon exertion of the minister's assiduity.

He observed that much had been said, and much more could be said, he made no doubt, in the course of the debate, to shew that ministers were not chargeable with neglect; what he was going now to offer, more particularly applied to the minister. A noble Lord in the other House had lately quitted his Majesty's councils. What were his reasons? They were well known; because he could not stay there any longer either in honour or conscience. The first officer of rank in the state resigns, at a critical moment, at a moment of the first importance, and assigns his motives publicly, "that he could no longer remain at the head of his Majesty's councils with honour and conscience." He only desired the House to seriously reflect on such a state of things, to determine like honest men, whether it was possible at such a crisis as this, considering all the tremendous circumstances attending it, to expect any thing but immediate ruin and final destruction.

He had heard the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, a few months since, declare it to be the positive intention of the King's ministers to carry on the American war, in order to compel her to an acknowledgment of the legislative claims of this country; he had heard an honourable baronet [Sir John Wrottesley] who spoke early, announce news of a very alarming nature, which had been recently received from the other side of the Atlantic. What then was the situation of the empire, and this devoted country? America lost; stripped of our West-India possessions; Ireland with 42,000 men arms; divided in our councils, and an incapable and unregular administration. Why, the same obstinate perseverance was to be adhered to, so long as we had a man, a shilling, or a foot of land. It was finally determined, that every unfortunate man who had been sent to America, upon the chimerical and impracticable plan of the conquest or subduing of that country, should either fall by the sword, or be made captive by a victorious enemy.

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He then gave a short sketch of the American measures, their origin, and mischievous tendency. Ireland spurned at the British claim of dominion: she looked upon herself free and independent, and was firmly determined to maintain it. A mob had rose in Dublin, and non-importation agreements had taken place; why not, like ill-fated Boston, shut up the port of Dublin, burn Corke, reduce Waterford to ashes? Why not prohibit all popular meetings in that kingdom, and destroy all popular elections? Why not alter the usual mode of striking juries, as was done by the Massachusetts Bay charter bill? Why not bring the Dublin rioters over to this country to be tried by an English jury? Why not shut up their ports and prevent them from trading with each other? And lastly, why not declare them out of the King's peace? In short, why not proscribe the principal leaders, who held commissions not under the crown but by virtue of election of the very corps which they commanded, and declare the whole kingdom in rebellion? The answer was plain and direct. Ministers dare not: sad and dear-bought experience had taught them the folly as well as impracticability of such measures, the danger of the present awful moment made insolence and arrogance give way to fear and humiliation. He was filled with astonishment, when he beheld his Majesty persevering in such measures, conducted by such men, and lamented the fatal determination which seemed to tend to staking his empire on the event. He applied a remark of Charles II. relative to Louis XIV. whose ministers, since must be gratified in that way, selected the oldest and plainest women they could find, in order to correct, if not totally subdue the lusts of the flesh. As a political simile it was justly applicable to his present Majesty. His advisers, he managed so dextrously, as to keep a set of ministers about him, extremely well calculated to subdue his ambition, by a loss of a considerable part of his dominions, and by making him do penance, conciliate him to disappointment, and thereby banish from his breast the lust of power and dominion.

He then adverted to the example held out to Ireland, by our conduct towards America. The American war, he originated in injustice, was conducted with cruelty, and was likely to end in infamy, disgrace, and disappointment. The loyalty of the people of Ireland could no more procure justice at the hands of ministers, than the stubborn spirit of America. Ireland drove to the last stage of human misery

distress, was left to her wretched fate; she entreated, she supplicated, but in vain. Without a pretence of offence on her part, she was left to her fate, unattended to, and unpitied. On the other hand, what was the conduct of administration towards America? The noble Lord in the blue ribbon has often told you she rebelled. Well, and what next? After a two years ineffectual attempt to subdue it, ministers relinquished every thing? Those very people whom but a few months before he considered as rebels, he offered to treat with upon a footing of equality. He, in fact, offered them every thing but the mere name of independency, and the empty patronage of the Crown. Attend then to the similarity of circumstances; Ireland a few months ago, like America at the commencement of the war, would be contented with a few paltry favours, which were refused to her. Ireland now will not be satisfied with any thing short of a free trade. America has pointed out to her, not the rule of her conduct, but her just claims upon this country. The people of Ireland have reasoned fairly and justly: the colonies they know have been offered the most that their own most sanguine expectations could aspire to, a free trade with all the world. America, for her revolt, has had a choice of favours held out to her. This is the reward of rebellion. Ireland for her loyalty for almost a century, and her forbearance under accumulated oppression and internal distresses, has been refused the mighty indulgence of importing her own sugars. The Irish justly conceived that their merit ought not to be imputed to them as demerit; and that the first principles of all good government would be departed from, if their deserts were to be weighed in the political scale, as only entitling them to punishment, not reward. At all events, without taking any peculiar merit with the British government for their loyal, faithful, and peaceable demeanour, they thought they were at least entitled to meet the colonies upon equal terms, and with equal expectations of favour and relief to those which America had spurned at with contempt.

These were the grounds on which the people of Ireland proceeded; when all hopes of redress from this side of the water had vanished. What was the first resolution they adopted? Like America, to consume no more British manufactures: the next? To enforce this resolution, by rendering it operative and extensive; and for that purpose entering into a non-importation agreement. What next? To arm and array themselves to the number of forty thousand men. What next? A parliamentary declaration, that nothing short of a free

free trade, could afford them effectual relief; and as the last act, in order to secure a due and faithful performance of what they claim, they pass a money bill for six months. Ministers have but six months credit with the Parliament of Ireland. What then was the true state of both kingdoms? Ireland insisting on a free trade, or determined to break off all political connection with this country.

The noble Lord had endeavoured to legalize the association in Ireland with remarkable ingenuity, under the sanction of two acts of Parliament. One of them was out of the question, he believed, by any possible interpretation that could be put upon it [the Bill of Rights, as not extending to Ireland, we presume;] the other was, in fact, not less so. He meant the act passed in the Irish Parliament, in the year 1749, during the rebellion in Scotland. Did the noble Lord mean to say, that by that act, men had a right to arm themselves and elect their own officers? and that those officers were legally commissioned to act without an authority from the Crown? If he did, the idea was preposterous and to the last degree absurd, and as such, he presumed the noble Lord had not expressed himself agreeably to his real intentions. The great dispute which brought on the civil war, and which has been so often between the King and Parliament, and on which their disputes at the commencement chiefly turned, was the very particular point now under consideration, so far as it related to the assertions of the noble Lord; and he believed it was a principle ascertained by the constitution, and confirmed by positive law, that, let men be armed by the state or by themselves, they cannot act or assemble but under commission from his Majesty. He had a most respectable authority to support him in this opinion, no less than the Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Lord Lifford, who, when a vote of thanks was moved and agreed to by the majority of the House of Lords of Ireland, to the associators of the kingdom, refused to give his assent, honestly stating his reasons, that he could never join in a vote of thanks as a Peer of Parliament or a lawyer, to any set of men, be their motives ever so laudable or patriotic, who were acting in a military capacity, contrary to law.

Though an Irishman by birth, he was urged, he said, from real sentiment, to express his warmest gratitude to the country, which had raised him from an humble situation from obscurity, to a seat in the national great council; and declared, that he must be the most ungrateful and worthless man existing, if he ever forgot the profusion of favours

heaped upon him; he would not say totally unmerited, infinitely beyond any thing his most sanguine expectations ever held out to him. He hoped he had acted an open, just, and candid part towards his constituents; he was again he sincerely meant to do so. He acquainted them with his sentiments; he might have been mistaken; he could in truth affirm, if he erred, he erred unintentionally, and with the best dispositions for promoting the mutual interest of the kingdoms. He did not mean to support what he thought the time by subsequent events. He might have been mistaken then, or be so now; but this he could honestly declare, that he acted to the best of his judgment without the smallest trace of conscious predilection for the interests of either kingdoms, further than they appeared to him solidly and inseparably united.

He was induced, from every consideration which struck him, to believe, that whatever measure would serve Ireland essentially would, and must in the end, serve England; but never any concessions on the part of his native country should be insisted upon, derogatory to the interest and prosperity of the country, he would be one of the first men in that House, of the character of a British senator, to rise and oppose in the most peremptory and decisive manner, any proposition tending directly or indirectly to any such point.

In the course of his speech, among a variety of other matters of less consequence, he observed that the noble Lord who recommenced the debate said, he hoped Parliament would not treat it as a metaphysical question. He heartily joined the noble Lord in this wish. It was our metaphysical quarrel about mere words, that had caused the American war, and that had reduced us to our present humiliating and calamitous state. We had commenced that war, not to recover a substance, but to possess what if obtained, would have proved no more than a shadow. The noble Lord said, it was no longer a question of commerce, it had become a question of state. He most certainly coincided in the noble Lord's opinion. Two years, even perhaps one year ago, it was a question of commerce; and because it was no longer so, was the true ground of the charge contained in the motion, that of a criminal or blamable negligence in ministers; this though urged in defence or exculpation, was the very basis of the charge against them; for they had by their conduct changed a mere question of commerce into a question of state. The British Parliament were directly led, or compelled to declare which shape the question was to take, they had no time for deliberation or reflection; Vol. XVI, Ireland

Ireland held out the alternative, and there remained but single choice.

Earl
Nugent.

Earl *Nugent* expressed his disapprobation of the motion because, in his opinion, it was impossible to come to any determination first, till the fact stated in the motion, namely that ministers were blameable, &c. was in proof, which no man could say it was : secondly, till the ultimate sentiments of the people of Ireland were known. Ministers might have a plan which would prove acceptable to both kingdoms ; but whether they had or had not any such plan, it was at once monstrous and absurd, to determine whether the propositions which they intended to lay before the House in the course of a few days, were such as Ireland would reject. The question could not therefore be properly debated till the sense of the Parliament of both kingdoms should be known ; and what might happen, in respect of the predictions he now heard, would be a subject proper for consideration on some future day.

His Lordship then entered into a short history of his own conduct respecting Ireland the two preceding sessions. He said, all his endeavours had failed, but that was not the fault of ministers, but of the majority of that House, operated upon by the prejudices of the people without doors, who, inflamed by personal and local interests, added to the difficulty. Such being the temper of the House, after a great deal of time and unavailing labour, he was obliged to give way to the current, and determined never again to trouble the House by taking any active part. Early in the last session, he threw out some loose unconnected opinions concerning the distressed state of Ireland, and the absolute necessity there was for giving Ireland effectual relief in some shape or other. He was sorry that the prejudices he had mentioned, seemed still to prevail, for he so far agreed with some gentlemen, who had spoke in the debate, that the people of Ireland would at the period he had mentioned, be satisfied with much less than they would be now contented with.

For his part, he thought that his propositions were founded in liberality, and framed equally to advance the interests of both countries. They had not changed by any events that had since intervened. His idea was this : give Ireland every thing she can ask, which may promise to produce substantial benefit to that country ; but which will not touch or materially affect the interest of this. There were various branches of commerce and manufacture, that England had monopolized to herself, to the great detriment and impoverishment

ment of Ireland, which afforded no advantage to herself, but in a very slight degree. Here the injury was doubled; for Ireland not only lost what was thus with-held from her, but England forced the trade into other channels, and to other nations, who rivalled her: thus the benefit she would derive from the riches and from the consequent strength and assistance of Ireland, were transferred to our foreign enemies and rivals.

His Lordship pressed earnestly to throw open those channels of wealth to Ireland, which actually, as well as relatively, England must profit by in the end. This was his wish, and sole wish, from the very beginning, and he trusted, completion was not far distant. For whatever the noble Lord, who made, and those gentlemen, who supported the motion, might think or say, he was convinced in his conscience, instead of a free trade to all the world, or dissolving the constitutional connection with this country, that Ireland would be perfectly satisfied; that Ireland would be content with a participation of such part of its commerce, as did not in its nature and tendency promise to hurt or materially affect the trading and commercial interests of Great Britain.

He loved his native country; he loved and revered England; and God forbid that he should even wish to promote any local interest whatever, contrary to those of the British Empire!

It was indeed impossible to take up any local prejudices on either side of the water, without doing infinite mischief to the very party who acted under their influence. He observed, that the two main pillars on which the motion rested were, that ministers had neglected to follow up the address with effective measures, and that they had no plan. Both in his opinion, were equally unfounded: ministers could have done something till after the Irish Parliament met; and as to the supposed delay of the plan, it was a nugatory objection, because, how was it possible to give a plan, till the sentiments of the people of Ireland were known, through the medium of their Parliament? A few days had only elapsed; it was necessary that the papers should be considered, and other necessary steps taken. When these were once complied with, he would be bold to say, that it was impossible for three sensible men, well inclined to forward the purport of their petition, to spend three hours in devising a plan, which would give perfect satisfaction and content to both kingdoms.

Mr. T. *Townshend* spoke for some time to the question, and then directed his attention to what had fallen from the noble Lord who spoke last. The noble Lord said, a plan might be framed in three hours by any three sensible men, who should meet for the purpose; yet it so happened, that after twice as many months, no plan had been hitherto determined upon: the clear inference from which was, that ministers had been totally culpable, respecting their inattention to the affairs of Ireland, or that there were not three men of common sense in his Majesty's councils. He adverted to the address moved towards the conclusion of the session to the Crown, that the Parliament might not be prorogued, but kept sitting the whole summer by short adjournments, to be ready to assist the Crown with their advice. If that measure had taken place, the only apology made for procrastinating the consideration of the affairs of Ireland, could not have existed; for such steps might be taken in the interim, before the Parliament of the kingdom met, as would have precluded the possibility of the flimsy pretence he had heard that day urged by the two noble Lords, who had spoken on the other side. Every thing which might be prudent to grant to Ireland, would come as the spontaneous act of justice and sound policy, proceeding from affection and a proper sense of the afflictions under which his Majesty's subjects of Ireland suffered; whereas, any act of kindness or friendship originating from even the best and most upright intentions would now be interpreted, upon the soundest reasoning, not to motives of generosity, but compulsion.

Lord Advocate of Scotland.

The Lord *Advocate of Scotland* said, he objected to the general proposition stated in the noble Lord's motion, because no neglect had been proved, and though a general neglect had been proved, because the charge had not been specifically pointed. He was willing to meet the gentlemen on the other side of the House on their own ground. He was ready to acknowledge, that Ireland wanted relief, and speedy and effectual relief: nay, he would go further; he thought that she ought, and was entitled to have it. He was satisfied that strong prejudices had prevailed in that House; he hoped they were now at an end: he was ready to confess, that a man was more under their influence than he had been. He opposed every attempt to give the Irish that species of relief they seemed to wish. He thought in his conscience, what he acted so, he was doing his duty. He was persuaded that he was acting right, but he was not obstinate. He heard every thing urged on the other side with impartiality.

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coolness, but he allowed with some degree of prejudice; yet after attending for several days to the subject, he had been converted in the course of the last session, by the solid reasonings of the honourable gentleman who had spoke some time since [Mr. Burke] and from thence forward, he could safely affirm, he never uttered a sentence, nor gave a single vote contrary to what fell on that occasion, from the honourable gentleman. He was of opinion that Ireland had been hardly treated; he was happy to perceive, that those prejudices which were the cause of that hard treatment, were daily giving way to a more just and liberal way of thinking; but then he wished to remind gentlemen who charged ministers, that they were not their prejudices, but the prejudices of Parliament, which no minister could or ought to endeavour to controul. He appealed to the recollection of the House, if the sense of it was not totally averse during the two last sessions, to give Ireland any substantial or effectual relief? And, whether the last feeble attempt was likely to be productive of any real consequences to either kingdom. The House was not in a temper or disposition to attend to the subject; and, if they had, he was persuaded that no essential benefit could be derived from it by Ireland, he meant such as would fairly come up to the existing expectations and real wants of that country. He had ever been a declared and real enemy to local distinctions. He was of opinion, that every part of the two kingdoms was entitled to equal and indiscriminate favour; because it was not possible that one kingdom could be benefited, particularly Ireland, without the seat of empire profiting substantially in the ultimate effect, nor upon a liberal scale could Great Britain gain any acquisition of power, strength, or riches, without communicating spontaneously a considerable portion of each to Ireland. Our strength would be theirs, our riches and prosperity would be felt by the Irish nation. In short, it would be a reciprocity of interests and mutual benefits, all centering in one point of union. The aggregate strength of both, and the opulence and greatness of the whole.

The honourable gentleman who spoke last, said, that the Irish had come into a resolution not to consume any of our manufactures; had entered into non-importation agreements; had armed themselves; insisted upon a grant of a free trade; and refused to give more than six months credit, by limiting the late money bill they passed to that period. He should forbear to speak to the former points for the present; but he understood from what had fallen from the two noble Lords near him

him [Beauchamp and Nugent] that the noble Lord in the blue ribbon meant to offer in a day or two some propositions to the House, relative to the affairs of Ireland. But this he would say, as to the six months money bill, that so far from its indicating any wish or intention in the Parliament, or people of that kingdom to dissolve the constitutional connection with England; to his apprehension, it indicated the very reverse. It appeared to him, to point only to terms of equitable relief. It imported substantially this: the Parliament of Great Britain have hitherto refused that species of relief which can only save us from ruin. They seem averse to it, and we are determined no longer to trust to general promises; we wish them to enquire into the nature of our calamities and distresses; and when they are known, we doubt not but every thing which a liberal, a wise, and an enlightened people can do, will be adopted, that may promise to effect their immediate removal, and prevent the return hereafter.

As to the motion itself, he said, it was apparently and substantially ill-founded, both in point of its general and particular application. The grievances of Ireland, as described in the course of the present debate, were by no means ascribable to any set of ministers. What was the great grievance of which Ireland complained? Restrictions on her trade, by several acts passed in the English and British Parliament, from the 12th of Charles II. to the present reign. He believed none since his present Majesty's accession, but whether or not, none since his Majesty's present ministers came into power. The cause therefore, of the present distresses of Ireland, as stated by a vote of both Houses of that kingdom, as well as in truth, was not, nor could not be imputed either to the neglect or active conduct of the present ministers. For the whole of their declaration is, that no substantial or effectual relief can be given to them by any concession short of a free trade. Have the present ministry restrained their trade, in any instance? By no means; they have enlarged it, and done more for the Irish nation within the compass of a few years, than all the administrations in this country, since the Revolution. They have within a very short period passed an act for giving bounties on the Newfoundland fishery, to encourage the cultivation and growth of hemp, and tobacco; for a permission to export woollens of Irish manufacture for the use of the troops on that establishment serving out of the kingdom; to export several enumerated articles to the West-Indies and the coast of Africa. So far then from being ini-

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imical or inattentive to the interests and prosperity of Ireland, they have proved her warmest and best friends.

But the noble Lord who made the motion, and the honourable gentlemen who spoke last, have laid great stress upon proroguing the Parliament, or when prorogued, not assembling it before calling the Parliament of Ireland. This was an objection to which many forcible and conclusive answers might be given. He should content himself with observing, that though no obstacle stood in the way of such a measure, that the very principle of such mode of proceeding would be wrong. How was it possible for his Majesty's servants or the British Parliament to be competent judges of the species of relief which was proper to be given, till they were acquainted with the sentiments of Ireland, without the imminent danger of perhaps accelerating those very commotions and sowing the seeds of that spirit of resistance, which the honourable gentlemen and the noble Lord who made the motion had described in so prophetic a strain? Whereas, by convening the Irish Parliament first, the sentiments of the people were then known, and expressed through the medium of their representatives. Here then the question of policy fairly came under the consideration of the British legislature, brought forward upon the most unquestionable authority, and all it had to consider was, how far it would be advisable to grant their request; and upon what terms and conditions it would be proper to accompany this gift with? An equal trade was the prevalent idea; but as that matter was to come as a separate object before the House in a few days, he should forbear to say any more on the subject, than that if it should meet the sense of the House, as to the obvious import of the phrase, he did not believe that there would be a single dissenting voice in the two kingdoms.

But supposing it had, might have seemed necessary that the Parliament of this kingdom should be called, previous to that of Ireland, would such a measure have been expedient? Gentlemen, he hoped, would recollect the state of this country at the time, and the several existing circumstances. Parliament did not rise till the 3d of July, after sitting upwards of seven months. The mode of granting the supplies in Ireland, called for the meeting of the Parliament of that kingdom early in October. When Parliament rose, an invasion was threatened from the united force of the House of Bourbon. A very considerable number of gentlemen, members of that House, bore commissions in the militia; their presence

sence and most active efforts were required, in order to repel the enemy. Many of them were exerting themselves in their several counties; as well in disciplining, as in augmenting the military and militia force of the country. Would it be prudent or wise to keep Parliament sitting at such a season? Could both services be properly attended to, that in the field and the senate; and if it was at all proper to discuss a subject of such vast extent and magnitude, at so trying and critical a moment; would not it be expected to have a full attendance? Which, as he had before remarked, was totally impracticable, without the members quitting their active service in the field and elsewhere out of that House.

In the course of the next month [August] things still took a more serious turn: the enemy appeared off our coasts, and menaced us in our very harbours; and the next, which was the only intervening month before the necessary meeting of the Irish Parliament, the enemy appeared with a most enormous force again in the Channel.

From these arguments he drew the two following conclusions; that, the situation of this country during the months of July, August, and September, would not admit of the sitting of Parliament, without great risque and infinite inconvenience, and though it had, that it would have answered no substantial end, till the sentiments of the people of Ireland were known, through the medium of their own Parliament.

Having spoke very fully to a variety of points of less moment, or which had been discussed in the debates in both Houses on the subject; he concluded with observing, that this was not a season for gentlemen to indulge themselves in invectives, or irritating inflammatory speeches. Union and healing measures and opinions had become not matters of common prudence, but of duty and obligation, upon every real friend to his country. Ireland would, he made no doubt, receive full satisfaction and content; and he thought her most deservedly entitled to it. They would prove her best friends who shewed a willingness to grant her her due and no more. Should either kingdom give too little, or grant too much, it would in the end prove hurtful to both; and for his part, he was at liberty to declare, without prejudice or partiality of any kind, that he wished most sincerely the House would come to the propositions with coolness and temper; because he believed, no instance was recorded, when men came to deliberate in such a disposition, that they

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ever failed to decide justly, and terminate the business on which they met with the desired success.

Mr. Fox, for the first time, since his affair of honour with Mr. Fox. a member, in consequence of some expression which had fallen from him in the heat of debate, * the first day of the session,

* The following are the letters which passed on that occasion.

St. Alban's Tavern, Saturday four o'clock, afternoon.

Mr. Adam presents his compliments to Mr. Fox, and begs leave to represent to him, that, upon considering again and again, what had passed between them last night, it is impossible for him to have his character cleared to the public, without inserting the following paragraph in the newspapers.

"We have authority to assure the public, that, in a conversation that passed between Mr. Fox and Mr. Adam, in consequence of the debate in the House of Commons, on Thursday last; Mr. Fox declared, that, however much his speech may have been misrepresented, he did not mean to throw any personal reflection upon Mr. Adam."

Major Humberston does me the honour of delivering this to you, and will bring your answer.

S I R,

I am very sorry that it is utterly inconsistent with my ideas of propriety, to authorize the putting any thing into the newspapers relative to a speech, which in my opinion, required no explanation. You who heard the speech, must know that it did convey no personal reflection upon you, unless you felt yourself in the predicament upon which I animadverted. The account of my speech in the newspapers, is certainly incorrect, and certainly unauthorized by me; and therefore, with respect to that, I have nothing to say.

Neither the conversation that passed at Brookes's, nor this letter, are of a secret nature, and if you have any wish to relate the one, or to shew the other, you are perfectly at liberty so to do.

I am, &c.

Chesterfield-street, half past 3, Sunday, November 28.

S I R,

As you must be sensible that the speech printed in the newspapers reflects upon me personally, and as it is from that only that the public can have their information, it is evident that unless that is contradicted by your authority, in as public a manner as it was given, my character must be injured. Your refusal to do this, entitles me to presume that you approve of the manner in

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which

session, appeared, and rose in reply to the learned gentleman who spoke last. It would be a very vain attempt to endeavour to follow this gentleman through a speech which took an hour and an half in the delivery, and delivered too with a rapidity of utterance, a flow of language, and in a strain of oratory hitherto unequalled in a British senate. He felt, he said, the utmost indignation at a passage in the learned gentleman's speech, who had dared to arraign gentlemen on that side of the House, with causing by their inflammatory speeches, the

which that speech has been given to the public, and justifies me in demanding the only satisfaction that such an injury will admit of.

Major Humberston is empowered to settle all particulars; and the sooner this affair is brought to a conclusion, the more agreeable to me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

To Mr. ALMON.

To prevent all misrepresentations of what passed on Monday morning between Mr. Fox and Mr. Adam, you have our authority to publish the following account.

"In consequence of a previous misunderstanding, they met, according to agreement, at eight o'clock in the morning. After the ground was measured out, at the distance of fourteen paces, Mr. Adam desired Mr. Fox to fire, to which Mr. Fox replied, "Sir, I have no quarrel with you; do you fire." Mr. Adam then fired, and wounded Mr. Fox, which we believe was not at all perceived by Mr. Adam, as it was not distinctly seen by either of ourselves. Mr. Fox fired without effect; we then interfered, asking Mr. Adam if he was satisfied? Mr. Adam replied, "Will Mr. Fox declare he meant no personal attack upon my character?" Upon which Mr. Fox said, this was no place for apologies, and desired him to go on. Mr. Adam fired his second pistol without effect; Mr. Fox fired his remaining pistol in the air, and then saying, as the affair was ended, he had no difficulty in declaring he meant no more personal affront to Mr. Adam, than he did to either of the other gentlemen present. Mr. Adam replied, "Sir, you have behaved like a man of honour." Mr. Fox then mentioned that he believed himself wounded, and, upon opening his waistcoat, it was found he was so, but, to all appearance, slightly. The parties then separated: and Mr. Fox's wound was, on examination, found not likely to produce any dangerous consequence.

RICHARD FITZPATRICK.
T. MACKENZIE HUMBERSTON."

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the mischiefs and misfortunes this devoted country had already felt; and the much greater that threatened them. He, of all men, whose inflammatory harangues had concurred in bringing Parliament and the nation into those calamities, which he had the confidence to attribute to those who had all along done every thing in their power, to prevent the predicted consequences; he whose inflammatory harangues had led the nation, step by step, from violence to violence, in that inhuman unfeeling system of blood and massacre, which every honest man must detest, which every good man must abhor, and every wise man condemn; he who had dealt in nothing but in exaggeration, in the most inflammatory expressions, in incitements to revenge, and the horrid catalogue of monsters which follow in its train; that such a man dared to impute the guilt of such measures to those who had all along, in each successive step of its progress, foretold the consequences; had prayed, intreated, and supplicated, not even for America, but for the credit of the nation and its eventual welfare; to arrest the hand of power, meditating slaughter and directed by injustice; to reflect a single moment, and after counting the possible gain, compare it with the certain loss; a loss of national reputation, of national humanity, of national justice, and, in fine, if nothing but interest was to sway the authors of this diabolical scheme, of national interest and national safety. What was the consequence of those sanguinary measures recommended in those bloody inflammatory speeches? Though Boston was to be starved; though Hancock and Adams were proscribed; yet at the feet of these very men, the Parliament of Great Britain were obliged to kneel, to flatter, and cringe; and as they had the cruelty at one time to denounce vengeance against those men, so they had the meanness afterwards to prostrate themselves before them and implore their pardon and forgiveness.

Was he who called the Americans Hancock and his crew, to reprehend any set of men for inflammatory speeches? Or had sad experience, though not a real reformation, so far altered his sentiments, that he found it necessary to express himself in more favourable terms of Perry and his crew [speaker of the Irish House of Commons?] The softened guarded language adopted by him, the learned gentleman, might be easily accounted for. Perry and his crew had used arguments particularly conciliating, convincing, and persuasive, and they were no less powerful. The arguments of

Perry and his crew consisted of forty-two thousand bayonets.

He would repeat, that this mode of defending administration, by libelling those who differed in opinion from them, was, to the last degree, infamous and contemptible, and, in the particular instance, remarkably so. "The complaints," says the learned gentleman, "have originated on this side of the water, and have been sent over to Ireland". Was that the case? Most certainly not; the charge was false; he could give it no other epithet. It was false and infamous; it was scandalous. Were there no distresses in Ireland? Were there no discontents before gentlemen on this side of the House had spoken on the subject? Were there no men of understanding in Ireland? Had there been no pamphlets written in that kingdom, or newspapers published, or essayists, who discussed the subject in print there? If there were, and that they had all united in the same opinion, and in much stronger terms than any thing which had come from the side of the House on which he had the honour to sit, what would the world think of the man who dared to avow in his place, that the topics of complaint had been suggested by a particular description of men in that House, and from thence had made their way to Ireland? He was ashamed to dwell upon so trifling a circumstance, but he could not help expressing his resentment, when he reflected on the injustice of the charge, and the purposes for which it was apparently brought forward to promote. Were there no men of abilities in either House of Parliament in Ireland? Were Mr. Serjeant Burgh, Mr. Grattan, and several other characters equally well known, and when known highly respected, solely governed by what had fallen in debate in that House, or had the distresses of the country created a principle of union, directed to a general redress, which nothing but the native feelings of the Irish nation gave birth to?

After having made several pointed animadversions on what he called the inflammatory part of the learned gentleman's discourse, he endeavoured to trace the origin of all our evils to its grand source, the American war. It was that accursed war that had led us gradually, step by step, into all our present misfortunes, and national disgraces. What was the cause of our wasting forty millions of money, and sixty thousand lives? The American war. What was it that produced the French rescript, and a French war? The American war. What was it that produced the Spanish Manifesto and Spanish war? The American war. What was

that armed forty-two thousand men in Ireland, with the arguments carried on the point of forty two thousand bayonets? the American war. For what were we about to incur an additional debt of twelve or fourteen millions the ensuing year? That accursed, diabolical, and cruel American war.

He was not present the other evening [Friday] when a very intelligent and ingenious gentleman below him [Mr. Hartley] had asked the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, whether ministers intended to persevere in the American war. He could not pretend to speak with precision, but he was informed that the noble Lord answered in the affirmative. It was this accursed war that had already lost us the empire of America. It was this war, that caused the disgrace of the British flag, and had already stripped us of some of our most valuable West India possessions. It was this war that had already rendered us contemptible to all Europe, which caused us to be deserted by our friends and allies, and despised and trampled upon by our enemies. It was this ruinous war that had brought on the distresses of Ireland. It was this war that had obliged government here to abandon that of Ireland. It was this war that had consequently armed Ireland, and, in short, induced the people there to associate, in order to defend themselves, as well against their domestic enemies, the ministers of Great Britain, as their foreign foes.

But to all this I expect to hear the noble Lord shortly rise, and say, It was not I that caused America to resist; their resistance was rebellious, and they, not ministers, were the cause. It was not I brought on the French war; France united with our rebellious subjects. It was France therefore was to blame. It was not I that was the author of the Spanish war; Spain joined France, and it was France and Spain that were to blame. After anticipating for some time the presumed defence the noble Lord would make, he then attacked him very severely on account of his obstinacy, indolence, and general incapacity, and adverting to the recent resignation of two great officers of state [Lords Gower and Weymouth.] Was it merely the language of that side of the House, that the ministry were incapable and neglectful, and the minister so neglectful, so habitually indolent and inattentive to the duties of his office, that one of the noble Lords alluded to [Gower] speaking to the very question, which was the subject of the present motion, after declaring that the truth of it was clear to him, added, but it is impossible to say what may be deemed a criminal neglect in some men; for some men

men are so overwhelmed with habitual indolence and inattention, that what may be deemed criminal in others, may only be a mixture of nature and habit in them. Were the speeches made on that side the House singular in their tenor from the general opinions which prevailed without doors? He believed not. He was persuaded, that there was hardly a man out of that House, or indeed in it, however he might vote that evening, who doubted of the total incapacity of ministers. What did the noble Lord, whom he had lately alluded to, say in the other House, a noble Lord, who lately presided in his Majesty's councils, but "that he could no longer, having seen such things, remain there with honour or conscience."

Was this the voice of faction, or the random assertions of partial and uninformed men? On the contrary, was it not the candid explicit declaration of a person who had presided in those councils, who had been a daily witness to what was every day going forward there, who had yet declared himself of no party; and, speaking like an honest man, spoke out, saying, that beholding such things as he daily saw transacting there, he could no longer continue a spectator, accountable to his country, his sovereign, and himself, with honour or conscience.

The learned gentleman had said, that the distresses felt by Ireland were not brought on them by the present ministers, but by the restrictive and other trade laws, passed in this country. As a general proposition, he was ready to admit it in part, though many of the internal grievances, he was ready to prove, originated from government alone; but would the learned gentleman deny, that the total loss of the American trade, the most valuable part of the Irish commerce; the embargo of the only export they had but linen, the increased taxes, and a variety of other causes, had not accelerated those distresses, if not entirely created them.

The learned gentleman had industriously endeavoured to shew, that the present motion was incapable of proof, or so indefinite, as not to admit of it. This was the most strange perversion of reasoning he had ever heard. The proof lay within a very narrow compass. Was not the address of that House, and the King's answer, evidence of the duty imposed upon ministers? Would ministers say, that they had performed that duty? They could not; they dare not. The learned gentleman's fallacious mode of stating the question, evidently involved the grossest absurdity; for the proof was clearly put upon them, that they had discharged the duty so imposed upon them. The *onus* lay upon ministers, to shew

shew what they had done in consequence of the address, or if they had done nothing, that they acted to the utmost, as far as circumstances would permit.

He allowed however, that it was impossible to prove the proposition otherwise than by proving a negative. He might state which minister advised his Majesty to do this, or do that, but it would be an extreme difficult undertaking, to prove who had advised his Majesty to do nothing. Negligence was the most direct negative, and a negative could only be proved by an *alibi*. For instance, if a man is charged with committing a murder at York, he may establish a defence, by proving, that at the time the fact is charged to have been committed, he was in London. Let then his Majesty's ministers prove, that it was not in their power to attend to the affairs of Ireland, because they were then busily employed in more essential matters; with the defence, for instance, of Great Britain against the meditated invasion of our foreign enemies; with the naval operations at home; with the war in the West Indies, or the war in America: but if they had been so negligent as to attend to no one part of their duty, and to have done nothing the whole summer, the only defence they could set up was taken away.

If the censure of ministers should not prove advantageous both to England and Ireland, he wished for no punishment against any of them, which could only originate in resentment or revenge. He wished that punishment should answer, as a preventative, when it was taken up on any other ground but by way of prevention in future; by being rendered exemplary, it most clearly degenerated into personal enmity and revenge. He could say fairly, that he had no enmity whatever to the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, nor to any member of administration [but he looked at Lord G. Germain, and proceeded] what made him so anxious was solely the good of his country. It was the general calamities of the empire which had made Ireland poor; but it was the incapacity and negligence of government, that had rendered her bold and daring. It was therefore incumbent upon parliament, to shew their fullest disapprobation of that indolence and incapacity, and convince Ireland, that they are as ready as themselves to resent and punish the cruel and improper treatment, which they have received from ministers. Ireland would see by such a conduct, that it was not his country but its ministers who were blameable, which would, in his opinion, prove the surest means of once more binding both countries in the strongest and most indissoluble ties

ties of friendship and affection. This, in his opinion, was the motive which ought to operate with Britain at the present minute. It had been frequently urged in that House, that the strength of government had been broken, its measures impeded, and its efforts rendered weaker by the struggles of party. He said, he knew but of two parties in the kingdom. His Majesty's ministers, supported by the influence of the Crown against all Britain. These were the two parties. The people formerly divided, perhaps, on points of mere speculation, had, at length united; all divisions and subdivisions of men were at length embodied. Experience of what passed, the dread of worse that may happen, had melted them into one mass. He was happy to have it in his power to affirm, that the friends of the people and their country, had but one opinion, both in that and in the other House. The first men of rank, fortune, and character, in both Houses, had firmly and virtuously resolved to set their faces against this increasing, this alarming influence of the Crown, and never to act or co-operate upon any terms with men, who had not felt it themselves, but had endeavoured all in their power to render it prevalent and extensive. They had resolved to act in concert, and nothing would ever content them, but reducing the influence of the Crown within due and constitutional bounds. The sense of danger had brought about this coalition; they were the friends of the constitution, the well-wishers of his Majesty, but the avowed and determined enemies of this dangerous influence, which grew proportionally strong, as the empire grew weak, and was in a progressive state of encrease, as the fame, wealth, and possessions of the British empire were gradually diminishing, and sinking into a state of internal imbecility and eternal contempt. It was a lamentable contest in which his Majesty was engaged; a contest not with a disaffected party, inimical to his government or family establishment, or who thirsted after power or place; not with a faction who were enemies to his ministers in person, but a contest with the whole body of his subjects, who saw, that the farther support of such ministers would, if not timely prevented, terminate in the ruin of the empire.

After pursuing a very wide circuit, and taking a transient view of almost every measure adopted since the commencement of the American war; he adverted again to the question, and observed, such was the miserable dilemma this country was reduced to, by the gross misconduct of ministers

ters, that the British parliament could not now act upon principles of justice or sound policy with a good grace. The dignity of the British parliament was gone, and they would be now compelled to grant what would in the end, they foresaw, be extorted from them. He mentioned the circumstance of Mr. Alderman Horan's application at the custom-house of Dublin, to make an entry of Irish woollens for Holland. What might have been the consequence of the clerk's refusal, had it not been for the temperate interference of the gentlemen who lead the country party in that kingdom? The consequence would have been, that Mr. Horan would have shipped his goods for exportation, contrary to several British acts of parliament still subsisting; his Majesty's cutters would have seized them, as being contraband; the second edition of Boston violence would have been published, and Britain, at a most critical and tremendous moment, would, to the rest of her numerous and formidable foes, have Ireland to contend with. This, but for the reason already assigned, the temper and moderation of the leading men in that country, controuling and softening the indignant resentments of their brethren, would have been the consequence of the criminal conduct of those against whom the present motion was directed.

The Irish associations had been called illegal; legal or illegal he declared he entirely approved of them. He approved of that manly determination which, in the dernier resort, flies to arms in order to obtain deliverance. When the last particle of good faith in men is exhausted, they will seek in themselves the means of redress; they will recur to first principles, to the spirit as well as letter of the constitution; and they can never fail in such resources, though the law may literally condemn such a departure from its general and unqualified rules; truth, justice, and public virtue, accompanied with prudence and judgment, will ever bear up good men in a good cause, that of private protection and national salvation.

God knew, that he sincerely lamented the cause which produced this sad, he could not but say, this perplexing and humiliating alternative. He most heartily lamented that any cause had been administered which seemed to justify violence or resistance; he dreaded the consequences, however justifiable in their origin, or moderately or judiciously conducted; but whatever the effects might be, he was ready to acknowledge that such a power was inherent in men; as men

and citizens it was a sacred trust in their hands, as a defence against the possible or actual abuse of power, political treachery, and the arts and intrigues of government; and when all other means failed, resistance he should ever hold as perfectly justifiable.

Towards the conclusion of his speech he was, for the second time, extremely severe on the noble Lord in the blue ribbon as minister. He did not pretend to guess at his plan, but from past experience, and his general conduct, he had no doubt but what he would propose would be exactly the reverse of every thing he had hitherto done respecting Ireland; and he was persuaded, the only chance that the noble Lord had of being right was when the noble Lord departed from, or rather expressly contradicted, his general line of conduct, it being always the fortune of the noble Lord to set out wrong, and trust to chance for striking into the right road.

He reminded Parliament of what had fallen from his honourable friend near him [Mr. Burke] and some others, who had spoke early in the debate, that it was the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, and he only, in point of real effect, who had prevented the relief intended to be given to Ireland the two preceding sessions, more particularly the last. This he confirmed in the strongest manner, by referring to what had been urged by him on that occasion, and desired the House to recollect what he had then predicted, and what had since literally come to pass, namely, augmented armed associations, sufficiently formidable to dictate and direct an acquiescing British Parliament.

Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. *Macdonald* rose and said, he could not give his assent to the motion made by the noble Lord, because, though he was persuaded that the fact therein stated, that ministers had been neglectful, blameable, nay highly criminal, was strictly true, yet, as a member of Parliament, he could never give his vote, or resolve without proof. There had been no proof sufficient to substantiate so high a crime; and as there had not, he did not think himself justified in agreeing to the resolution.

He then deviated from the usual line of debate, as he had already declared the vote he intended to give, and made one of the severest attacks upon the minister in his personal character, that was ever known in an House of Parliament. He accused him of being lazy, indolent, and incapable; of being evasive, shuffling, cutting, and deceptive; of being plausible

laughable and artful, mean, insolent, confident, and cowardly ; of being a poor, pitiful, sneaking, sniveling abject creature, brought with deceit, and one whom no man of honour could support or trust as a minister or an individual.

Lord North observed, that this was a most unexpected attack ; Lord North. was somewhat extraordinary, that if he deserved the many virulent epithets which the honourable gentleman had been pleased to bestow on him ; that he had hitherto, to the present instant, been favoured by the honourable gentleman's support since his entering into Parliament. He might deserve every thing the honourable gentleman had urged ; but it was a little extraordinary, he thought, that the honourable gentleman should have been so long without discovering that the charges now made were well-founded ; or if he had known them, that he had been so remiss in his duty as to smother them in silence.

He did not recollect that in his private capacity he had given any just cause of offence to the honourable gentleman ; he had he was certain he never designed it ; if in his public capacity he had, he was a stranger to it ; for he might safely affirm, that he knew not of, nor recollected, a single instance, in which he had cut or shuffled, or deceived the honourable gentleman. He might have given the honourable gentleman cause of offence without intention ; but this he would add, and was intitled to say, that he thought the honourable gentleman's abuse the highest compliment it was in his power to confer ; he disregarded his friendship, and he despised his approbation or good opinion.

The honourable gentleman had talked of his sniveling ; he hoped that his betraying a weakness was no crime. He did not recollect that more than one instance of the kind had happened. It was a family affair ; he had been charged in a particular manner. A particular family misfortune gave rise to that weakness (the death of a child) and he never expected to hear the weak, perhaps but natural, feelings of a parent objected to him as a sign of folly or incapacity.*

His Lordship then entered into a justification of his own conduct, and that of the rest of his Majesty's ministers, but

* Alluding to the debate on the introduction of the King's French and Spanish Manifesto, on the 17th of June, 1779, when charged by Mr. T. Townshend with treachery, and Mr. Alderman Warburton with public rapacity, in heaping honours upon himself and his children.

did not advance a single argument except those which had been urged by the preceding speakers, particularly the Lord Advocate of Scotland, whose words he almost literally copied, respecting the propriety of the prorogation, the manifold inconveniences that must result had Parliament been convened when the enemy were off our coasts, and an invasion threatened; the necessity of calling the Irish Parliament together, on account of raising the supplies in that kingdom, &c.

In answer to Mr. Fox, he fulfilled that gentleman's predictions, and followed him in the anticipated account he gave of his speech; said the rights of this country had been controverted or denied by America; that our colonies went into rebellion, that they were joined by France, which was finally abetted by Spain; and observed, that in no one instance was the British government or the King's servants to blame. In short, the greatest part of this speech was made up of what had fallen from some one or other of his friends in the course of the debate.

In answer to Mr. Fox's charges of incapacity, he said, he was willing to resign the very instant a successor was found whom the Sovereign and Parliament might think more fit for his station. He had been frequently accused of corruption in his office, and of avarice. To the first it was enough to challenge his accusers, to come forward and make good their accusations, and to enter into facts and specifications; till then, disregarding all general loose assertions, he should remain silent: to the second, he could say, he came into office a poor man, and if he was to quit it the next day, he would leave it a poorer man.

As to the arguments used by the noble Lord, and the honourable gentleman who spoke lately [Mr. Fox.] relating to the present disposition of the people of Ireland, he had every reason to believe, that they were totally ill-founded; nor could he be persuaded either meant violence or hostility, or wished to separate themselves from this country. They were not disposed, nor was it their interest; for he was perfectly satisfied, that England would do better without Ireland, than Ireland without the assistance of England.

He said, that on the following Thursday he meant to throw out the some propositions. He did not promise himself certain success, but he trusted that they would meet the ideas of gentlemen of both sides that House, and of the Parliament of both kingdoms. He acknowledged, at the same time, that there were many prejudices to be done away

and various interests to be reconciled. With the aid of the rest of his Majesty's confidential servants, it was his duty to submit to the House what appeared to him to be the most likely means of producing union and affection, and promote the mutual interests of both kingdoms.

His Lordship dwelt with some degree of exultation, in the course of his speech, while enumerating the many favours which had been conferred on Ireland, since he had the honour of a seat in his Majesty's councils, such as the free importation of beef and butter rendered perpetual, the encouragement given to the Newfoundland cod-fishery, and the southern whale-fishery by bounties granted by the British Parliament; the giving leave to export woollens for cloathing the troops on the Irish establishment, serving out of that kingdom; the act for encouraging the culture of tobacco and hemp by permitting its importation into Great-Britain, the permission of the export of several enumerated articles to the British sugar colonies and the coast of Africa, &c. If these were proofs of negligence and ill-will in the present ministers towards Ireland, he was ready to confess himself a culprit. He acknowledged that those favours howsoever liberally given had not answered, nor had proved sufficiently efficacious in removing the difficulties the people of Ireland laboured under from the restrictions laid upon their trade, nor the distresses which were the consequences of those restrictions. What Parliament might do, was not for him to foretell, nor dictate; but he presumed, they would come with the best dispositions towards their brethren in Ireland, and grant them every thing which did not apparently clash with the essential interests of this kingdom.

After having touched upon a great variety of topics of less importance he said it could hardly be expected that he would give his assent to a motion which involved a censure upon himself as being included in the general description of his Majesty's ministers; yet he would add thus much, that if he had been totally an indifferent person he did not see the least ground for the motion moved by the noble Lord.

Mr. *Welbore Ellis* said, though a native of Ireland, he rose as a member of that House, to give his opinion relative to the interest of his constituents and was happy to find himself in a situation when he could unite a strict discharge of his duty with his native feelings. He said, the interests of both countries were reciprocal and mutual, and he had not a single doubt but the whole affair would have an happy termination.

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Mr. *Welbore Ellis*.

He said no proof had been so much as offered of the neglect of ministers. The disposition and temper of that House were well known respecting Ireland, during the two preceding sessions, a liberal turn of mind and opinion, had succeeded to those local prejudices and impolitic distinctions. It was not in the power of ministers, at the time to combat or stem those prejudices, nor if it were, would it be proper. The ministers had acquiesced in the sense of the House then; they were so far right; they would again consult the sense of Parliament, and would abide by its determination. He spoke for a considerable time, but the House was so noisy and inattentive, that it was with much difficulty that we were able to collect a few detached sentences. The tenor of his speech was strongly against the motion.

Col. Barré. Col. *Barré* was astonished that any noble Lord or honourable gentleman, should have courage and confidence sufficient to attempt the arduous task of overthrowing a charge, the foundation of which was so obvious to the common sense of mankind. Does any man really believe, that those disturbances would have happened in Ireland, if ministry had done their duty, either in the management of American or Irish affairs? Even the ablest advocates for ministry are obliged to confess, that less, very much less, would have satisfied both the Americans and the Irish than will satisfy them now. It is certain, at the same time that ministry had it in their power to make whatever concessions they judged proper. If after these truths are established, there is a man who will affirm that ministry are blameless, he would not dispute with that man; it was to the general voice of the Irish nation, not to any particular set of men, not to the peculiar virtue of members of Parliament that the real appeal was due. The distresses of Ireland, the prospect of extorting relief, had made a clamor in Ireland; and truly, if any favourable reverse of our public affairs is to be ever expected in England, that reverse must be owing to similar means.

The noble Lord, in excuse for offering so favourable terms to the American rebels, though at first he insisted on their unconditional submission, says, that he foresaw a confederacy between them and the House of Bourbon. Did he really foresee, did he ever suspect such a confederacy? And yet, was it not the language of ministry, even to the last minute, even after the conciliatory bills had been introduced into that House, that France was too wise to interfere in the present quarrel? Oh! France is too poor for such daring attempts;
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her finances are in disorder ; both France and Spain have colonies of their own ; they will not teach them a lesson of rebellion ; we can assure you, and do assure you, that they will give you no disturbance ; when Mr. Dean came to Paris, it was a trip of pleasure, or a trading tour, or voyage. When Doctor Franklyn soon followed him, he had either retired from America in disgust or came to seek relief where he would obtain none. When the tobacco contract was entered into between France and America, it was not a public transaction but a private one, between the United Colonies, and the farmers-general. Tobacco brought in a great revenue in France, the farmer-general could procure none, by the way of Great Britain, and that transaction was an act of necessity, not choice ; in short, from the very beginning to the instant of signing the treaty of alliance entered into between France and Congress, and for some time after, ministers could not be convinced or affected to disbelieve that any such alliance would have taken place, until the Count de Noailles notified it in form, by delivering a rescript to the secretary of state. Will the premises I have now advanced be controverted ? Is it a falsehood that ministry spoke in this stile on the eve of the war that now rages ? No ; I will be bold to say, that I will not, in what I have now asserted, I will not be contradicted. I vow to God I am ashamed to draw the conclusion. Either the two noble Lords over the way [North and Germain] have asserted abominable untruths, or they have been most criminally negligent in their important stations ; and through indolence, or from worse motives, have sacrificed their country.

The noble Lord in the blue ribbon has confessed just now his incapacity, his insufficiency, to fill his present great office, yet he will not leave it open to others, he will not quit his hold of it until a fit successor appear, until his Prince, and this House, shall see a man into whose hands they may safely confide the important concerns of the nation ; that is to say, he is not fit to manage so important affairs himself ; but if he cannot, others shall not. If he has become so corpulent, lazy, and indolent ; if his nerves are so much weakened and unstrung, that he cannot go forward himself, he will lie down and be a great log in the way to impede the progress of others ; but he will go about his business, when this House, or the master he serves, shall desire him. I was talking the other day, to a fine little boy of my acquaintance ; Billy, said I, are you fond of going to school ? What time

do you go? How long do you stay there? Answered Billy, as long as I am desired. What do you learn? Whatever my master pleases. When do you come home? When I have leave. Such was the language of the noble Lord, he accepted of his office because it was pressed on him. He will remain in it as long as he is bid, and will leave it, as soon as he has permission to go about his business.

He was remarkably severe on the language of the learned gentleman, respecting military matters [Lord Advocate] who had, he observed, taken the whole defence of administration on his own shoulders, and scarcely left any thing for the noble Lord to say, but his hackneyed stories respecting his being pressed into office, his continuance there much against his will or inclination, his readiness to retire whenever a fit or proper person could be found to succeed him, and his poverty and not having bettered his fortune a single shilling.

Was the learned gentleman certain that keeping Parliament sitting, would have been a wrong measure, or that it would have impeded the necessary military operations to fit during a season when active measures in the field, were become necessary? The learned gentleman was very fond of allusions to ancient history, particularly to that of Rome. He remembered to have heard the honourable gentleman, when this subject of prorogation was last debated in that House, enrich his discourse with such allusions, and wish that all consultation and deliberation were at end until all danger were passed, and that the whole power of the state were vested in the Sovereign, as was the custom in the Roman republic, in the person of a dictator. He hoped the learned gentleman would be candid enough to permit him to make an allusion in turn; and begged that he would recollect that the senate of Rome assembled while Hannibal was at their gates; yet he hoped the honourable gentleman would agree, that they were a brave and wise people, and though they sometimes chose a dictator on critical situations, they had given at least one proof that in the most urgent and tremendous moment, they thought it necessary to deliberate, and not trust the existence of the state to a single person and his immediate advisers.

Much had been said, by two noble Lords who spoke early, of the loyalty and affection of Ireland. Most certainly the people of that country had given a better test of their loyalty and affection than what could be depended upon by way of assurance or declaration: but he begged leave to remind those noble Lords, that as it was their loyalty and affection which encouraged

encouraged

encouraged ministers to oppress and neglect them, so it was in a proper sense of those oppressions and neglects that produced their present resentment, and had provoked them to arms. They saw how America was treated; they felt a repetition of the same conduct towards themselves; they looked to a more recent date, to the consequence which followed American resistance, and perceived at length, when all other means of relief were cut off, the actual necessity there was for resorting to themselves for that relief which they were fully persuaded could not be obtained from the British Ministry. For his part, he highly approved of their conduct, though he could not but condemn ministers for reducing them to that necessity. The people of Ireland had acted with firmness, and in a commendable manner. He would not flatter Englishmen to their faces, by saying, that the gentlemen of Ireland had acted like Englishmen; but he would affirm, that they manifested a truly Roman spirit, a spirit that would have done honour to Rome in the most famed patriotic and virtuous period of that republic. He was a native of that kingdom; he was educated at the universities there; and he could not, in the warmth of his administration, refrain from declaring, that he was proud of the place of his nativity. He made no doubt but that all possible industry would be used to divide the people there, by holding out false lights, and creating divisions, in opposing different interests to each other. They were the arts that ruined this country, and brought it to its present calamitous state; the like arts he made no doubt would be tried in Ireland; the system which distinguished his reign, was supported by that accursed maxim of *divide et impera*, which he acknowledged had in many instances totally succeeded; but he trusted the system would fall, and the maxim which had kept it on many occasions from falling in pieces. He rejoiced to hear what fell from his hon. friend some time since [Mr. Fox] that there were now but two parties in the state, those who supported the present measures and the present ministers, and those who opposed them; the influence of the Crown was what upheld one, the virtuous, honourable, and public spirited of all denominations, were the friends of the other, or in fact composed that party; many great names had lamented, that any cause of difference of opinion, or disconnection, should divide the friends of their country and the people; and it was with peculiar pleasure he reflected, that the opposers of the present administration were length happily and indissolubly united; this was the only

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union by which the salvation of this country could be effected, an union of virtuous and honest men acting together, and he had little doubt, if perseverance accompanied it, but the real friends of their country would at length prevail over its enemies.

He then adverted to the conduct of the American war, the loss of the West India Islands, and the defenceless state of Jamaica, to each of which he spoke very fully. He mentioned particularly the events of the North American campaign under Sir Henry Clinton, and the hard fate of that brave and gallant officer, who had been disappointed, and, as far as his honour was concerned, had been betrayed, most scandalously betrayed, by ministers. He had been informed, that Sir Henry Clinton had more than once solicited a resignation, but received no answer, whether it would or would not be accepted of; and not a ship arrived at New York from England for some weeks, but he expected permission to return to Europe by the next conveyance. How was it possible for a man thus situated to have a plan, or to communicate it to the person who was to succeed him on his quitting his command? He understood that all the out-posts had been abandoned, and that the General, by the last advices, was cooped up in New York, York Island, and its vicinities; that Rhode Island had been evacuated, and that upwards of twenty thousand of the finest troops in Europe were now suffering a kind of blockade within their lines. This was a melancholy situation for so fine and spirited a body of men to be reduced to. What was the conduct of ministers towards this ill-fated gentleman? They instructed him to proceed up the North River, and promised him a reinforcement of several thousand men at the opening of the campaign. How did they perform it? They sent out four thousand raw undisciplined recruits at the latter end of May, who did not arrive at New York till almost the last day in August. Sir Henry finding that ministerial promises had been broken to him as well as his predecessor, was obliged to return to New York, and there made the recruits which were to take the field with him, to supply the place of veterans early in June. Thus ministers had fulfilled their own promises, and thus they had supported their own plans!

He then proceeded to take a review of the whole of the American measures, both in the cabinet and field, and affirmed strongly, that no such war had ever been waged by a civilized people. It was not only a foolish mad war, but

as a cruel and diabolical war. He then adverted to a variety of instances of the most savage brutality, such as burning towns, churches, making war upon old men, women, and children, and plundering without mercy both friends and enemies; he recapitulated the circumstances of burning Norfolk, Virginia, Charles Town, Esopus, New London, &c.

He said he had the honour of being acquainted with the present commander in chief while he acted under him in America. He knew him to be an able officer, he believed him to be a most worthy man. He did not see him often, he however highly respected him; but such strange things had lately happened in the military department, that he was at a loss to give an opinion one way or other; but so much he could venture to affirm, that if there was any thing wrong in that department, it was not the noble Lord's fault; he had no power, and therefore could not act upon his own judgment. How the noble Lord had got into such a situation, was more than he could pretend to account for; but be the matter as it might, he was willing to believe, and was firmly persuaded, that it was not the want of inclination, but inability, that was the true cause that any thing happened, or was transacted in his department, contrary to the known and established rules of the service.

Lord George Germain said, if ministers were to blame, let them stand or fall together; let there be no partial or invidious selection of one man, as had been suggested by an honourable gentleman behind him [Mr. Macdonald] in a charge that was applicable to others as well as him, if it was applicable at all. He was at liberty to say, that the noble Lord had often, very often, spoke to him on the subject of the distressed and calamitous state of Ireland, and on the best mode of giving them reasonable and effectual relief. He knew likewise that some persons of great weight and ability in that kingdom had been consulted on the subject; but their opinions were so contradictory, that no certain information, or what would promise any satisfaction, could be obtained, sufficient to ground measures upon, and consequently neither ministry nor Parliament could decide, till a proper specification was made by the people of Ireland, through the only channel on which it could be relied on or attended to. That specification had been made. The Irish Parliament came to an unanimous resolution, that nothing short of a free trade would answer the object, which their present situation necessarily pointed to. The British Parliament had been explicit, and he hoped that their

Lord George
Germain.

desires would be granted. Their distresses hitherto had only been proportioned to their real deserts; and, for his part, though he did not wish to anticipate the wishes of others, or influence a single person who heard him, he was of opinion that they deserved every indulgence, and were entitled to every benefit in common with the subjects of this kingdom, which might not appear to be detrimental to both. Ireland had laboured under uncommon difficulties, and great oppression; she had borne them with uncommon patience, and had under her heavy burdens, still continued loyal and affectionate to this country. Harmony, he made no doubt, might be yet restored between the sister kingdoms, and he was persuaded that if justice were done to her, nothing had yet happened which could prevent a return to her former sentiments of confidence and regard for this country.

The noble Lord [North] said he had a plan, which he would open in a few days. He knew nothing of the noble Lord's propositions, he was glad to hear that there were any, and he wished most anxiously to see them.

The honourable gentleman who spoke last, said, he was native of Ireland, and educated at the university there. He had not the honour of being a native of Ireland, but he had the honour of being educated at the same university with the honourable gentleman; and had passed many years in that kingdom. The honourable gentleman said, that he had many friends there, and had seen some of them in the summer, and that they affected a great reserve, and hinted no more, than that they would have nothing to do with this country. He could boast of a like communication and correspondence; and protested that he never perceived any such disposition in those with whom he conversed or corresponded. He found them in the temper he wished; a strong expectation of raising substantial relief, in order to remove the distresses they laboured under. This was the general temper of the people, from what he could learn; and he had every reason to believe, and be satisfied, whatever thoughts a few violent spirits might entertain on the subject, that gentlemen of weight and property there would shrink from the idea of total separation from England.

The honourable gentleman had dwelt much on the defects in the constitution of that kingdom, particularly on the inconvenience arising from the 10th of Henry VII. called Poyning's Law, which vested a negative in the privy council of England; of the power of the Crown over the bene-

hereditary revenue, and some others. For his part, he did not think the present was a proper time for the discussion of such subjects. The Parliament and people of Ireland themselves were silent on the subject; for he should never judge of the temper of either from the sudden opinions thrown out in the heat of debate, much less those disseminated in books, pamphlets, and newspapers; he would rather rely on the sense of Parliament in its collective and deliberative capacity. If the honourable gentleman attended to that authentic source of information, he would not find a syllable relative to those subjects. The Irish Parliament said not a syllable about altering their constitution; theirs was a commercial object, the freedom of trade.

In his own opinion, if Poyning's Law, or that in the succeeding reign for annexing Ireland to the realm of England, should be repealed, the constitutional connection between both kingdoms virtually ceased, and though no formal separation should take place, they would be but nominally united.

The honourable gentleman had described the power that the King had over the hereditary revenue to be a great grievance. It might at some future period, call for regulation. He did not pretend to say whether or not it would be proper; nor was that question at all before the House. The honourable gentleman had stated the case very fairly. He had himself an opportunity to know a good deal about the subject, when employed in an office of trust in that country [Secretary to his father, the late Duke of Dorset, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the year 1753.] He remembered on that occasion, there was a considerable surplus in the treasury unappropriated or unapplied. A bill was passed to apply this surplus to domestic improvement, and other public uses. The late King being advised that this sum was vested in him, returned it with the word *consent* altered from *assent*. When the bill returned, it was thrown out by a small majority, and his late Majesty disposed of the money by the King's letter, which had been alluded to by the honourable gentleman.

An honourable gentleman, who spoke early in the evening [Mr. Burke] had said, that Ireland would give no more than six months credit to ministers. He presumed she acted extremely right. It was wise in her to do so. Their voting a short money bill was expedient, was necessary. They wished to convey to the British Parliament their wants and their intentions. They considered, besides, that at a time when

new

new arrangements were to be made, new taxes imposed, and their financial system was to undergo a total change, in case a free trade was to carry with it an equality of taxes to those now existing in this country, that it would be nugatory, and extremely improper to vote the supplies for the usual period of two years. New sources of wealth were to be opened; the revenue would of course be augmented: in such a case therefore, it would be necessary, in order to appropriate new taxes, or take off some of the old ones, that a short money bill should be passed.

On the whole, though ministry had been as criminal as they were described, yet there could no harm or inconvenience arise to the state, by putting off their trial for a few days; but there might arise much mischief by censuring them at a time, when their utmost attention ought to be paid to the affairs of Ireland, which admitted of no procrastination or delay.

Mr. Dunning.

Mr. Dunning after going over several arguments of less importance in favour of the motion, directed his speech chiefly to shew the futility and fallacy of the defence, set up by the learned gentleman on the Treasury bench [Lord Advocate.] Indeed, every thing else offered on that side, particularly by two noble Lords who spoke early [Beauchamp and Nugent] served in some one shape or other to prove the propriety of agreeing to the resolution moved by the noble Lord who made the motion: yet how willing soever he might be to give the learned gentleman credit for his ingenuity, he little expected to hear the motion opposed by a professional man; because the proof on which it rested involved a negative. Most certainly, the charge as it applied to ministers, was intended to prove a negative, though the proof itself was clearly affirmative. The duty was stated. What was that duty? It was prescribed by the paper read at the table, the address to the Crown and the King's answer, that the affairs of Ireland should be by them taken into consideration. What was the intention of that address? To prevent the very evils which have since happened. What was the other object? To give immediate relief, and unite both kingdoms in interest and affection. Would any man say, that this had been done? Would any man seriously affirm, that either or any of the objects of that address had been attended to? He was sure no man would; but if there was any man on earth could bring himself to give credit to so glaring an improbability, he must have less candour than even the noble Lord

Lord in the blue ribbon himself had, or the noble Lord who spoke last. What did the former say? That it was necessary the Irish Parliament should be early convened? Why not then do so? And, that he had propositions to submit to the House, which he would lay before it in two or three days. By this confession the noble Lord had fairly acknowledged, either that the Irish Parliament should have been summoned earlier, for the purpose of learning the sense of that body and their constituents; or that there was no occasion for their meeting before their usual time. Both assertions could not be true; if one of them was false, it answered his purpose, that of shewing that ministers were guilty of the grossest ignorance or the most criminal neglect. An additional motive suggested itself to him, to shew that their reasoning was, in his opinion, undeniably conclusive. If nothing could be done till the sense of the Irish Parliament was known, why not convene that of Great Britain earlier? The enemy, by the most authentic accounts, had returned to Brest for several weeks. Whatever the events of the campaign might have proved, they would have been decided surely before the 25th of November. And, why were not ministers prepared with their plan when Parliament did meet? It was evident that they then had no such plan; it is clear that they have now no such plan, for the noble Lord who spoke last has told you so. One noble Lord tells you, that a plan might be framed by any three men assembled for the purpose in three hours: the noble Lord high in office, and, who assists in the King's councils [Germain] says, he is entirely ignorant of it, and wishes to see it: consequently he cannot have been consulted upon it. He talks of private discourses he has held with the noble Lord in the blue ribbon upon the subject, but not a syllable of the propositions as a cabinet minister; whence it is plain, he is utterly unacquainted with the noble Lord's plan.

The learned gentleman, and the noble Lord whose defence he has undertaken, say, that it would have been extremely inconvenient to have convened Parliament while an invasion of the kingdom, or a landing on our coasts was daily expected. This indeed, might (if the reasonings which were urged by him were cogent) be a good one, but then, he desired the learned gentleman to recollect, that Parliament had sat full eight weeks after the address to the Crown passed that House. Why not then, in the interim, pay some attention to the
affairs

affairs of Ireland, or why not, at least, convene that of Ireland earlier.

There was one of the rules of evidence laid down by the learned gentleman, which as one of the same profession, he confessed puzzled him a good deal, that was the legal impossibility of proving a negative. For his part, he understood, that the whole frame of the laws of every civilized country, were chiefly directed to enforce obedience. How could obedience be enforced, or neglect ascertained, but by proving that a positive duty had been neglected, or not performed; and what was the mode of defence the law admitted? Either by proving that the duty had been performed, or not neglected, or that the duty was such from its general nature, or the particular circumstances attending it, that it could not be performed; *id est*, that it was not neglected. Had the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, or the learned gentleman for him, offered a syllable in his justification, to shew that what was now intended to be done, might not have been done six months since as well as next Thursday?

He entered into several other parts of the question very fully, which had been touched upon by gentlemen who spoke on the same side, and observed, that the very reason assigned by the noble Lord who spoke last, "that ministers ought not to be condemned though guilty, for a few days, till the nature of the propositions which they intended to make to the House were known and tried, and would, if approved of, prevent further delay," was the reason that induced him to proceed to censure; because it would tend to satisfy Ireland more than any other measure whatever, and convince the people of that kingdom, that the authors of their distresses, or those who had taken no one step to redress them, had on that account become the proper and just objects of the censure of a British Parliament.

The Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General closed the debate, and took a general view of a great number of the principal subjects discussed in the course of this very long evening, reducing what had been said in favour of the motion to certain distinct heads, which he endeavoured to answer in the following manner:

It had been said, Why not convoke Parliament earlier than the 25th of November? Why not in September? We blame ministry for not doing in September what we think they ought to have done then, for reasons that have occurred since that period. But in reason and candour, the question should be, Did ministry in September see any reason for then assembling Parliament? At that time of impatience and anxiety, and

general

general alarm, was there a man who thought of calling together the Parliament? And shall we blame them for not doing what we never thought of doing ourselves? In order to prove ministers the authors of the commotions in Ireland, it is said, that these would never have taken place, but for their neglect in not taking such wise and timely measures as might have prevented the rebellion in America. But this is not fair reasoning; for by such a series of causes and effects, from one fault you may trace all the misfortunes that may happen in consequence of it for a century, or to the end of the world, and charge on the head of ministers the accumulated guilt of supposed crimes, where no intention could precede, and which no human sagacity could foresee.

The object of the present motion is, to remove from their offices the present ministry, and for this purpose gentlemen prove that they are weak and of no great capacity or abilities. But where is there a perfect minister, or perfect man? The question is a question not of an abstracted nature, but of comparison. We do not, or ought not first to establish in our mind the idea of a perfect minister, and then judge the gentlemen in office by that standard. The question ought to be, Can a ministry be got at present better than the present with all their faults? It is objected to the present ministry, that they depend for their existence, solely on the influence of the Crown, and that of their adherents in the House; that they have not a great party on their side, consisting of the great families of the country; that they are supported by no powerful national cabal, or family connections. Truly I think this much in their favour. If I thought that they kept their places by the strength of a faction of this kind, I would vote for their removal to-morrow. I never desire to see a ministry that is not willing, that is not desirous, that is not obliged to call to their aid, all the virtue, all the abilities of the nation. But whatever may be said of the merit or demerit of the present ministry, I think that it would sound very ill in Ireland, to say the consideration of your affairs is postponed. The Parliament are enquiring into the conduct of their ministers. They are first to make reformation in their own government at home; and then, when they have leisure, they will attend to the grievances of which you complain.

He was answered by Mr. Fox very fully on the subject of Mr. Fox's party. He said the Crown ought to have influence, and should a contest, such as that avowed by the honourable gentleman take place, he hoped that of the Sovereign would prove most powerful. He disapproved of all parties, whether Aristocratic,

stocratic, or merely popular, when those parties proceeded upon an exclusive principle. He thought no body or description of men ought to be proscribed. The honourable gentleman had said, that the party he acted with were the friends of their country, that they were united, and that they were determined never to act with the present ministers, or their friends. He was sorry for it; but if this was the principle they meant to adhere to, he was well pleased to know it, for he should, whether in or out of office, most certainly set his face against such a monopoly of power. At all times he thought a comprehensive plan both the best in point of effect, and in every sense the most equitable, particularly at a season like the present, when domestic union would promote domestic strength, and an accession of strength render us equal if not superior to the utmost efforts of our enemies.

After treating this part of his subject very fully, in the course of which he made use of several strong expressions, he observed, that as neither any neglect had been proved against ministers, and if there had, that this was not a proper time to pass a vote of censure, he should give his negative to the resolution moved by the noble Lord over the way.

At half after twelve o'clock the question was put and the House divided, Ayes 100, Noes 173. Adjourned to the next day.

December 7.

Private business; no debate; adjourned to the next day.

December 8.

Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Macdonald rose, and apologized to the noble Lord in the blue ribbon for some hasty expressions which had fallen from him the last evening he had been at the House. He could now affirm, that they were totally ill-founded, and that in his cooler moments, were directly contrary to his real opinion, never having had any reason for entertaining any such sentiments respecting the noble Lord. It was a natural infirmity which suddenly hurried him sometimes to go beyond the limits of his own judgment. He begged pardon of the House, if any indecent expression had escaped him, and hoped the noble Lord would accept of his apology, as he could with truth assure him, that he neither had any foundation on which to support his charges, nor did he believe them before or after he had been hurried away by that sudden heat.

Lord North.

Lord North said, he should have come better prepared to return the candid declaration made by the honourable and learned

learned gentleman, and the very handsome manner by which it was accompanied, had he any previous intimation that such an explanation of what passed the evening alluded to was intended. Unprepared as he was, all he could say was, that he gave the fullest credit to what the honourable gentleman had said, and was ready to beg pardon of the House, if any thing which he said administered just cause of offence; at the same time, he begged leave to assure the honourable gentleman, that whatever he might have said respecting him, had no previous or subsequent existence in his mind but what arose suddenly on that occasion.

The House went into a committee on the army estimates.

Mr. *Secretary at War* informed the committee, that the ground of his application for so large a force, was the inferiority of our fleet and its consequent inability to execute the various and very extensive services, which in former wars had been derived from that establishment, both respecting the defence of the kingdom itself, and the protection and security of our distant dependencies in North-America, the West-Indies, &c.

He asserted that the number of men raised in the course of the summer had been very considerable, and much exceeded his highest expectations, considering the very short period in which the greater part of them had been raised. He spoke of some regiments in particular, one of light horse, in ten days, one of foot within a month, and the rest in the same expeditious manner, though not in the same degree.

He said, for the reason he first assigned, that an augmentation was become necessary. The British troops last year were 96,000; this year they would amount to 111,000, or an encrease of 15,000. Last year the militia, including fencibles, were 37,000; this year they would be 42,000. This addition arose from the corps and companies attached to the militia, under the last Militia Act. Foreign troops last year, 24,000, pretty nearly the same this; and the artillery about 5000, besides the additional companies, which would make a total of 179,500. He then went into the distribution. In America, and the West-Indies; British, 56,000; foreigners about 21,000, in all 77,000; of which 15,000 were serving in the West-Indies, Africa, &c. which left 63,000 in North-America, including the artillery. In Gibraltar and Minorca 4000 foreign troops and 7000 British, in all 12,000 and a fraction; 5000 and a fraction at Minorca; and 6000 and a fraction at Gibraltar.

After enumerating a variety of computations of a similar nature, he next spoke of the state of the new levies, and the recruiting service. The additional companies, he said, amounted to 1400 men; the new levies to 13,200; and the impress produced upwards of 1400 more, which, added to militia and fencible augmentations, made the whole upwards of 22,000. It might seem strange, that the recruiting service and impress act did not produce a greater number, but that circumstance, when properly considered, could be easily accounted for. For it was evident, that the new levies impeded the recruiting service very considerably, on account of the high bounties, and other temptations held out to men to enter into them; sometimes ten guineas a man; while the recruiting service continued to give no more than the usual levy-money. There was another reason why the recruiting service was impeded, that was the encouragements held out to enter into the militia, where the premium was from five up as high as ten guineas, to serve as substitutes; the persons so entering being protected from the impress, and, being only engaged for three years, and not obliged to quit the kingdom.

The Impress Act was much more beneficial than on the face of the returns it seemed to be; because, though the number obtained was no more than 1400, it most certainly operated as an encouragement to persons to enter into the new levies, the marine service, and the militia. Great numbers who would never have thought of entering into any of these, fearing the consequences of an impress, voluntarily enlisted; and he was well informed that this had been the case in all, particularly in the marine corps, which had been augmented within a few months past between four and five thousand men.

After passing several encomiums on the spirit, alacrity, and public virtue of those noblemen and gentlemen who had stood forth on the present occasion, and had contributed to augment the strength of the kingdom at this important crisis; he moved the following string of resolutions. We have omitted the particular items.

	Troops.	Pay.
For home service, British	35,005	946,170
Ditto staff officers	-	44,875

Carried over 991,051

D E B A T E S.

149

1779.

Troops.

Pay.

Brought over 991,051

British in America,			
West-Indies, &c.	-	56,519	
Ditto Minorca	-	1,982	
Ditto Gibraltar	-	5,132	
		63,633	1,418,059.
Foreign troops in America		21,666	
Do. in Minorca and Gibraltar		2,373	
Ditto Artillery	-	7,786	
		24,039	676,517
Militia and Fencible embodied		42,287	653,926
Cloathing ditto	-	-	96,183
Additional Companies		1,404	8,943
New Levies	-	13,250	258,206
Total	-	179,500	4,130,000

Sir *Charles Bunbury* rose, and said, he could not help offering a few words on so important a topic as that then before the committee. When he looked round him, he said, he knew not whether he had most cause to regret, or to rejoice that he was a man of no party whatever; on the one hand, he hoped his opinion would be considered as the sincere sentiments of his heart, on the other, he was not likely to be supported by either side of the House; the awful and the lamentable situation of this once flourishing empire made it his duty to endeavour by a few words addressed to that description of men, of whose number he was an obscure individual, he meant his brother country gentlemen, to awaken their attention to the real importance of the estimates, which they had just heard; and before they gave their votes in favour of them, to induce them to consider how far it was wise and politic to agree to them, how far the remaining resources of this oppressed and sinking country were capable of supporting the enormous expence, which the estimates now before them would occasion. He should endeavour to shew that it was an act of political insanity for this country ever to rely on any other security and modes of defence in times of war than

Sir *Charles Bunbury.*

than that which our insular situation pointed out to the eye of every observer as the natural security and defence of Great Britain, *viz.* a large naval force. He said, he never in his life gave a vote with a more heart-felt satisfaction than that he had lately given for 85,000 seamen. The encrease of our navy, the natural bulwark of the empire, was undoubtedly the object which every Englishman ought to be anxious for, and to promote; and when we confessed ourselves weaker in that respect than our enemies, and incapable of remedying that weakness, we not only shewed that we were manifestly on the decline, but that we had already sunk to a very low and lamentable state indeed. Before the country gentlemen of this day gave their vote for the immense army which they had heard stated, let them for a moment consider the ability of the nation to support the expence, and the adequateness of the measure to effect the great purpose of the war, the obtainment of honourable peace. If the prospect were unpleasant without doors, it was not less melancholy within those walls. On the first day of the session, what had he seen there? On the other side of the House, a Minority, great part of whom were sunk into despondency from a deep sense of our wretched situation another part roused to the loudest expressions of rage and indignation against those whom they considered as the authors and provokers of our calamities! On the other side the House a fullen majority, silent within doors, loquacious without! In every other place but that House, to the amazement of speculative politicians, echoing and upholding the opinions of those who had opposed all the measures of the very men whom they uniformly supported with their votes. The noble Lord in the blue ribbon, and his colleagues in office, stood almost without an advocate, excepting only his far fetched advocates of the North, who in the moment when other men were sunk and depressed with a sense of our misfortunes, ventured to stand up, to hold language of encouragement, and attempt to flatter gentlemen that the very reverse of the picture before their eyes, was the true representation of our affairs.

Having lamented in general terms the present critical situation of his country, Sir Charles advised the committee, and particularly the description of men to whom he professed to address himself, not to trust to the gloss which had been put upon our situation, either by ministers or their advocates, but if they wished really to retrieve their affairs, to do as every wise man in private life does after a misfortune has befallen

be fallen him, to look to the state of their circumstances. General confessions that the danger was great, and therefore the immediate consideration must be to vote large armies to oppose the threatening foe, was a fallacious doctrine, and if blindly confided in, might prove fatal; the danger certainly was great, the greater was the necessity that gentlemen should enquire not only by what instruments to oppose it, but how far we were capable in point of resource to furnish those instruments, and to support the expence of them. This country had at this moment a debt amounting almost to the immense sum of one hundred and ninety millions. The minister had already borrowed twenty millions for the service of the war which were not yet funded; and these millions the minister had borrowed at such extravagant interest, as no man in the kingdom but himself dared give, because of the penalties enacted against usury by various acts of the legislature. Nor was the evil confined to the great national burthen which it increased, it was otherwise severely felt by all ranks of people. The minister having given such exorbitant interest for his loans, no other man could borrow money; a matter which in a country like this was a severe affliction; it tended to the manifest inconvenience of the private gentlemen, to the certain ruin of the merchant, the manufacturer, and the trader! Let gentlemen consider the growing expences of the war, and the amazing amount of the estimates, which had been stated; let them also consider the impoverished condition of a people groaning under the weight of taxes of almost every sort that human ingenuity could devise, taxes which had the double bad effect of being at once vexatious to the subject, unproductive to the revenue! Let them also reflect on the different state of the finances of France and Spain; the first country had been at war with us for two years, and had not yet, as he understood, imposed a single war tax upon her subjects; she meant to borrow two millions for the ensuing year, but even the whole interest of that loan was to be paid out of the savings of the French government. Spain, who had newly come into the war, had riches enough in her coffers to enable her to carry it on for two years longer without burthen to her subjects. Let gentlemen compare the state and situation of the finances of France and Spain with the finances and situation of Great Britain. Would any man say, would the advocates of the noble Lord venture to declare, that this country, with all her boasted resources, could afford to carry on the war much longer? Even admitting for a moment that it was safe to trust our defence to an army, it
 appeared

appeared to him that the army proposed by the estimates on the table, was either too small or too large, to answer the purposes which it had been presumed equal to. Gentlemen would be a little surprized at hearing him say the army was too small, after what he had already urged upon the subject, but the fact was easily made out. In the estimates it was stated that no less than 79,000 men were for service in America. Large as an army of 79,000 men was, it was inadequate to any purpose of war in America, and this past experience fully evinced. There had been an army of this amount under a very active commander all the last campaign, and what had it done?—Shewed itself incapable of any one offensive operation whatever, and incapable even of maintaining and defending the small part of America which we had for some late years held, for the army had evacuated Rhode Island, on the news of Monsieur D'Estaing's approach. If any part of the plan of the war for the ensuing year extended to an intention of endeavouring to regain a larger share of America, experience proved that an army of 70,000 men was not equal to the object. If America was to be given up—and to entertain at this day an idea of the probability of our being able to conquer it, was as absurd and as lunatic as any one idea of a Bedlamite could be, this country might just as well hope to conquer Turkey. If America was to be given up, the 25,000 effective men, which were now stated to be cooped up in New-York, would be 25,000 men for the defence of this island, and many might be spared from the estimates for our home defence. The army therefore, which gentlemen were called upon to vote in that committee, was, as he had stated, either too small or too large for its object, be the war a mere war of defence of Great Britain, or be it an offensive war, such as this country had been accustomed to carry on at former periods.

Having argued this point very strongly, he took notice of the minister's declaration on the first day of the session, "that we were in a better situation than we were when gentlemen left that House, and retired to the country at the close of the last session," and said, that declaration was inexplicable in his mind, and such as he could not reconcile to any logic he was master of. We had in the course of the campaign effected no one capital enterprize; at sea we had been so far inferior to those of France and Spain, that the enemy had got masters of the British Channel, while our own fleet, under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, had been obliged to make, what—he must not after what had been said in the House, to the surprise of every body who heard it call—

return

retreat—but what he would term, and what at any rate it was—a retrograde motion to Spithead, with the ships' sterns to the heads of those of the enemy. We were driven out of the Mediterranean, so that neither our commerce nor our country was protected. What had been the case in the western world? St. Vincent's lost—Grenada, the valuable Island of Grenada, lost. Were these losses of no consequence, that enquiries into the causes of them had not been set on foot? He did not mean to cast the least reflection on any officers, nor was he sufficiently master of the relative facts, even were he inclined so to reflect, but the public had talked largely of neglect somewhere. St. Vincent's, the public said, was taken by 450 French troops, when there were 450 British upon the island. Surely some notice should be taken of the matter. Public report, if false, should be contradicted, and where blame appeared to be due, there, and there alone, it should be imputed.

Having enlarged upon these facts, and declared them to be the reasons which governed his mode of thinking, and induced him to conclude, that our situation was worse instead of better than at the close of the last session. He then proceeded to call the attention of the committee to the American war, which he described as the great cause of all our misfortunes, and respecting which, he thought ministry had been too neglectful, if the Spanish manifesto was to be relied on. In that state paper, he remarked that Spain complained in direct and specific terms of the British ministers having turned deaf ears to her mediation for a peace, that was for a truce *uti possidetis* without Great Britain's being obliged to acknowledge the Independency of America. Circumstanced as we were, loaded with debt, sinking under taxes, and our resources daily decreasing, he thought a peace, at almost any rate, a desirable object; but on the moderate terms which Spain, through her mediation with America, had procured for us, a matter eagerly to be caught at, and instantly to be embraced. He dwelt for some time on this theme, and at length concluded his speech with summarily reminding the House of the several great heads of objection to the motion which he had stated, and which he said, weighed so much upon his mind as to oblige him to vote against the estimate which had been moved, and against the others which were to follow it.

Mr. T. Townshend. The force going now to be voted, was a most enormous one, and such as would have furnished just cause of alarm at any period, but infinitely more at present, when the army had been garbled, and the established rules of service violated

lated and departed from in a great variety of instances. When officers of experience, and tried skill and ability in the service were neglected and juniors daily put over their heads, which he said was once the disgrace of those who were the authors, or had permitted to respectable a body of men, to be so injuriously treated. There were other reasons besides even the injustice of such a conduct, which had a considerable deal of weight with him. If men of uncertain principles, of desperate fortunes, were raised from obscure situations into high commands, such men in all countries and at all times were the proper instruments to effect the establishing despotism on the ruins of the constitution. By the estimates on the table it appeared that there were, including the fencibles and militia, last new levies and additional companies, very near one hundred thousand men in arms in this kingdom.

To shew that his jealousy was not totally ill-founded, he adverted to several instances which tended to prove, that his apprehensions were not merely chimerical; among others he spoke of a Mr. Keating, advanced to the rank of Colonel, and the command of a regiment, from being only a Lieutenant upon half-pay. He made several observations on this very extraordinary appointment, and among others said, that this man perhaps on account of his merit, had been taken from the ranks.

Having enumerated a few other instances of a like nature, he desired to know what would be the probable consequence of such proceedings? If the ground of necessity was a rule proper to be followed as a justification for confounding and overthrowing all merit, to be derived from service, it was a general rule applicable to all. He had nevertheless heard that several persons of the first rank and weight in this country, had made offers to raise regiments, but their offers were rejected. Some without any additional rank or patronage, others at a very high expence to themselves. He had heard the right honourable gentleman who moved the resolution, say on the first night of the session, that this rank was but temporary, and that such as had it given them, by way of equivalent, had relinquished their former rank, and with it their half-pay. This, he understood was a curious piece of business, for the officer on being appointed to the rank, was obliged to sign a paper relinquishing the half-pay; while on the other hand, he received a paper, which secured it to him. By this means his half-pay was secured, his resignation appeared in the of-

fice,

ice, and gave every appearance to the bargain as if it had been a fair *bona fide* transaction.

Among a variety of exceptionable items in the estimate, one in particular impressed itself very strongly on his mind; it was relative to the general staff. In the year 1762, the cost of the late war, the whole expence of the staff, though we had armies in Germany, for the home defence, in North-America, and several parts of the West-Indies; the whole of the staff of that glorious year, the last that Britain saw, he feared, would ever see, was but 69,000*l.* whereas the staff of Great-Britain, this year is upwards of 40,000*l.* and America somewhat more, in all, 82,000*l.* Here was an excess of 13,000*l.* in a single article.

He said the common topic out of that House, was the influence of the Crown, and secret influence. The very men, who were its warmest abettors there, no sooner got beyond the bar, but they confessed it. They spoke without reserve of it in all private companies; but said, that various inducements led them to support the present system. What those were, it would be needless to repeat; it was enough for him to say, that the influence of the Crown swept every thing before it.

General Grant said he had orders from the noble Lord General Grant. under him on the floor [Lord G. Germain] in many respects specific, as to the distribution; but nevertheless accompanied with discretionary powers, to depart from, or vary the objects directed, according to times and circumstances. To explain why he did depart from and vary them, was the motive of his rising.

When Admiral Byron had been reinforced, the state of his army and its distribution was this. It consisted when he left New-York, of 5000 men; there were 600 dead or killed, there were 1500 convalescents, he sent two battalions amounting to 1000, aboard the squadron to strengthen it: the garrison of St. Lucia was 1200; the remainder was only 700, which he could detach; 1000 could not be spared from his force to be sent to Jamaica, without endangering St. Lucia, which to preserve, was an object of the first importance. There was a very strong garrison in St. Vincent's, and though he had sufficient reason to believe that the French meditated an attack upon that island, from intelligence received from Martinico, and from other appearances, he had no apprehensions for the event; as he knew the force was but small, and that St. Vincent's was well garrisoned; and he reasoned justly,

for the truth was, that the force which subdued that island was inferior, as he had been informed, to the defenders. This in his opinion was a good ground of presumption, that no succour was wanting in that part. As to Grenada, it would call for more explanation. Admiral Byron was superior to D'Estaing till after he went with the convoy; very properly, he presumed: so long as that continued to be the case, Grenada remained in safety. During the Admiral's absence, however, Monsi. de la Mothe Picquet's safe arrival gave the latter a superiority. That was a circumstance neither as to the manner nor the effect which he foresaw, or expected. He had troops on board intended to strengthen the defence of Antigua, and some of the other islands, and likewise intending to attempt the recovery of St. Vincent's. What was the consequence? An account of D'Estaing's being reinforced soon reached St. Lucia, and the admiral and he, upon positive information received, learned that the French were preparing to attack Grenada. This was indeed very unexpected, for after Admiral Rowley's arrival, he imagined we had such a superiority, as would have prevented the French from daring to hazard any operations which might lead to a contest at sea. He was however much disappointed. The French had landed their troops in Grenada, and their fleet appeared with a confessed superiority. The enemy rather ranged along our line, and, though superior, kept at a distance. Their object was in part obtained, that of the landing of the troops, and the event of that engagement was, that the British fleet being inferior, and three ships of the line much damaged and disabled; it bore away for St. Christopher's and Antigua, where the troops were landed, for the defence of that and the neighbouring islands, as it was in vain to attempt to succour Grenada, when we had lost the superiority of the sea.

This was, he said, a faithful narrative of his conduct, and the motives which dictated it.

Mr. Fox.

Mr. Fox, before he could give or refuse his assent to the resolutions now proposed to be voted, wished that either the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, or the other noble Lord near him, at the head of the American department, would acquaint the House, whether the war in America was to be offensive or a defensive one.

*Lord George
Germain.*

Lord George Germain replied, that the present war was a war with the confederated powers of France, Spain, and the rebellious Colonies; that to withdraw the troops from America, would be yielding the victory to the House of Bour-

bon; for that was their only object in the present contest. How far the war with France and Spain might make it convenient to relax for a time, he could not say; but as far as he knew the American war was not abandoned.

Mr. Fox said, that by war in America he understood active, vigorous, and offensive war; and this his meaning he had stated in his question. The noble Lord, to this unequivocal question, had given an equivocal answer, "The war was not abandoned." In candour and fair reasoning, however, he was obliged, or at least at liberty to suppose, that the noble Lord answered directly to the spirit and intent of the question. He would first suppose, therefore, that it was the intention of administration not to keep the few places they now held in America, not merely to garrison Quebec, Halifax, New York, or Savannah, but to strike some blow against the revolted colonies, to reduce them to obedience by force of arms. But was this in reality in their power? No. We might as well think of subduing Turkey, as of conquering America. He could not agree with those who looked upon the expedition of Admiral Arbuthnot as a part of a plan of offensive war; for if that admiral had remained with the grand fleet, as it was very improperly called; if all our force had been concentrated in the British Channel, then indeed we might have acted offensively; then our fleet would not have retreated up the Channel before that of the House of Bourbon. The admiral who commanded that fleet would not allow that this was a retreat, but called it manœuvre; but he was sure that he was the only man in his fleet who did not consider it as a retreat. Secrecy is the first quality in a confidential servant of government; and the gallant admiral had kept the secret, that the manœuvre of wearing up the Channel was not a retreat.

Mr. Fox.

He next spoke of the enlarged influence of the Crown. Its patronage, which has been encreased by the encreased power of the empire, is the source and origin of all our misfortunes. Unfortunate it is, and in some measure mysterious, that royal influence, which was extended by the rise, has not yet been contracted by the fall of the empire. A phalanx is formed under ministerial influence, that pursues its own objects, regardless of the interests of the community. True, they cry, O! we are no exclusive ministry—we are desirous of all the assistance and support that can be had in the nation. The recruiting serjeant, who beats up for recruits, receives all that come into his pay. I understand that the political

political recruiting has of late been going forward, though, if we may judge from the recruits, with no great success. No man of character could enlist with them. The treatment which his much injured and honourable friend General Burgoyne had met with, was a lesson to all military gentlemen. If he had been tried, and acquitted with honour, as he did not doubt he would have been, he would have been laid aside like his honourable friend Admiral Keppel; but if he had narrowly escaped with his life, he might have received rewards and honours—he might have been appointed secretary of state.

Mr. Turner. Mr. Turner was very severe on the scandalous management which had obtained in the department of the commander in chief and the war-office. He said a near relation of his, who was an old lieutenant-colonel, was now commanded by a colonel M'Carmack, at Chatham, who had been raised from an half-pay lieutenant. After entering into several family anecdotes, he told his cousin, when he was going to serve in America, at the commencement of the present war, that though he was his nearest relation, and only one stood between him and his fortune, a sickly daughter, he would never leave him a shilling if went to fight against his American brethren. He was now well served, and properly requited for his zeal, to come to be commanded by a subaltern upon half-pay, and he was glad of it.

He was no party-man, he was an old fashioned Whig; he was one of those Whigs who approved of the principles which promoted the Revolution, and helped to seat the House of Hanover on the throne. The spirit of that settlement was legal and perfect freedom, liberty for the poor when they did not offend against the laws, as well as the rich, and when they did, punishment equally for both.

He said the American war was founded in principles of despotism. America once enslaved, England would soon lose its liberty. It was this persuasion that always induced him to wish, that America might prevail in the contest. He had, in fact, prevailed over the friends and supporters of tyranny and despotism, and he rejoiced at it.

He had declared, the last night he rose in that House, that a Spanish or French government was preferable to the present government of this country. He was willing to prove it: France and Spain protected their subjects; England did not. The people of England were oppressed and plundered at home; they were not protected from the attacks of their

their enemies. The whole county of York, where he resided, was left defenceless, and all the coast from Harwich to the Firth of Forth. He remembered when Paul Jones was off the coast, a few months since, what an alarm was spread through his neighbourhood; and by every thing he could see, a French or Spanish government was preferable to that we now lived under. If the enemy had landed, he could have made terms with them. He could have secured his property upon conditions; those conditions would be such, as to protect him from domestic oppression, and external violence.

He totally disapproved of the militia; said they differed very little from a standing army; and declared, if no other person opposed the resolutions, he would; for he never would trust ministers, nor grant a single shilling of his money for the purpose of carrying on the American war.

Lord North entered into a long defence of the commander in chief; said he wanted no power necessary for his situation, that the instances adverted to by honourable gentlemen, would come out to be perfectly justifiable, when a full enquiry was made, and circumstances were known.

An honourable gentleman who spoke some time since, and who always spoke ably [Mr. Fox] had talked much of the influence of the Crown; he did not know if any such influence existed, that it had lately increased. For his part he could say with truth, that he never endeavoured to extend it, or make an improper use of it.

The honourable gentleman had dwelt a long time on the American war, and wished to know the intentions of administration. What those intentions might be, so far as they related to military operations, was a subject, he believed, extremely improper to be discussed in that House.

Mr. *Meyrick* endeavoured to set Mr. Turner right, respecting Colonel M'Carmack, of whose military character and situation, he affirmed, that gentleman had been totally misinformed.

Colonel M'Carmack, he said, had been a captain so early as the late war, and had for many years acted as major in a militia regiment, with great honour to himself, and satisfaction to the corps which he commanded. He was no substitute in the army, and he had been for some years an active and useful field-officer in the militia.

The honourable gentleman was mistaken in another circumstance, for he neither had a command, nor was he stationed at Chatham.

Gen. *Con-*
way.

General *Conway* confessed the estimates were enormous, and much exceeded any thing which had been ever voted in this country. Several gentlemen had, in the course of the debate, asked questions relative to the intentions of administration, respecting his American war. He had no occasion to remind the House of his sentiments on the subject of that ill-fated war. He still, as he had always done, abhorred and detested that war. He thought it unjust in principle, and impracticable in the execution. He thought it, in every sense of the phrase, oppressive and unconstitutional; and had it proved successful, big with danger to the liberties of this country, respecting its probable future consequences.

Having said this, he was of opinion that though the force was enormous, it still fell short of his wishes, considering the exigency of affairs; and as it was necessary, and that ministers were supposed to be responsible, he differed from his honourable friend over the way [Mr. Fox] and another honourable gentleman who spoke lately [Mr. Turner] for he was both for the vote proposed, and that without annexing any condition respecting the particular employment of the force.

Col. *Barré.*

Colonel *Barré* said the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, had disclaimed having ever employed the influence of the Crown in carrying his measures into execution in that House. Here he recounted one after another almost every measure the noble Lord had introduced into and supported in Parliament since his accession into power, and mentioned the means he had used to give them success. His Lordship's refusal to repeal the whole of the duties laid on America. The East India, Boston Port, Massachusetts-Bay Charter, American Trial, Quebec, and the several American prohibitory bills, and asked at the end of each period, whether it was not the influence of the Crown by which the noble Lord had carried each and all those bills through that House? He stated several particulars respecting those bills, and reminded the noble Lord of his language, and the various arts he used to give the measures success.

He was very full on the American war in all its stages up to the latest accounts he had of our operations in that country and said, he had actual information that Colonel Butler had been defeated and taken by the Virginia militia; that the remains of his army, with the vanquished Indians had fled for shelter into Niagara; that all the Indian towns, with the crops on the ground had been burnt, laid waste and destroyed, and probably, that the consequence of that defeat would be total extirpation of the Indians in that part of America.

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[Lord George Germain shook his head.] The noble Lord might shake his head if he pleased, but the fact was as he had stated it; and now that he was up, he would tell the noble Lord another particular, which was, that the horrid and cruel war urged by Colonel Butler, was planned at an house in Pall-Mall [meaning his Lordship's] with the advice and at the instigation of a certain agent; and what was more extraordinary, to that instant, had never been regularly communicated to the Cabinet Council, or if it had, not till long after orders had been given to carry it into execution. [Lord George Germain shook his head again.] The noble Lord was at liberty to give what tokens of dissent he thought proper, but he was ready to make his assertions good. He knew Colonel Butler when he served in America: he was a good officer and a worthy man. He did not know how he had been prevailed upon to undertake so infamous a service as that of carrying fire and sword into the settlements of his fellow subjects, and permitting those horrid acts that are the concomitants of this species of war, when savages are gratified with their cruel pastimes and their thirst of human blood. He would not nor could not defend Colonel Butler; but, he presumed, he had been seduced by ministers, and persuaded by them that what he would shudder at, even in contemplation in his cooler moments, had become from a change of circumstances highly meritorious.

He mentioned several other matters, which in the course of the evening had been very fully spoken to by other members, and observed, that something which had fallen from the honourable General under the gallery [Conway] whom he could take the liberty to call his honourable friend, had much surprised him. The honourable General had recommended union; the honourable General had condemned the American war in all its stages from its commencement; its principle, its injustice, its present consequences, and its still worse consequences had it succeeded. The honourable General had heard the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, and the other noble Lord near him at the head of the American department, avow their intentions of persisting in that war. Now, whatever the honourable General's particular ideas might be on the subject, he believed it would not be easy to persuade other gentlemen that a war, wrong in its principle, unjust and cruel in its progress, and every way impracticable in the execution, ought nevertheless to be supported; and that a principle of union could possibly be created among men who entertain opinions so diametrically opposite on the only subject on

which they could unite or disagree. He could at least speak for himself: ministers themselves had in fact given up the war in words, and abandoned it in fact for the two last campaigns. Neither France or Spain, it was plain, were vulnerable in America, though it had actually formed a part of their dominions: experience had proved it. He could not therefore reconcile the honourable General's opinions with past experience, his principles, or good sense; for his reasoning went to this: France and Spain are vulnerable somewhere, but we will not attack them where they may, but where we are certain they are invulnerable, namely, in America. He shewed the folly of any longer pursuing the American war. We had not a force sufficient to subdue the colonies; and if we had, it would not be wise to employ it in that manner, while our West-India islands were every day taking before our face, and when the whole of our West-India possessions were in the most imminent danger. On the whole, the American war, he said, was the sole cause of all our present calamities, and if not shortly got rid of, would prove a mill-stone about our necks, which would sink us as to prevent us from ever again rising.

Mr. T.
Luttrell.

Mr. *T. Luttrell* made a very long speech, in the course of which he took an opportunity of reminding General Grant of his former gasconades, respecting the imbecility of America in the aggregate and the native cowardice of the people. Such as, that he would engage to march without interruption or molestation from one end of the North American continent to the other with five battalions, or five regiments; and the general unfitness of the Americans, and their native dislike to military service, from his knowledge of the country, and his experience during the late war, when they served with the British army.

General
Grant.

General *Grant* replied, that he never made use of any such expressions. What he said only related to discipline merely, and to a want of officers who had seen actual service. Both these wants had been supplied in part from Europe, and though they had not, it was well known that habit and actual service will make soldiers.

A great deal of our disappointment and want of success arose from our not having been timely prepared, and too great a confidence in our own discipline, which he was sorry to find had been early in the war much relaxed.

When he arrived at Boston, the few troops which were there were not half disciplined, and much could not be expected.

lected from a small body of men in such a state. Discipline or numbers must always carry the day in military encounters. The first was clearly against us, and the latter was not a great deal in our favour.

Our weakness in point of force caused delay, our operations were consequently slow and languid; and by the time we proceeded on operations of consequence the rebels were instructed in the use of arms.

For his part, he could say from experience, he never saw better troops than some of the rebel regiments were; and he hoped it would not be affirming too much, if it was his opinion that they were capable of being made as good troops as any in Europe.

Mr. *Luttrell* repeated his former assertions, that General *Mr. Luttrell.* Grant had said, that he would lead five battalions or regiments, or at all events he would undertake to say 5000 men, from one end of the American continent to the other without interruption, and asserted in general, that the Americans were poltroons, who could never be real soldiers from their levelling habits and native aversion to situations of personal danger.

The first resolution was then read, the question put on it, and agreed to without a division; and so with the rest, and ordered to be reported the next day.

Lord *North* rose and informed the House, that he wished *Lord North.* for its indulgence, respecting the propositions concerning the affairs of Ireland, which he meant to have moved the next day, but the debate had been protracted to such a length, and he was really so much exhausted and fatigued, that he wished to postpone it till Friday.

Colonel *Barré* in part objected to grant the noble Lord the *Colonel* indulgence he desired, unless he should promise to come fully *Barré.* prepared. The time was short between this and the recess, the affairs of Ireland were in a very critical situation, the propositions might call for much consideration and a long discussion, and a moment was not to be lost.

Lord *Middleton* was of the same opinion, but as the noble *Lord Middleton.* Lord had said that fatigue, and the length of the debate only prevented him from submitting his propositions to the House the next day, he for one, thought that the noble Lord might give a sketch, or out-line of his propositions the next day, and proceed on Monday, if it was thought proper, to discuss them, and to lay them before the House in a committee agreeable to the established mode of parliamentary proceeding.

Lord North.

Lord North consented, and gave notice that he would impart to the House the next day, the general out-line of what he meant to move by way of resolution the following Monday.

The House rose a few minutes before twelve o'clock, and adjourned to the next day.

December 9.

Mr. T.

Townshend.

Previous to the report of the committee of supply being brought up, the debate was renewed upon the army estimates, by Mr. T. Townshend's rising and apologizing to the House for speaking again upon the subject, after having troubled gentlemen so long the preceding evening. He had however put a question to the honourable gentleman, the Secretary at War, in his former speech, to which he had received no answer. He declared, he did not mean to impute any blame to the honourable gentleman, for in the number and variety of questions which had been put to him in the course of so long a debate, it was not at all extraordinary that one of them should have escaped him. The question he alluded to was the very first he had stated in the course of his former speech, and went to the desire of an explanation how it happened that the charge of the staff and general officers for the year 1780, so greatly exceeded the charge of the same article in the year 1762, which was beyond a doubt the most expensive of any year of the last war, and included the staff under Lord Amherst in America, the staff under the Marquis of Granby in Germany, the staff under Lord Albemarle at the Havannah, the staff at Belleisle, and in other places. In order to shew the increase and variation of this article, he read from a written paper, the amount of all the staff estimates from the year 1756 to the year 1780.

Hon. C.

Jenkinson.

The Secretary at War said he should willingly have given the honourable gentleman an explanation of the matter in question, had he been sufficiently master of the subject; he was free to confess he was not prepared yesterday, and to that he must add, he was not prepared then. As soon as he went home, he had endeavoured to look into the particular, but he found it a matter of greater difficulty than he had imagined; it required an inspection of many more papers than he had as yet had time to examine; as soon as he was ready, he most certainly would bring the proper papers, and give the honourable gentleman a full and explicit answer to his question; at present he could only say, he believed that the hospitals were not included in the staff estimates last war, and that they were now, which certainly made a material difference.

Sir *Charles Bunbury* begged to say a word or two more on the topic of the army, before the report was brought up. He enforced the argument of Mr. Townshend respecting the necessity of œconomy. He took notice of what had fallen from General Grant the preceding evening, respecting the loss of the important island of Grenada, and said that officer's account of the matter was full and convincing; but while it served to clear the General from the imputations that had been thrown out against him, it tended clearly to shew that there had been neglect somewhere.

Mr. *Powis* rose and desired, that although gentlemen might, from a consideration of the pressure of public necessity, think it right to agree to the estimates, he begged for one, to say, that he did not by any means consent to the further pursuit of the American war. He entered his protest against it most heartily, and he gave that notice to ministers, that they might not hereafter say, that he and other gentlemen near him in consenting to the report of the committee on the army estimates, engaged to support ministers in going on with the American war.

Mr. *Hopkins* begged to know what was the number of the provincial troops in America now, reminding the noble Lord at the head of the American department, that he had formerly said we had a larger army of Provincials fighting for us than Washington's whole army. Mr. Hopkins called the American war, an absurd, detestable, and damnable war.

Lord *George Germain* acknowledged he had last year stated the fact to the House exactly as the honourable gentleman had alledged; he had at that time mentioned that from five to eight thousand Provincials were in our service. He had spoken from the information he had then received; information which he gave credit to when he received it, and which he credited now. At present he believed the number of Provincials might be seven or eight thousand.

Sir *John Wrottesley* desired to know how it happened, that so large a charge was made for Brunswickers, when their numbers were from death, desertion, &c. so considerably reduced, that instead of four thousand men, not above one thousand effective men remained.

Lord *George Germain* said, he believed that recruits to complete the number had been sent over from Germany; but imagining, at the close of the long debate the preceding day, that nothing further would be said upon the subject, at least that day, which was set aside for a business of general expectation, he had not brought his papers with him, and had it not in his power

power to answer such questions as he certainly otherwise would give every possible satisfaction upon.

Mr. Fox.

Mr. Fox spoke on the impropriety and rashness of voting so large an army, at such an immense expence, in a precipitate manner, when ministers not only preserved a full silence as to the great object and use that was to be made of so large a force, but refused to give the House the least reason why they were called upon to vote so large a sum of their constituents' money; and upon questions so closely put that they were obliged to rise and say something, they excused themselves from saying any thing satisfactory, by declaring that they had come to the House without their papers, and they were not prepared. He therefore urged the House to adjourn the report to a future day, till ministry were prepared to answer every question upon a subject, which it so well became that House to investigate in the most serious and deliberate manner. The very size of such an army was surely enough to alarm every country gentleman who had the least regard to the constitution; not indeed that he feared the army much at present, because most of its officers, and almost every man of weight and respectability in it, thought of the ministers as he did, and as other gentlemen with whom he had the honour to act, did; and in any violent convulsion of the state, were as likely at least to take one side, the side of the people, as the other. He called again and again on the honourable gentleman in office, to give the House some account in what manner the American war was to be carried on, and how so immense an army was to be employed? He said, the silence of ministers that day was a shameful instance of the prevalence of that fatal influence, the influence of the Crown, which was undermining the constitution, and which induces ministers to insult Parliament from day to day, and refuse them the least information on any the most important topics.

Mr. C.

Jenkinson.

The *Secretary at War* rose again, and declared he was no minister, and therefore could not be supposed to have a competent knowledge of the destination of the army, and how the war was to be carried on.

Sir William
Meredith.

Sir William Meredith said, every man who accepted an office was responsible, and that House had a right to enquire of those who sat near the honourable gentleman, as well as of the honourable gentleman himself, what was designed to be done with the immense army, which they had been called on to vote at so vast, so enormous an expence to their constituents! But after the language that had been held within

those walls, what could Parliament, what could the people expect? Had not one of the adherents of ministers [Mr. Dundas, Lord Advocate of Scotland] one of their panegyrists and supporters, who brought his praise and his zeal from a distant part of the kingdom, told them but the last year that Rome had a dictator, and that the Roman senate gave up its power of interfering with government in matters of war to the dictator. After such a sentiment as this, what could gentlemen expect, but that the minister considered himself as the English dictator, and wished Parliament to resign its most essential rights into his hand? Sir William enlarged upon what he termed the indecency of suffering the report to be brought up before gentlemen were at all satisfied with respect to many of the estimates which were to be the subject of it; and concluded with moving, "That the further consideration of the report of the Committee of Supply on the army estimates be adjourned to Tuesday next."

The *Lord Advocate* complained of the honourable baronet's having gone back to what had passed in a former debate, and by a gross perversion of what he had said, misrepresented him to the House. What had fallen from him relative to the Roman dictator, was both in its application and its phrase exceedingly different from what had been now stated as his sentiments. It was last year when the House were debating the propriety of an adjournment, that he had used it. He had said, that the winter months were those fit for debate, and that Rome had appointed a dictator in times of war and public difficulty, to carry on the executive part of government. He had never said, that the senate gave up its rights to the dictator; so far from it, the senate enjoyed its full powers, and the dictator acted under the controul and authority of that senate. This he had applied to Great Britain; and so far was he from being ashamed of the sentiment, that he held it still. It was founded on reason and common sense. The honourable baronet had invidiously endeavoured to cast a reflection on the place of his birth. What had that to do with his arguments? He did not see therefore what it mattered, whether he was born on the other side of the Tweed or on this, nor how it concerned any gentleman of that House where his father enjoyed his mother. [The House here burst into a loud laugh.] He was glad, he said, to see he had caused a laugh, he was glad he could for a moment entertain the House.

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The question being put, the House divided : Ayes, 113; Noes, 159.

Mr. Fox.

Mr. Fox, as soon as Sir Grey Cooper offered to bring up the report of the resolutions come to in the committee of supply on the army estimate, rose and contended, that if two propositions which he would state were admitted, instead of their being a strength, they were a weakness to this country. His propositions were, first, that, according to treaty, they could not be employed in the West Indies; and the second, that the ministers dared not trust them as the sole garrison of any one part of what we held in America, and therefore a large number of British troops, which might otherwise be employed to advantage in the West Indies, were obliged to stay in America to guard the foreign troops, whom the minister dared not trust.

Lord North.

Lord North rose to reply. His Lordship said, it was a matter of doubt whether the Brunswickers could or could not, agreeable to the treaty, be employed in the West Indies; and he rather thought they could not. At the same time he was ready to acknowledge, that it might not be quite so prudent to trust any of the British dominions in America solely to foreign troops to garrison. He was far however from admitting, that these were points agreed on, it therefore followed, that the foreign troops were rather a weakness than a strength to us. Let gentlemen consider, that garrisons were wanted in Canada, in Halifax, New York, in Georgia, in Pensacola, St. Augustine, and other places, and that a much larger body of troops were necessary for these services, than the foreign troops in our pay amounted to.

Sir John Wrottesley.

Sir John Wrottesley advised ministry, as Rhode Island was evacuated, to send the Hessians that had occupied that island to Canada, and to get rid of the Brunswick treaty altogether, which would be a considerable saving to the public.

The resolutions were then reported, and agreed to; and a bill, or bills, ordered to be brought in as usual.

Lord North.

Lord North rose, and gave the outline of his plan respecting Ireland, which consisted of the three following propositions. We shall postpone what he offered by way of explanation, as the whole will come more properly when he stated the grounds and objects which he meant to hold out to both Great Britain and Ireland, when he afterwards moved the same propositions by way of resolution in a committee of the whole House.

His first proposition: That it may be expedient to repeal such acts of Parliament as prohibit the exportation of Irish wool, woollens and wool flocks, and woollen manufactures from the kingdom of Ireland.

The second, that it be expedient to repeal so much of an act made in the nineteenth of his late Majesty George the second, as prohibits the exportation of glass, glass bottles, and other articles of glass manufacture, from the kingdom of Ireland, to any part of Europe, the British colonies in America and the West Indies, and British settlements on the coast of Africa.

The third resolution, that Ireland be suffered to carry on trade of export and import to and from the British colonies in America, and the West Indies, and her settlements on the coast of Africa, subject to such limitations, regulations, restrictions, and duties, as the Parliament of Ireland may impose. To be taken into consideration on Monday next.

December 10.

Mr. Wood, member for Middlesex, presented the following petition.

To the honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled

The Petition of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, Sheweth,

"That your petitioners, in justice to themselves, and the electors of Great Britain, are constrained to lay before this House their complaints of an injury which has been offered to one of their most essential and undoubted rights.

"The minister, affecting a regard for the peace and quiet of this county, on the death of our late worthy representative (a pretence which his former conduct, in more than one instance, had flatly contradicted) by the secret promise of a nominal place to one of the members of this House, for the purpose of vacating his seat in Parliament, brought forward a candidate in direct opposition to our declared wishes, and by an open and avowed refusal of the same privilege to the person whom we were known to have preferred, has robbed us of the means effectually of preserving that peace. The event of the contest hath clearly shewn to whom the credit of promoting that desirable object is really due, and who, with views not the most justifiable, must truly be considered as the enemies of our peace, honour, and independence.

"If we have so far acquiesced in this injury, as not to press our preference to the utmost, by returning to this House the first object of our choice, under those circumstances of

reputed ineligibility, it is not that we admit the justice of his exclusion, or the legality of a proceeding so conducted; but because experience hath taught us not to risk the decision of a substantial right, on a question collaterally arising from the subject of our complaint: and we conceived it to be more becoming the dignity of our case, as well as more respectful to this House, to prefer a direct and formal charge against the minister himself, Lord North, for a wanton and arbitrary abuse of powers, which, if not wholly usurped, have, in this, and many other instances of the like nature, been exercised to the utter subversion of all free election.

“As if the wrong which we have sustained were not sufficient, insult has been offered to injury; and Mr. Tuffnell, whose offer of services to us, by his own mode of reasoning, could be supported only on the absolute resignation of his seat, is still, and has constantly continued, the legal and unimpeached member for Beverley.

“By this pretended vacancy, thus clandestinely attempted, confessedly incomplete, and therefore not notified to the electors in any usual form, we have been deprived of the exercise of a most valuable franchise, and have been saved from becoming the dupes of this unwarrantable combination, only by the spirit of the freeholders, and the disinterestedness of the worthy gentleman whom we have returned.

“In complaining of this complicated grievance, we presume not to dispute any prerogative which the Crown may justly exercise. But we cannot, without the highest indignation, see a minister avowedly assume to himself a right of discharging from the service of his constituents any member whom he may please to favour, and of deciding who shall offer themselves to the electors for their choice. It is unnecessary to observe, that the act of the sixth of Queen Anne was passed by men jealous of the power of the Crown, to preserve the fidelity of the representative to his constituents, and that it is from an abuse and perversion of that act, that the power claimed by the minister to vacate seats in Parliament is derived.

“The invasion of our rights is direct, the consequences arising from it plain and indisputable. If any power on earth can dictate to our choice, and prescribe who shall and who shall not, become candidates to represent us in Parliament, we may talk of our rights, and take a pride in our freedom; but, in fact, we have none.

“To this evil, at all times intolerable, circumstances of extreme aggravation, in the present instance, have been added.

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ed. It is not necessary to refer to other evidence, than to the Journals of this House, to shew the calamitous situation to which this country is reduced; and it requires little proof, that the wisdom of a Parliament alone, freely chosen and acting without influence, can relieve us from that situation. But so miserable is our condition, and so contemptuously have we been treated, that the same person, in whose administration we have suffered losses the most unparalleled, by preventing the operation of this only remedy, which, under heaven, can save us from utter ruin, has contributed to increase and to perpetuate our distresses.

"To this House, therefore, which claims the exclusive cognizance of all matters affecting the rights of electors of Great Britain, we appeal for justice, and most earnestly pray and expect, that some permanent law may be provided for the effectual security of those rights. That some known, certain, and equal rule may be established for vacating the seats of members chosen to represent the people in Parliament. And that an immediate and thorough enquiry may be instituted into the true cause of those misfortunes, which have reduced this once powerful and flourishing empire to a state which words cannot describe, and of which history affords no example. And your petitioners, &c."

Mr. Wood moved, "for leave to bring in a bill to enable the members of that House to be elected for any county, city, borough, or place, that is unrepresented in Parliament."

Mr. Wood.

Mr. Wilkes seconded the motion.

Mr. Wilkes.

Mr. Tuffnell said the petition was erroneous in many assertions: the minister had not secretly promised him the Siltern Hundreds.

Mr. Tuffnell.

Right Hon. T. Townshend. On the application of Mr. Byng the noble Lord, he had told him, that he had given his promise to the other candidate, but he would wait the result of the county meeting—the meeting called by Justice Wilkes of the Tower Hamlets. At this meeting Mr. Byng was preferred, and yet his Lordship denied the requisition both of the honourable gentleman and the county at large. He called to the recollection of the House, the many various pretences on which the noble Lord granted and withheld the Siltern Hundreds, as it answered the occasions. And as if that he was guilty of abuse of the power lodged in his hands, he stated an anecdote which, he said, he had received on pretty good authority, but which the noble Lord would not say if it was not true. When a gentleman and member of the House, who was now a peer of the realm [Lord Foley] had an inclination to vacate his seat, and stand for the county

Right hon. T. Townshend.

of Hereford, which his family had often represented, the minister had informed a noble Lord, his relation [Lord Harrington] who intended to appoint him agent to his troop of horse-grenadiers, that if he did so, he would take the regiment from him. The honourable gentleman had said, that he truly believed he should have succeeded in his election if he had stood the poll.

Lord North. Lord North said he would not object to the motion present.—The privilege vested in the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a very disagreeable one; he wished Parliament was to provide some expedient of equality; but the bill intended to be brought in, was of a very serious nature, and would deserve the attention of the House. He explained his conduct with respect to the Middlesex election, and said, that having received a letter from Mr. Tuffnell himself, desiring the Chiltern Hundreds, he told him that no other person had applied, and consequently he should have it.

Mr. Byng. Mr. Byng gave a very particular account of the treatment he had met with from Colonel Tuffnell; that gentleman was the first who had given him encouragement, and he was astonished to find his first opposition in the person of that gentleman. He told him at that meeting, that he was prepared to oppose power, but not him.

He informed the House that the petition which was now on their table was signed only by the temperate. The greater part of the county had rejected the idea of petitioning the House. They had conceived it to be an useless attempt; and their attention to the present petition could only perhaps prevent the freeholders from coming to the House with other instruments than parchment. He enumerated several instances of the most abominable abuse that had taken place at this election; and in particular he stated that Field, who was under condemnation for coining, wrote to a certain person that he had it in his power to provide fifteen votes. On this foundation he received a respite, and the poor woman who was under sentence for the same crime, not having the same species of interest, was burnt.

The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Wilkes. Mr. Wilkes then moved for a call of the House on the 3d of February next, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Wilkes intimated that, on the 3d of February, he would move for an enquiry into the cause of our humiliation and distress.

The determination of the House being had upon the petition presented by the freeholders of Middlesex, Mr. Luttrell observed, that notwithstanding the members were upon the point of retiring, the matter he had to open was

much of a piece with what had been already done, that he could not omit the opportunity he had of stating it at large. What he meant to point the attention of the members to, was the great and undue influence used in the election of members of parliament, and which was now practised more, than ever, in direct defiance of the principles of the constitution, and of those resolutions of the House made for its support. He trusted the fact was too notorious for his having any occasion to support it by any particular instance. The county of Southampton afforded a damning proof. Every dock-yard, both public and private, was under the controul of government, and every elector would at the ensuing election be dragged to Winchester, to ensure a return of the candidate in ministerial favour. He concluded with moving,

"That it is highly criminal in any minister, or other servants under the crown of Great Britain, directly or indirectly, to use the powers of office in the election of representatives to serve in parliament, and an attempt at such influence, will at all times be resented by this House as aimed at its own honour, dignity and independence; as an infringement of the dearest rights of every subject throughout the empire, and leading to sap the basis of this free and happy constitution."

Mr. *Wilkes* seconded the motion, and said he could venture to confirm all the honourable member had stated, and particularly his representation of an undue influence in the county of Southampton, for he had at that very instant a letter in the hand-writing of a noble peer, the Duke of Chandos, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton, and sent by his grace to a person qualified to vote at the ensuing election, to be held at the city of Winchester.*

* The following is a literal copy of the letter.

To ———, Esq.

"SIR,

Chandos-house, Nov. 23, 1779.

Sir Richard Worsley having offered himself as a candidate for the county of Southampton, in the room of the late Sir Simeon Stuart, I take liberty to request the favour of your support for him, and you will greatly add to the obligation, if yourself and friends can attend the county meeting whenever it is fixed by the sheriff, as a numerous appearance on that occasion will be the most likely means of preserving the peace of the county.

I am Sir,

Your faithful, and obedient servant,

CHANDOS."

Lord

Lord North.

Lord North thought it rather unfair that a business of such consequence should be brought on as it were at the end of a debate, and was of opinion, that the interference of a Lord Lieutenant, in elections of members of Parliament, was not a matter, in his opinion, that ought to alarm the House as a breach of privilege. [The cry of Hear him! hear him! ran through the House at this expression, and it was some minutes before the tumult occasioned by it subsided.] His Lordship upon this endeavoured to explain away the force of the passage that had convulsed the whole House, by observing, that any nobleman being Lord Lieutenant of a county, might surely exert his interest at an election for a member of Parliament as well as any other peer, though not as Lord Lieutenant. He might not use his influence, indeed, as being at the head of the militia, or through his power with the clerk of the peace, that would, he was free to admit, be highly unconstitutional; but that his situation as a Lord Lieutenant of a county was not to stand in the way of his making use of his family and landed interest, he was not ashamed to insist upon as a matter perfectly agreeable to the constitution. That Lord Lieutenants might interfere in such elections was very clear and evident, or how happened it that Lord Lieutenants were themselves frequently chosen members of Parliament?

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Wilkes.

Mr. Wilkes moved, "That the letter written by the Duke of Chandos should be referred to the committee of privileges, to meet on Friday next, which after some debate was agreed to."

December 13.

Mr. Lister.

Mr. Lister moved that all offers to raise new corps be laid before the House. Agreed to.

Mr. Hartley.

Mr. Hartley moved that copies of the French and Spanish Manifestoes be laid before the House. Agreed to.

The House in committee on the affairs of Ireland, Lord Drogheda in the chair.

Lord North.

Lord North opened his three propositions relative to the allowing Ireland a free export of her wool, woollens, and wool flocks; a free exportation of glass, and all kinds of glass manufactures; and a freedom of trade with the British plantations on certain conditions, the basis of which was to be an equality of taxes and customs, upon an equal and unrestrained trade.

To demonstrate the matter of right, as well as favour, he stated the two following propositions: First, that Ireland had a free and unlimited right to trade with the whole world: Secondly, that Ireland did not, nor could not, pretend to claim any

any right, directly or co-relatively, with any part of the British colonies or plantations. Every person in both kingdoms must instantly give an universal assent to the latter proposition. It was not his wish on the present occasion, to enter into the discussion of the former, or debate points merely speculative: so much however he could hazard, that mixing the broad claim of a free and unrestrained trade, and qualifying it with the advantage derivable from a connection with Great Britain, it would not be too much to say, that altho' the claim was with Ireland, the option of a connection with this country, and a participation of commercial interests was nearly in favour of the latter, in preference to any ideal or remote benefits, which might be drawn in future from what by some was understood, perhaps very erroneously, to be included in the undefined terms of a free trade. He would even go further, and affirm from every thing he could learn, that the people of the first rank and consequence in that kingdom perfectly met his opinion on the subject, and that their own good sense led them to make the estimate, and wisely determine on the choice.

He said, it was both the interest and inclination of Ireland to stand well with England; that on the idea of such a natural and political connection, they had been rather harshly and politically treated. Before the Restoration they enjoyed every commercial advantage and benefit in common with England.

The commerce, import and export, was held in common by both kingdoms, till the reign of Charles the Second. Even the act of navigation, the great foundation of our plantation laws, put England and Ireland upon exact terms of equality; nor was it till two years after that the first commercial restriction was laid on Ireland, and that not directly, but by a side wind, and by deductive interpretation. When the first passed, there was a general governing clause, for giving bonds to perform the conditions of the act; but when the act was amended, in the fifteenth of Charles the Second, the word Ireland was omitted, whence a conclusion was drawn, that the acts of the two preceding parliaments, the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth, of Charles the Second, were thereby repealed, though it was as clearly expressed in those acts as it was possible for words to convey, that ships built in Ireland, navigated with the people thereof, were deemed British, and qualified to trade to and from the British plantations, and that ships built in Ireland, and navigated with

with his Majesty's subjects of Ireland, were entitled to the same abatements and privileges to which importers and exporters of goods in British built ships were entitled by the book of rates. Ireland was, however, omitted in the manner he had already mentioned. The giving bond being omitted in the act of the fifteenth of the same King, the very condition which was to give it a general operation, namely, confining the liberty to trade only with Great Britain and Ireland, and vesting the power in Ireland to trade with the colonies on the same footing as England, having been left out, Ireland was thereby as much excluded from trading with the British colonies as France, Spain, or any other strange nation, in the way of a direct export or import trade, except in a few instances, which were by subsequent acts declared exceptions to the general rule, such as the export of servants, hortes, and victual; and in the reign of King William of linen, and some few enumerated articles since that period.

There were anecdotes still extant, relative to the real causes of those harsh and restrictive laws. They were supposed to have originated in a dislike or jealousy of the growing power of the then Duke of Ormond, who, from his great estate and possessions in Ireland, was supposed to have a personal interest in the prosperity of that kingdom. Indeed so far was this spirit carried, whether from personal enmity to the Duke of Ormond, from narrow prejudices, or a blind policy, that the Parliament of England passed a law to prohibit the importation of Irish lean cattle.

The wool export and woollen manufacture still remained in the possession of Ireland to restore, which was the object of his present motion. In 1692, from jealousy, or some other motive, the two Houses of the English Parliament addressed the Crown, recommending a kind of compact between both kingdoms; the terms of which were, that England should enjoy the woollen manufacture exclusively, and Ireland the linen. If however solemnly this compact was observed by the latter kingdom, the truth was, that England carried on the linen manufacture to full as great an extent as Ireland, while the monopoly of the woollens remained totally with England. The first step Ireland took in consequence of this compact, was to lay an export duty upon wool and woollens of all kinds equal to a prohibition; and when the act expired, for it was but a temporary one by way of experiment, the British Parliament, without consulting that of Ireland, by the tenth and eleventh of William the Third, passed a similar act, and made it perpetual. That

as the act that at once put an end to the woollen trade of Ireland. The next act was a law of the fifth of George the first; the next the fifth and the twelfth of the late King, which last went so far even as to prohibit the export of a kind of woollen manufacture called waddings, and one or two other articles excepted out of the tenth and eleventh of King William; but these three last acts swept every thing before them.

His Lordship next proceeded to state some facts relative to the trade of that country. He said, upon an average of the six years from 1766 to 1772, the export to Ireland was somewhat more than two millions; and in the succeeding six years, ending in 1778, about as much more, one half nearly British manufacture or produce, the other half certificated articles, of which this country was the medium of conveyance, out of the native produce, which was something more than 900,000*l.* per annum, on the average, only 200,000*l.* were woollens; so that in this light, supposing every thing that any man could wish to conclude from the fact, he submitted to the House, whether it would be sound policy to risque a million export of native produce for a woollen export of 200,000*l.*

Another consideration was, that Ireland, when restored to good humour, joined with motives of common interest, as she had always hitherto proved, would continue to be the best customer this country has. The woollen manufacture must for a very long time indeed continue in a state of infancy; and though cloaths had been manufactured sufficient to answer a considerable part of the home consumption, yet it could be hardly expected, that Ireland would be able to rival Great Britain at the foreign markets, when, after the expence of land-carriage, freight, insurance, factorage, &c. she was able to under-sell Ireland in her own markets on the very spot, though aided by the advantage of low wages and taxes.

He then turned to reconsider the state of the linen trade, which, however prosperous it might appear, was still capable of great improvement. It was a pamphlet written by the celebrated Sir William Temple, that first suggested the idea of extending and improving the linen manufacture of Ireland, and gave rise to the compact which he had alluded to. It was an opinion which prevailed with many, he believed, that as the compact was now to be dissolved, should the Irish be permitted to enjoy a free export of woollens, that the bounties paid on the importation into England of certain spe-

eties of fabrics of Irish linens, ought to be discontinued. In this he should differ greatly from gentlemen who might reason in that manner, and he would support his difference of opinion by the following authentic documents which he had in his hand.

From hence it appeared, the number of yards of linen manufactured for foreign consumption, or exported in the year 1751, was twelve millions; the next year the British bounty was discontinued, and it fell to ten millions; in 1756 it was no higher than eleven millions; and in the next year, 1757, when the bounties were again granted, the number of yards entered for exportation, suddenly rose to fifty millions, and so continued to encrease for several years so high, he believed, within a period of fifteen years [1771] as to twenty-five millions of yards,

This was sufficient ground for him to conclude, that the British bounty operated as a great encouragement. It was not a large sum that was appropriated for this purpose, the whole not being, in the highest year, above 13,000*l.* or thereabouts.

His Lordship proceeded to demonstrate, that Great Britain had nothing to dread in point of rivalship in the woollen branch, for that when there was a proper demand for wool in Ireland, it bore a much higher price than in England; so that as we should continue to have the superiority over the Irish in the fine fabrics, in the low ones the enhanced price of the raw material would be a great impediment in their way; not that he thought but Ireland might, in some articles which would not interfere with England, reap great advantage from the liberty proposed to be given by the present resolution. He stated that till lately the Irish wool had been progressively on the rise from ten to twelve, and so on as high as eighteen shillings the stone of 14*lb.* whereas the wool in England had been sold at the double stone of 28*lb.* or the tod, at about twenty shillings, or ten shillings the stone: when however wool bore a very low price in Ireland, which he understood it did at present, being so low as ten, nine, or even eight shillings the stone, it would encourage the people to manufacture it, and the more particularly now, as they would have a market.

After making a great number of miscellaneous observations, to shew that Ireland had relinquished her woollen trade and woollen manufacture, upon the conditions of a compact made *bona fide* between both kingdoms; that the compact

compact had been broken, if not had at least been strictly adhered to by the Parliament of Great Britain, that Ireland could never be able to rival England in the fine woollen fabrics; that Ireland manufacturing her own wool would prevent the contraband export of the raw material to France; that the woollen export, laying it down on the largest scale, was not more than the fifth of the native produce of this kingdom exported annually to Ireland; that a manufacture of the ordinary woollen fabrics of Ireland would not affect that of Great Britain; that whatever was a benefit to Ireland was, sooner or later, be of singular advantage to Great Britain. He concluded this part of his speech by moving the following proposition; "That it is expedient to repeal so much of the laws of Great Britain, as prohibit the exportation of woollen manufactures, made of or mixed with wool, and of wool flocks, from Ireland to any part of Europe."

His Lordship said, should the committee agree to the resolution, and that the House on the report should confirm the report of the committee, he meant to move for leave to bring a bill pursuant to the said resolution, and likewise of such alterations of the several acts of the British Parliament, as laid any restriction on the export of wool, woollen goods, flocks, &c. When this bill should pass into a law, there would of course be an end of the compact between England and Ireland, respecting woollen and linen manufactures; but he trusted, as a more liberal spirit had manifested itself on both sides of the water, that the two kingdoms would be perfectly contented. He was satisfied in his own mind, that the measure would be productive of mutual advantage; the interest and commercial connection would be put upon a more equitable and solid footing, and an act of policy as well as benefit, he had no doubt, but the individual advantage accruing to either, would terminate in the wished for point of union, the good of the whole. The next matter he wished to submit to the committee, was the predicament Ireland stood in respecting the glass manufacture. Previous to the 19th of George II. Ireland imported glass from other countries, and at length began to make some progress in the lower branches of the manufacture herself. By the act alluded to, however, the Irish were prohibited from importing any kind of glass, other than the manufacture of Great Britain; and in sect. xxiv. of that act a most extraordinary clause was inserted. It not only prohibited that no glass, the manufacture of that kingdom, should

should be exported; but it was penned so curiously, and with so much severe precision, that no glass of the manufacture of Ireland, was to be exported, or so much as to be laden on any horse or carriage, with intent to be so exported. This was, in his opinion, a very extraordinary stretch of the legislative power of Great Britain, considering the smallness of the object. This act was much, very much complained of in Ireland, and apparently with great justice both as to the principle and the effect. It was an article of general use in Ireland. The manufacturers of glass there when thus restrained, both as to the export and import could not pretend to vie with the British; the consequence of which was, that the latter having the whole trade to themselves, fixed the price of the commodity as they liked. He was aware, that this was a concession of no great consequence nor to be put in comparison with the benefit to be derived from the woollen export; but it was still an hardship, and one of a very singular nature, and the proposition which he meant to move by way of resolution, would at least if no more, indicate an inclination to remove every thing which bore the most distant appearance of prejudice, oppression, or self-interest, arising from a spirit of monopoly and commercial exclusion.

Some gentlemen might think, that the repeal of the law alluded to, might materially affect the British glass manufacture, but this he could hardly believe; for besides the general disadvantages an infant manufacture had to struggle with there was at least one native one, which was strongly in disfavour of Ireland. That was the great scarcity of fuel. Coals were much more plenty, so was wood, in England than in Ireland. Sand, he presumed, might be easily had here and there; and he knew nothing which Ireland had to balance against the cheapness and plenty of fuel here, but more another ingredient, that of kelp, and the difference of wages; yet all circumstances considered, he did not think she would rival us in the manufacture, though she might come in for a considerable share of it.

Even allowing that Ireland should, besides her domestic consumption, make a further progress, and begin to export he did not see any good ground for that being an objection against the resolution he intended to move. Ireland might make glass a very beneficial branch of manufacture and commerce; and as in the case of the woollens, he

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continue to conclude, that whatever proved beneficial to Ireland, would prove of real advantage to England; and he was well pleased to think, that trifling as the article of glass might appear, on a cursory view, that part which would only affect the home consumption, would prove extremely beneficial to Ireland. Should the committee go with him in this opinion, he meant to include the glass in the wool export bill; and though he did not mean to hurry the House upon a matter of such great importance, as both those propositions, when consolidated into one bill, must be, he wished and intended, that it should pass through its several successive stages with all convenient speed. His Lordship moved his second proposition, which was, That so much of an act of the xix. George II. as prohibits the importation of glass into Ireland, but of British manufacture, or to export glass from said kingdom be repealed."

Respecting his third proposition, that of allowing a free trade, or what he understood the words to import, an equal trade to the British colonies and plantations in America, and the West-Indies; the case was very different from the two cases he had mentioned. Ireland gave up her woollen trade by compact. The compact was an exclusive linen trade, rather a fair competition with England: Ireland, of her own accord, gave up the woollen trade, by an act of her own legislature, which, when it expired, as he before observed, was made perpetual, by an act of the British Parliament. But this compact was no sooner made, than it was violated by England; for instead of prohibiting foreign linens, duties were laid on and necessarily collected; so far from amounting to a prohibition on the import of the Dutch, German, and East Country linen manufactures, that those manufactures have been able, after having the duties imposed upon them by the British Parliament, to meet and, in some instances to undersell Ireland both in Great Britain, the West Indies, and several other parts of the British empire.

Neither did his third proposition partake of the nature of the second: the materials used in the composition of glass were of native produce, and, if having the liberty to export, they could have arrived at an excellence in the manufacture, or to import it upon terms much lower than it could be procured from Great Britain, had every appearance of severity; as glass was not a commodity which called for commercial regulation, so far as it became a commodity of internal consumption.

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He would therefore, again repeat that his third proposition was very different from the two preceding ; a trade with our colonies of any kind, or of any extent from Ireland, must be considered as a matter of favour to that kingdom. Considering her even as an independent state, she could set up no claim to a commercial intercourse with the British colonies. These colonies had been settled, established and raised to their present strength and opulence by the blood, treasure and industry of Great-Britain. By every principle of justice, of the law of nations, and the custom of the other powers of Europe who had settlements and distant dependencies, the mother country had an exclusive right to trade with, and to forbid all others from having any intercourse with them. Such an exclusive right was of the very essence of colonization, for what nation under the sun would spend their blood and treasure in establishing a colony and protecting and defending it in its infant state, if after other nations were to reap the advantages derivable from their labour, hazard and expence.

The colony trade laws, so far as they related to Ireland, were full of restrictions, though as he had more than once observed, the colony trade was open before the 15th, 22d and 23d of Charles II. in which the word Ireland was omitted : after that period several statutes were passed, some general, others particular, to restrain and in many cases to prohibit the trade of Ireland with America and the West-Indies. By the act last mentioned of Charles II. 7th and 8th William III. 3d and 4th Anne, chap. 5 and 10, 8th George I. 4th George II. and 4th George III.

By these several acts, the following Articles, being the growth, product or manufacture of any British plantation in Africa, Asia, or America, cannot be imported into or landed in Ireland, except they are first landed in Great Britain : viz. sugar, tobacco, cotton wool, indigo, ginger, fustic, or other dying woods, speckle or Jamaica wood ; rice, molasses, tar, pitch, turpentine, masts, yards and bowsprits, beaver-skins, and other furs ; copper-ore, coffee, pimento, cocoa-nuts, whale-fins, raw silk, hides and skins ; pot and pearl-ashes, and gum senega. But by the acts of the 4th of George II. and 7th of George III. all other goods (except hops) of the growth, product or manufacture of the plantations, may be imported from thence into Ireland, in British shipping, whereof the master and three fourths of the mariners are British.

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By the 15th of Charles II. and 7th of William III. his Lordship observed, that goods the product of Europe, cannot be imported into any British plantation unless shipped in Great Britain, and carried directly from thence in British built shipping, except salt for the fisheries, horses, and victual and linen cloth from Ireland, provisions and implements for the fisheries, cloathing and accoutrements for the army, and other articles of manufacture, permitted to be exported from thence into the British plantations, by 3d and 4th of Anne, 3d of George 1st, 15th and 18th of George III.

His Lordship enumerated several other acts of the same tenor, directed to particular articles of import and export, not necessary to be particularly mentioned; but all framed upon the same principle. Having laid down these premises, as the foundation on which he was to rest his intended proposition, he declared that in his opinion, it was the interest and consequently the duty of Great Britain, to do every thing in her power which might promise to advance, promote and extend the interest and commerce of Ireland, upon the broadest and most extensive ground, and firmest basis; and as one of the most certain means of rendering that country useful to herself and truly valuable to this, would be to open new sources of commerce to her, and such as it would be impossible for Ireland to obtain without the liberality and indulgence of this country, though she had been totally an independent nation. This, he said, would prove the only wise and prudent means to afford our sister kingdom relief, and that species of relief too that would serve more to convince her of the sincere and affectionate desire we have to render her happy, contented, rich, and prosperous. It would be an unequivocal proof of the candour and sincerity of Great Britain and he made no doubt but Ireland would receive it as such, and that the whole would have an happy termination.

This he acknowledged was but a rough outline of the general plan, on the idea of an equal trade. It would demand much consideration, and require much modelling. It was a matter of infinite delicacy, would call for a great deal of detail and enquiry. Esteeming it so, he meant to throw out his proposition as a matter worthy of the attention of the British Parliament. It might be proper to communicate with that body on the subject; and as such it would be proper to postpone any further proceeding on the proposition until after the Christmas recess, as probably by the time the resolution

he meant to move, should reach Ireland, the Parliament of that kingdom, would be on the eve of an adjournment.

His Lordship stated the comparative advantages, and disadvantages Ireland would derive or experience, should the idea now intended to be stated be brought to maturity. If we did not open this source of commerce to Ireland, we should act unkindly towards her; on the other hand, should it be thought proper to throw open our colony trade to Ireland without accompanying the enjoyment of it with similar burthens to those which we submitted to ourselves, it would be an act of the highest injustice to Great-Britain, and the rank-est folly in those who should advise such a measure. He therefore was of opinion, that an equal trade in the sense he had already explained it, including an equality of taxes and duties both upon the export and import, was the only equitable ground on which the benefits and advantages to be held out by his intended resolution, could be granted or expected. The equalizing the duties, and every consequence whether relative to manufacture, trade or commerce, must necessarily lie with the Irish Parliament, who from the nature of their constitution, could only lay on these taxes and duties which would bring the British and Irish commodities, upon equal terms to market.

His Lordship frequently repeated, that the last of his three propositions, would call for great attention, modification and much deliberation. There was one particular, which he begged to state, and which for aught he could perceive, would still be imported into Ireland, in the same circuitous manner it was wont to be, that was sugar. This article paid a duty of six shillings and eight or seven tenths on importation into England; and at present, it could not be directly imported into Ireland from the place of growth, but was obliged by one of the acts he had recited, to be landed in Great-Britain, and reloaded in Ireland. When entered for Ireland the whole of the duty was drawn back: now supposing, which was the great principle of this plan, that an equal duty was to be laid upon every commodity of the growth or produce of America, the West-Indies, &c. on its importation into Ireland, the sugars brought circuitously *via* Great-Britain, in which the whole or the greatest part of the duty was to be drawn back on its being entered upon bond, for the Irish market would come to the refiner, and consequently to the consumer, much dearer if imported

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rectly from the place of growth, than if imported circuitously from Great-Britain. He condemned local prejudices and national partialities, very warmly: though under different legislatures, he maintained that Great-Britain and Ireland had but one conjugal interest, and were, in the genuine sense of the phrase, but one people. He acknowledged that Great Britain ought to be no sufferer by her bounty to Ireland. The latter would, it was certain, gain much, but this country would be no loser. But even if the sister kingdom should be enabled to rival us at foreign markets, in a few commodities of native growth, cheapness of labour, and other incidental circumstances, we should not forget that Ireland formed a part of the British empire, and the only part too out of this island to which we could look for assistance in the moment of peril or distress. He wished that every person in that House, and every person out of it, who turned his thoughts to the subject, would look at it fairly, and consider it without partiality or prejudice, not upon a narrow or contracted, but upon a liberal and extensive scale. It was a duty every man owed his country, to look attentively and gravely to our present situation, and to reflect that as the *superlucration* of all the commerce of Ireland, let it arise from the profit of which branch of trade it might, would necessarily center in the seat of empire; if not the whole, at least much the greatest part; and might be well estimated as forming a part of the accumulating wealth of Great Britain. He hoped Ireland would learn to put the proper estimate upon what was offered to her. He indeed had little doubt but she would; he had heard the sentiments of several persons of weight and consequence from that country, or nearly connected with it, and he had every rational ground to hope, that the present propositions would not prove unacceptable.

By the 9 Anne, and 5 and 7 George II. his Lordship observed, that no hops, but of British growth, and from Great Britain, can be imported into Ireland. By the 6th of George I. the duty before being drawn back, it was enacted, that the duty should not be remitted here upon exportation. This duty, upon an annual average, amounted to about 15,000*l.* per annum. As the trade of Ireland was to be thrown open, he thought it would be proper to give an encouragement to the consumption of British hops in Ireland, by granting a drawback; for if that encouragement were given, it would amount to nearly eight per cent. *ad valorem*, whereas, if the duty laid in Great Britain should be continued,

nued, it would affect the British consumption two ways; it would urge Ireland to cultivate the commodity, and to import hops from other places; whereas, if the duty was drawn back, the British hops would have a preference at the Irish market to the foreign; and hops of British growth could be purchased in Ireland, for many years, cheaper than they could possibly be raised within the country. He should therefore, at a proper season, and some future day, move for the repeal of the act of the 6th of George I. His Lordship, after urging some other arguments in behalf of the propriety of the repeal of that law, observed, that the payment of this 15,000*l.* to England, was deemed a great hardship by the people of Ireland; that giving it up was a matter of no great consequence to England; and as Ireland was obliged to pay this tax, though no other part of the British empire was, he thought it but fair, that Ireland should be relieved from it, for most certainly it was a tax in point of effect. His Lordship, in the course of his speech, enumerated several matters of favour which the present Parliament had conferred on Ireland, but observed, that however well intended, they had failed in their expected effect, and by no means came up to the point of substantial relief. The restrictions on the trade of Ireland formed the great grievance, and was the source of all the national calamities which she now felt; to that point her attention was solely fixed. Whatever opinions some persons in that country might hold respecting the defects in her constitution, or internal government, the voice of the people pointed out another object; an object more pressing in its nature, and, of course was what pre-occupied their minds in preference to matters merely speculative. There was no need of many proofs of the real sentiments of the Irish, they had declared them frequently, and publicly; they had been collected in the only constitutional mode, in which they could be heard and attended to, namely, by the address from the legislature of that kingdom to the Crown, from their representatives, declared in Parliament. What these sentiments were was upon record. Nothing, they tell the Crown, short of a free trade will administer relief; and what he understood by a free trade, he hoped he had sufficiently explained in the course of the evening; namely, a free and equal trade, upon condition of an equality of taxes.

His Lordship then moved the following resolution:

“That Ireland be suffered to carry on a trade of export and import, to and from the British colonies in America, and

the West Indies; and her settlements on the coast of Africa, subject to such limitations, regulations, restrictions, and duties, as the Parliament of Ireland shall impose."

Mr. Fox said, he did not mean to enter into the discussion Mr. Fox. of the question, till the sentiments of Ireland were first known; nor should he assign his reasons, as every thing he could offer must be deemed premature, till the matter came to be considered by the Irish Parliament. The particular situation of affairs, within and without, added to the peculiar circumstances respecting Irish affairs, had rendered it absolutely necessary to trust ministers on the present occasion; and all he would, or could with propriety, add on the subject of the noble Lord's propositions, was, that the silence of the gentlemen with whom he had the honour to act, as well as his tacit assent, was not, nor he hoped would not be understood, to be founded in active approbation, but merely be received by the House, substantially as it was meant to import an acquiescence in measures which were far from striking gentlemen in the same light at that side of the House, from what they seemed or might appear to the noble Lord and his friends.

He would for his part consider the resolutions moved by the noble Lord, not as matters discussed, deliberated, and determined upon in Parliament, but solely as composing a measure of state, for which ministers were and would accordingly be responsible. He thought it therefore an act of candour to give this early intimation to the noble Lord of the real motives for his silence; he sincerely wished, however, that Ireland might, as the noble Lord had so confidently asserted, be satisfied by these concessions. His friends and he had openly, and without the least degree of reserve, given their thoughts on the subject the preceding Monday, on a motion made by a noble friend of his [Lord Ossory] the motion, though not fortunate, expressed, he hoped, very fully the sentiments of those with whom he had the honour to act, and be the issue of the present propositions what they may, he had no doubt but what had passed on that occasion, would hereafter bear full testimony to their sentiments and opinions.

The resolutions were agreed to.

December 14.

The resolutions of the preceding day were reported, and agreed to.

December 15.

Mr. Burke.

Mr. Burke, after some observations upon the means which he conceived were used to prevent him from engaging the attention of the House to this interesting subject, said;

A general sense prevails of the profusion with which all our affairs are carried on, and with it a general wish for some sort of reformation. That desire for reformation operates every where, except where it ought to operate most strongly, in this House. The proposition which has been lately made by a truly noble Duke, and those propositions which are this very day making, in the other House, by a noble Lord of great talents, industry, and eloquence, are, in my opinion, a reproach to us. To us who claim the exclusive management of the public purse, all interference of the Lords, in our peculiar province, is a reproach. It may be something worse than a reproach; for, if the House of Lords should assume, or, if you please, should usurp the performance of a duty of ours which we neglect, they will be supported in a usurpation that is necessary to the public. Privileges (even such privileges as ours) are lost by neglect, as well as by abuse; and whenever it becomes evident, that they are kept up as gratifications of pride and self-importance, instead of being employed as instruments of public good, their stability will be only equal to their value. Old Parliamentary forms and privileges are no trifles. I very freely grant it. But the nation calls for something more substantial than the very best of them: and if form and duty are to be separated, they will prefer the duty without the form, to the form without the duty. If both Lords and Commons should conspire in a neglect of duty, other ways, still more irregular than the interference of the Lords may now appear, will be resorted to: for I conceive the nation will, some way or other, have its business done, or it is a nation no longer.

It is not only the sense and feeling of our country that calls upon us; the call of our enemies is still louder. This is the second year in which France is waging upon us the most dreadful of all wars, a war of oeconomy. Monsieur Neckar has opened his second budget. In the edict of November last, the King of France declares in the preamble, that he has brought his fixed and certain expences to an equilibrium with his receipt. In those fixed expences, he reckons an annual sinking of debt. For the additional services of the war, he borrows only two millions. He borrows not for perpetuity but for lives; and not a single tax is levied on the subject

fund this loan. The whole is funded on œconomy, and on improvement of the public revenue.

This fair appearance, I allow, may have something at bottom, which is to be detracted from it. A large unfunded debt is probably left. Be it so. But what is our condition in respect of debts both funded and unfunded? What millions shall we not, must we not, borrow this year? What taxes are we to lay for funding these millions? Which of our taxes already granted, for these three years past, are not deficient? Not one, in my opinion. We must tax for what is to come; we must tax for what is past; or we shall be at a dead stand in all the operations of the war.

Are we to conceal from ourselves, that the omnipotence of œconomy alone has, from the rubbish and wrecks and fragments of the late war, already created a marine for France? Are we not informed, that in the disposition and array of the resources of that country, there is a reserve not yet brought forward, very little short of an annual two millions and an half, in the war taxes? Against this masked battery, whenever it shall be opened in the conflict of finance between the two nations, we have not a single work thrown up to cover us. We have nothing at all of the kind to oppose to it. The keeping this supply in reserve by France, is the work of œconomy, of œconomy in a court formerly the most prodigal, and in an administration of finance the most disorderly and corrupt. Absolute monarchies have been usually the seats of dissipation and profusion; republics of order and good management. France appears to be improved. On our part, indeed we are not---we are not indeed, what we have been. And, in our present state, if we will not submit to be taught, by an enemy, we must submit to be ruined by him.

On this subject of œconomy, on the other side of the House they have not so much as dropped a single expression; they have not even thrown an oblique hint, which glances that way. A very ingenious gentleman of great consideration, connected with ministry, has published a book, much of which is on the subject of finance; the fruit of the throws and labour-pangs of ministry to bring forth taxes, in order to people the waste they have made in the public stock. This gentleman has ransacked every thing, every thing at home and abroad, ancient and modern, to find taxes for that length of war, with the prospect of which he flatters his readers: but though he looks into every corner in the course of his inquisitive and learned research, and descends almost to thrust
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his nose into the urine-tubs of Vespasian; yet in all this straining and stretching for revenue, he never has once so much as thought of œconomy. It seems to him a thing wholly out of the question; though the Dutch practice, and Roman principle, to which he looks on other occasions, might have taught him that old and true lesson, *Magnum vœtigal parsimonia*.

The noble Lord in the blue ribbon, has been so hard driven, that he has had recourse even to the impracticable in taxation. Last year he recommended the scheme of a worthy member of this House, conceived on the most laudable motives, though, in my opinion, not well considered. The scheme was for raising our supplies within the year. The noble Lord recommended that scheme, declaring at the same time that he did not know how to put it in practice—he, the minister of finance! It is however singular, that in all his begettings and adoptions, in all his schemes, practicable and impracticable, he has never once dreamt of œconomy.

In the House of Lords, the first proposition towards œconomy, by a noble Duke, was rejected by ministers; and but for one reason; and that just the most whimsical in the world: That it would lower the spirits of the people. Very ingenious, indeed! that the œconomical conduct of their affairs would lower the spirits of the people. Not having any of their Lordships delicate feelings in my plebian constitution, I know not what to make of this sort of irritability of their fibres. Such nervous sensations are always whimsical and distempered. I know that hypochondrical people swoon at perfumes, and are recreated by a stench. But I trust there is still enough of health and sound stuff in the habits of Englishmen to relish things according to their genuine nature; that they will not take mortal offence at not being taxed to the quick; and that they will rather be animated with fresh spirit under their burthens, when they know that not a shilling is laid upon them beyond the absolute necessity of the case.

What the ministers, whose duty it is, and whose place furnishes them with the best means of doing that duty, refuse to do, let us attempt to do for them. Let us supply our defects of power by our fidelity and our diligence. It is true, that we shall labour under great difficulties from the weight of office; and it is a weight that we must absolutely sink under, if we are not supported by the people at large. This House has so much sympathy with the feelings of its constituents, that any endeavour after reformation which tends to weaken the influence of the court, will be coldly received here,

here, if it be not very generally and very warmly called for out of doors. But to offer is all that those out of power can do. If the people are not true to themselves, I am very sure it is not in us to save them.

I cannot help observing, that the whole of our grievances are owing to the fatal and overgrown influence of the Crown; and that influence itself to our enormous prodigality. They move in a circle; they become reciprocally cause and effect, and the aggregate product of both is swelled to such a degree, that not only our power as a state, but every vital energy, every active principle of our liberty will be overlaid by it. To this cause I attribute that nearly general indifference to all public interests, which for some years has astonished every man of thought and reflection. Formerly the operation of the influence of the Crown only touched the higher orders of the state. It has now insinuated itself into every creek and cranny in the kingdom. There is scarce a family so hidden and lost in the obscurest recesses of the community, which does not feel that it has something to keep or to get, to hope or to fear, from the favour or displeasure of the Crown.

The worst of public prodigality is, that what is squandered is not simply lost. It is the source of much positive evil. Those who are negligent stewards of the public estate will neglect every thing else. It introduces a familiar inaccuracy, a kindred slovenliness, a correspondent want of care, and a want of foresight into all the national management. What is worst of all, it soon surrounds a supine and inattentive minister with the designing, confident, rapacious, and unprincipled men of all descriptions. They are a sort of animals sagacious of their proper prey; and they soon drive away from their habitation all contrary natures. A prodigal minister is not only not saving, but he cannot be either just or liberal. No revenue is large enough to provide both for the meritorious and undeserving; to provide for service which is, and for service which is not incurred.

I know that this influence is thought necessary for government. Possibly, in some degree, it may. But I declare, it is for the sake of government, for the sake of restoring to it that reverence, which is its foundation, that I wish to restrain the exorbitance of its influence. Is not every one sensible how much that influence is raised? Is not every one sensible how much authority is sunk? The reason is perfectly evident. Government ought to have force enough for its functions; but it ought to have no more. It ought not to have force enough to support itself in the neglect, or the abuse

abuse of them. If it has, they must be, as they are, abused and neglected. Men will throw themselves on their power for a justification of their want of order, vigilance, foresight, and all the virtues, and all the qualifications of a statesman. The minister may exist, but the government is gone.

It is thus that you see the same men, in the same power, sitting undisturbed before you, though thirteen colonies have been lost. It is thus the marine of France and Spain has quietly grown and prospered under their eye, and been fostered by their neglect. It is thus that all hope of alliance in Europe is abandoned. It is thus that three of our West-India islands have been torn from us in a summer. It is thus the most important of all, Jamaica has been neglected, and all enquiry into that neglect, this day and in this House, stifled. It is thus Ireland has been brought into such a state of distraction, that no one dares even to discuss it; that the bill relating to it, though making great and perplexing changes, is such, that no one knows what to say, or what not to say upon it. Our Parliamentary capacity is extinguished by the difficulty of our situation. The bill has been mumbled over with rapidity; and it passes in the silence of death. Had government any degree of strength, could this possibly have happened? Could the most ancient prerogative of the Crown with relation to the most essential object, the militia, have been annihilated with so much scorn as it has been, even at our doors? Could his Majesty have been degraded from the confidence of his people of Ireland in a manner so signal, and so disgraceful, that they who have trusted his predecessors in many particulars for ever, and in all, for two years, should have contracted their confidence in him to a poor stunted tenure of six months? Could the government of this country have been thus cast to the ground, and thus dashed to pieces in its fall, if the influence of a court was its natural and proper poise; if corruption was its soundness; and self-interest had the virtue to keep it erect and firm upon its base?

I will not fatigue your patience, I will not oppress you with humiliation with further instances of the debility and contempt of your government. The inference I draw from the whole is this, that the present weakness of government is a disease of repletion. The vigour of the limbs is gone, because the stomach has been over-fed.

I have been clear on the nature of this disease, and on the specific remedy, for a long time. I however kept back my thoughts, partly for reasons of personal want of importance

partly from my own disposition. I am not naturally an economist. I am besides cautious of experiment even to timidity, and I have been reproached for it. But times alter natures. Besides, I never till lately, saw a temper in the least favourable to reformation. There is now a dawning of hope. I trusted that a ministry might be formed, who would carry some such plan into effect with all the powers of government; and much is lost in not possessing those powers for this purpose. But the present favourable moment is not to be neglected; even under this disadvantage, great as it is, and as I feel it to be.

I have a plan, that I think will serve for a basis (it is no more) for public oeconomy and reduction of influence. I have communicated it to a very few friends, whose approbation I am strengthened by; and I will communicate it to more, who will make it worthy of being brought into Parliament. When it thus matured, I mean to propose it to the consideration of the House, as soon after the Christmas recess as possible.

It will not be advisable at this time to open all the particulars. Projectors see no difficulties; and critics see nothing else. When any new propositions are made, unattended by their explanations, their qualifications, and a full stating of their grounds, they are very liable to be decried; especially where men's interests are concerned in decrying them.

But I will venture to state the end and object I aim at, though not the means; I will state too, the limits I fix to myself in what I shall propose to the House.

I mean a regulation, substantial as far as it goes. It will give to the public service, 200,000*l.* a year. It will cut off a quantity of influence equal to the places of fifty members of Parliament.

I rely more on a plan for removing the means of corruption than upon any devices which may be used to prevent its operation; where these means are suffered to exist. Take away the means of influence and you render disqualifications unnecessary. Leave them, and no disqualifications can ever wholly prevent their operation on Parliament.

My plan stands in the way of no other reformation: but on the contrary, it tends exceedingly to forward all rational attempts towards that great end. It certainly cannot make a careless minister an economist. But the best minister will find the use of it; and it will be no small check on the worst. For its main purpose is to correct the present prodigal constitution

tution of the civil executive government of this kingdom; and unless this be done, I am satisfied no minister whatever can possibly introduce the best œconomy into the administration of it.

As to my limits; the first is found in the rules of justice. And therefore, I do not propose to touch what any private man holds by a legal tenure.

The second is in the rules of equity and mercy. Where offices may be suppressed, which form the whole maintenance of innocent people, it is hard (and hardship is a kind of injustice) that they who were decoyed into particular situations of life, by our fault, should be made the sacrifice of our penitence. I do not mean to starve such people, because we have been prodigal in our establishments. The removals will fall almost wholly on those who hold offices by a tenure, in which they are liable to be, and frequently are, removed for accommodating the arrangements of administration; and surely the accommodation of the public, in a great case like this, is full as material a cause for their removal, as the convenience of any administration, or the displeasure of any minister.

The third sort of limits are to be found in the service of the state. No one employment really and substantially useful to the public, and which may not very well be otherwise supplied, is to be retrenched; or to be diminished in its lawful and accustomed emoluments. To cut off such service, or such reward is what, I conceive, neither politic, nor rational in any sense.

The fourth of my limits, is, that the fund for the reward of service, or merit, is to be left of sufficient solidity for its probable purposes.

The fifth, that the crown shall be left an ample and liberal provision for personal satisfaction; and for as much of magnificence, as is suitable with the burthened state of this country; perhaps, some may think what I shall propose to leave, to be more than is decent.

I propose the idea with the properties, and with the qualifications I have now expressed. However presumptuous my attempt may appear, it is made with an humble and honest intention, and I will spare no pains to digest and ripen it. I trust it will give confidence to the people, and strength to government; that it will make our state of war vigorous; and our state of peace and repose really refreshing and recruiting.

Lord *John Cavendish* spoke after Mr. Burke as follows :

Lord *John
Cavendish.*

My honourable friend made me acquainted with his intended proposal before he gave notice of it in the House. I assured him, I much approved of it, and wished it all possible success, but that I doubted whether Parliament had virtue enough at this time to bring so right a measure to perfection. I likewise told him, I was convinced that some plan of this kind was expected from us. The pressure of new taxes, and the decline of trade and of rents, has turned the thoughts of many persons towards this object ; as a proof of what I say, I have a letter from a gentleman of fortune and character, to whom I am not personally known. His letter says, that from the present distresses and expected new burthens, many gentlemen are of opinion, that it becomes them to make some application to Parliament ; that what has more particularly occurred to them is, to address Parliament to enquire into the public revenues, to retrench useless offices, and to give only proper salaries to those which are necessary. It may perhaps be supposed, that this idea, which corresponds so exactly with those of my honourable friend, was transmitted into the country by him or some person acquainted with his plan. To contradict any belief of that sort, I can assure the House, that the letter is dated the 29th of November ; that is to say, before either I or any body else was acquainted with my honourable friend's intention ; so that his concurrence does not arise from any previous concert, but happens, because the national distresses suggest the same sentiments to every man's mind, and point out the same remedy.

Mr. *Dempster.* In my conscience I am persuaded, that the influence of the Crown is the true cause of the mischievous progress, the destructive progress, the absurd conduct, and the obstinate prosecution, without view or hope, of this cursed American war ; which is now universally felt, and generally acknowledged, as itself the cause of all the other misfortunes of Great Britain, and principally of the present naval greatness of the House of Bourbon.

I am as heartily convinced, that the King's interest is as much affected by it as that of the subject. If it continues, and goes on as it has done, I vow to God, I do not think his Majesty will sit securely on his throne.

I am bound to remove this evil, as I cordially love my Sovereign. I think myself bound to it by my faith, by my allegiance, by the sacred oath I have taken to his Majesty.

By that sacred bond and indispenfible obligation, I am compelled to do every thing I can to fecure the ftability of his throne. This influence fhakes it; it may fubvert it; and nothing can be undertaken more worthy of a good fubject than to remove in time this means of mischief and danger to the King.

I therefore thank my honourable friend for his intentions. They are worthy of his public fpirit,—they would do honour to any man; and the bufinefs cannot be in more proper hands. I know his induftry; and the rank he holds, as reprefentative of the fecond city of the kingdom, makes him one of the moft proper perfons to introduce his defign with authority.

Mr. Fox. Mr. Fox faid, I cannot prevail on myfelf to be entirely filent upon fuch an occafion as this. I fhall, however, trouble you with but a few words.

I have fome knowledge of the plan of my honourable friend's and, in general, it has my hearty approbation. I thank him for the pains he has taken for the public fervice; I thank him as much for his endeavours to vindicate the honour of this Houfe. I am juft come from another place, where the firft men in the kingdom, the firft in abilities, the firft in information, are now libelling this Houfe. Every inftance they give (and they give many and ftrong inftances) of uncorrected abufe, with regard to public money, is a libel on this Houfe. Every argument they ufe for the reduction of prodigal expence, and their arguments are various and unanswerable, is a libel on this Houfe. Every thing they ftate on the luxuriant growth of corrupt influence (and it never was before fo flourishing) is a libel on this Houfe.

But this Houfe will be brought, by proper means, to wipe off all thefe imputations. The people for a long time have been flow and torpid. The noble Lord on the floor doubts whether they have virtue enough to go through with the plan of reformation, which my honourable friend has to propofe. But the virtue of neceffity will animate them at laft; and through them will it animate and correct this Houfe. The virtue of neceffity (fure in its principle, and irrefiftible in its operation) is an effectual reformer. It awakens late; but calls up many other virtues to its aid; and their joint exertion will infallibly bear down the greateft force, and will infallibly difpate the ftrongeft combination that corrupt men have ever formed, or can ever form againft them.

There is amongft us but one mind upon the fubject. I have and truft, that no man or description of men, none who are to the public, none who wifh the public ever to look up to

them, will be so lost to all sense of their own reputation, and to all discernment of their own true interest, as at any time, upon any terms, or upon any pretences, to accept of the management of the state, without securing the execution of the plan of my honourable friend, or of one similar to it.

If they should do otherwise, let them come into office with what intentions they may, they will sink in character faster than they can rise in power. That very influence, which they are prevailed upon to cherish as their means of strength, will become the source of their weakness. They will find, that the influence is not at their disposal. They will find every good design which they may form, traversed and frustrated. This influence will even appear in avowed opposition to them. It will be first employed to embarrass, and at length to destroy them. Whoever wishes for ability to serve their country, must get rid of that kind of instrument.

My honourable friend on the floor [Mr. Dempster] says well, that his duty and allegiance to the King are strong motives with him, for wishing success to this proposition. Certainly they must be so to every good subject. Can the King possibly enjoy the affection and confidence of his people, when his interest is wholly dissociated from theirs, and put upon a bottom perfectly separate? It is but one and the same principle which cements friendship between man and man in society, and which promotes affection between King and subject: namely, that they share but one fortune; that they flourish by the same prosperity; and are equal sufferers under the same distress; that the calamity of the people is the depression of the prince. On any other terms, there can be no sympathy between men in any relation of life. Can any thing be more unseemly, more fit to separate his Majesty from his people, and to alienate his people from him, than to find, that when the landed estates are sunk one fifth in value, when their rents remain unpaid; when manufactures languish and trade expires; and in that condition, burthen upon burthen is piled upon the fainting people; when men of all ranks are obliged to retrench the most innocent luxuries, and even such as were rather grown by habit into a kind of decent convenience, and to draw themselves up into the limits of an austere and pinching œconomy, that just the beginning of that time should be chosen, that a period of such general distress should be snatched at as the lucky moment for complimenting the Crown with an addition of no less than 100,000*l.* a year. That the King should rise in splendor upon the very ruins of the country, and amidst his desolations should flourish with increased opulence amidst

the cries of his afflicted subjects. It is something monstrous, something unnatural: an outrage to the sense; an insult on the sufferings of the nation.

I hope, therefore, for the sake of the public, for the sake of all public men; for the sake of the Crown, and for the sake of the King, that my honourable friend will add perseverance to the diligence he has already employed in his plan for lessening the public expences, and reducing the ruinous influence of the Crown, and that no time after the holidays will be lost in producing it. He has my hearty approbation, and will have my warmest support.

Mr. Gilbert. Mr. *Gilbert* expressed the warmest approbation of Mr. *Burke's* propositions, and said, that if he had not got the start of him, he proposed to do something of the same kind himself.

Col. Barré. In the course of the day *Col. Barré* took an opportunity to express a very warm and manly indignation at the contemptuous manner in which the minister had received a proposition of such importance, and to which all the rest of the House had paid uncommon attention. This gentleman, with very great personal civilities to Mr. *Burke*, expressed the strongest satisfaction that a business of that magnitude and consequence should be in such hands. Not having as yet received a communication of the particulars of the plan, he could not express approbation or disapprobation of those particulars; but, in general, he was rejoiced to hear of a plan of public œconomy; and he hoped such a plan would be large and comprehensive; so as not only to insure a just œconomy in the expenditure of public money, but that it would effectually provide a remedy for the abuses that exist, and are on all hands allowed to exist, in the present mode of accounting for the receipt and disbursements of public money.

Adjourned to the 17th.

December 17.

Sir Charles Cocks.

Sir Charles Cocks moved the estimates of the ordnance, amounting to 1,049,000*l.* which, he observed, was 132,000*l.* more than last year. He said the times were very dangerous. The compact entered into by the house of Bourbon, with America, was of a nature which struck at the root of all the wealth, consequence, and independence of this country. His Majesty, in consideration of this danger, had ordered estimates to be laid before them, larger than ever came to the House, and confided in the spirit of the House, and of the nation, to make the greatest exertions, to escape the evils which

which were hanging over them. A very great ordnance estimate was necessary to the very great army they had voted, as it could not be employed without a proportionable train of artillery, stores, &c. He assured the House, that after all the expenses of artillery, &c. which had been made in the prosecution of the war, the stores were now fuller than ever; and he could also assure them, that, in all the purchases which had been made by the ordnance board, they had been done as cheaply as was consistent with the public good. He then adverted to the state of Plymouth, which would be mentioned in the ensuing debate; he could not conceive upon what ground it was, that reports had been so generally spread, and believed, of the ill state of that fortress, they were void of all foundation, and he could prove to the House, that the place abounded with cannon, ammunition, and all kinds of stores. It had so been objected that wheel-barrows had been sent down in waggon; the fact was, that entrenching tools were to be sent, and these were dispatched in the ordnance waggon, drawn by their own horses, their own drivers, and without any expence to the public; as the waggon, horses, and drivers, could have been at home on the establishment, if not so employed. He then entered into his detail of 137,000*l.* for arms, ammunition, and tents; 150,000*l.* for brass and iron ordnance, and 67,000*l.* for transports; on this head, he observed, that in the last war that service was provided for in the navy estimates, but being now put into those of the ordnance, necessarily swelled the account; that a great reform had been made in it, as instead of smaller ships, which were usually employed, they now took up none less than an eight and twenty gun frigate; these carried 26 guns, and were by quarter-party manned in such a manner, that they acted also as convoys; the good effect of which was, that not one of their transports had been taken, except the *Adventure*, since the new regulation had been made. The above 30,000*l.* of the estimates was further to be accounted for by a ship taken under a mistake, which proved afterwards to belong to the *Empress Queen*, laden with salt-petre; for which satisfaction was made to the court of Vienna, to the amount 35,000*l.* Six thousand pounds had been incurred by building a new store-house in the Tower, for which 40,000*l.* had been applied before. Enlarging the park and warren at Woolwich had occasioned another expence of 50,000*l.* He then recurred to the public stores, which, he said, never were so well filled before; and that the state defence in this country, so far as depended on the ordnance board, was in every respect complete.

Captain

Captain
Minchin.

Captain *Minchin* denied every thing the honourable Baronet had asserted respecting Plymouth, except the plenty of cannon. He admitted there were guns enough, for to the best of his recollection, they amounted to eight guns per man; but the platforms, upon which some of the batteries were mounted, were so rotten, as to be unable to support the working the guns. The hulk, however, which was deemed necessary for the defence of Hamoaze, had not a gun on board her, and guns were putting into her when the enemy were in sight; not a regiment had any field pieces. He admitted there were thirty rounds of ball, but they would not go into the muzzles of the guns they were intended for; he was likewise informed, that in the arsenal, there were a thousand barrels of powder in a magazine not bomb proof:—He could not, however, credit this quantity of powder, as the ordnance office sent down immediatly 100 waggons, a great part of which contained powder. He further observed, that during the last war, before the works at Plymouth were so extensive, it had always a garrison of 5000 men; and yet, when the works were then manned, the number was so insufficient, that they could hardly reach from man to man with extended arms. But when the combined fleets were off that place, there were only 3700 men, 1000 of whom were a Highland regiment, newly raised, that they were not allowed to exercise with powder.

Rt. Hon. T.
Townshend.

Right Hon. *T. Townshend* said, that as it seemed to be allowed by every body that the state of Plymouth ought to be enquired into, he should say very few words to it, as he could not but suppose it would be formally brought before Parliament; such enquiries were now peculiarly necessary. Gentlemen had mentioned comparisons with the late war; but there was one circumstance of comparison that ought never to be forgotten, which was, that a French fleet, superior to that of England, never, in that glorious period, rode triumphant in the Channel. He then observed, upon the estimate, that it was extraordinary there should be 3000*l.* charged for Dominica, and 1000*l.* for Senegal, as if the expence was to remain after the benefit and possession were gone. The charge of an augmentation of the artillery might also have been dispensed with, as he was informed by military persons that drafts, might be made from the militia for the purpose which would also have the good effect of spreading through the kingdom men able to work great guns, which in the hour of danger might have important effect. As to what he should say relative to the want of oeconomy in the ordnance office

he did not mean the least reflection upon the two noble Lords at the head of it; there never was less occasion for such reflection, as the head of it had given up his allowance of 6l. a day and twelve waggons to the public service, and the other 4l. a day and six waggons, which shewed they were animated with a true love of their country in the hour of its distress. He then touched upon the state of the nation respecting her want of allies, and declared himself of opinion, that while France and Spain were unattacked upon the Continent, they would always have it in their power to be superior to us at sea. This circumstance was so alarming, that it ought to make the deepest impression, and if not followed by very powerful exertions, would undoubtedly leave us an undone people. He concluded with saying there was gross mismanagement in the ordnance office; one circumstance he knew himself—a train of powder waggons entered the town of Croydon, spilling the powder in such a manner that the place was in expectation of being blown up, the waggons were breaking down; the horses formed the most miserable teams ever beheld, three to a waggon, which ought to have had four, and two of them poor wretched jades, with one two year old colt.

Sir Charles Frederick exculpated the Board relative to Plymouth, confirming what Sir Charles Cocks had asserted. As to the poverty of the horses, which the ordnance employed, he said they were bought by contract, approved by an officer appointed on purpose, and were generally strong and able; that the waggons were built with the greatest care and nicety; and if powder was spilt it must result from having been packed by people who did not understand their business.

Colonel Barré said there were great abuses in the office of ordnance; that he was well informed of their having given thirty, forty, fifty per cent. in contracts more than they should have given, which was a most unpardonable neglect of economy, to say no worse of it; that he had reason to think they had not been provident in laying up a proper stock of small arms, great guns, or ammunition; and that their gun powder was unserviceable, inasmuch that the Admirals in the West-Indies had publicly complained of it; that Admiral Barington's powder was so bad that his balls would not reach D'Estaing's ships, while the French balls pierced the English ships. He desired to be informed, what was the quantity of powder in the kingdom, and what its quality? He also desired to know if there was an ordnance debt hanging behind these estimates. He stated their enormity by comparing them with former periods, and in particular, with the highest year of

the last war, which they exceeded by 370,000l. He next asserted, that the complaints of the small arms were universal — pledged himself that he was informed that in May, 1778, when the French delivered their rescript, there were not 15,000 stand of arms in the kingdom; and said he had proof of the ordnance board buying many of their stores at twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty per cent. beyond their fair price.

Sir Charles
Frederick.

Sir Charles Frederick replied that in so large a department as that of the ordnance, abuses might possibly exist, but that they had not come to the knowledge of the Board, who were always watchful to detect and to counteract those attempts at imposition, which now and then would be made by some of the tradesmen they had to deal with; that the two noble Lords at the head of the department were men of well known integrity, and always gave their assistance; that no imputation he was confident could with justice be thrown upon them, upon himself, or upon any of the other members of the Board, who invariably concurred in every measure of equity and œconomy in the trust committed to their charge; that what the honourable gentleman had asserted, of their having given thirty, forty, fifty per cent. more in contracts than they ought to have done, could not be true, at least he knew of no such enormity, and he desired that the particulars alluded to might be specified, in order that the honourable gentleman's mistake, if it was one, might be immediately rectified, or the abuse, if existing, be corrected; that as to arms, guns, and ammunition, so far from a scarcity, there never was a time when the service was better prepared than the present, though for very obvious reasons it would be improper to declare the particulars, and quantity in store, and that notwithstanding the ideas which had prevailed concerning the state of Plymouth when the combined fleets were off that place, he could assert, from authentic returns, that there was no deficiency in any article of ordnance store; that it had been said on a former day, that there were no handspikes to the guns, but upon looking into the returns, he found there were no less than 720, exclusive of 600 hand-crow levers, which were all applicable to the same purpose as handspikes, nor was there any article whatsoever wanting, within the ordnance branch, for the defence of that important place; he confessed that some of the gunpowder on board the West India Squadron was bad, but that the defect had proceeded from its having been long in the West Indies, and it was a known fact that a hot climate was the destruction of powder; that he had seen it come from the East Indies with the ingredients all separated, and subsided

strata according to their respective specific gravities. That to encourage the gunners of ships to be vigilant in airing and shifting the powder, the office of ordnance allowed them a bill for every barrel, certified by the captain to have been fired and shifted, that the utmost care was taken in proving all the gunpowder made either by the King's mills, or by those of the contractors; that one or two members of the board usually attended those proofs, assisted by proper officers, called proof masters; that powder was first tried by the flash; that he, and others versed in the business, could form a tolerable judgment from the flame and smok, but that they also made use of an instrument, the *eprouvette*, which being accurately graduated, discovered the strength of the powder; and that they also frequently went farther, and proved it by firing a shell from a mortar; from all which circumstances it is morally impossible that any bad powder should find its way to the King's stores; that he had seen experiments tried on powder from all parts of Europe, but none was ever found equal to our own.

Mr. Langlois, in order to obviate the accusation of a deficiency of stores at Plymouth, went into a particular detail of the material articles that were in the citadel, on St. Nicholas's Island and the lines; he then vindicated the board of ordnance from some reflections that had been thrown upon them, for not having supplied the Cornish militia corps with arms, and asserted, that there must be a mistake in the allegation, because, if the demand for arms had ever come to the board, they would have been supplied.

Sir Charles Cocks said, that on the 22d of August Lord Amherst laid before the board a letter, which he had received from General Monkton, the commanding officer in the Portsmouth division, containing a report of the arms of the Cornish militia being bad; that Lord Amherst immediately sent an order to General Monkton, to supply that regiment with new arms at Portsmouth; and the arms were accordingly supplied. He added, that the agent of the regiment did not make application for arms till the fourth of September, so that they had not been supplied by means of Lord Amherst's order long before the agent had applied to the board. Relative to a debt to the ordnance, he said, there was, and always had been one; in answer to Colonel Barré's queries, that there were two thousand iron cannon in England, a great number of brass, twice the number of arms and quantity of powder that was in store before.

General
Conway.

General *Conway* said, that the defence of Plymouth was a matter of such infinite importance, that it could not but merit a very particular enquiry, more especially as it had been asserted to be in an insufficient state. With regard to the ordnance department in general, he said, he did not doubt but there were abuses amongst the inferior officers, as there were in all the great offices of the state; but that he in his conscience believed those abuses were unknown to the members of the board: that he had sat at that board several years, and never saw any thing but the strictest integrity and attention to the public service; but as the honourable gentleman [Colonel Barré] had asserted, that the board of ordnance paid fifty per cent. more than they ought to contractors, and the surveyor general [Sir Charles Frederick] had positively denied it, and had challenged him to produce the instance, he thought the parties had fairly joined issue, and that the honourable gentleman ought now in justice to specify the particular abuse upon which so heavy an accusation was founded. He confirmed all that the surveyor general had said concerning the accuracy with which the office of ordnance proved gun powder before they took it off the contractors' hands, and complimented his old friend and colleague upon his long and faithful services.

Colonel
Barré.

Colonel *Barré*, to prove what he had asserted relative to the abuse of contracts, produced the report of a committee so long ago as the year 1763, by which it appeared, that thirty, forty, and fifty per cent. had been given to contractors; but said, that he did not mean to assert that such was the present practice; that he had however no doubt that there were abuses, though he did not believe that any of the principal officers were privy to, or concerned in them.

Mr. Byng.

Mr. *Byng* repeated the complaints in general against the office of ordnance; and observed, that one of the complaints was even acknowledged to be well founded, the surveyor general himself having confessed, that the powder on board the West India fleet was bad; why then did not the board do better?

Mr. Strachey.

Mr. *Strachey* said, that the honourable gentleman who first last had misunderstood what had been acknowledged by the surveyor general, and that if the committee were disposed to hear him, he would enter into a more particular explanation of the point in question. He said, that when the reports began to prevail of the badness of the powder on board Admiral Byron's squadron, the board of ordnance wrote to

Lords of the Admiralty, desiring to know if they had received any official complaint or information upon that subject. That the admiralty replied, that they had not ; but that they would make the necessary enquiry of Admiral Barrington (then arrived in England) and acquaint them with his answer. That they accordingly soon after transmitted to the ordnance a copy of a letter they had received from Admiral Barrington, which stated, that the gun powder of the Prince of Wales (his own ship) was supplied at Plymouth, but that he could give no other information concerning the Boyne, the St. Albans, the Nonsuch, the Isis, the Preston, and the Centurion, than that their powder was bad, inso-much, that some of their shot did not go home to the enemy, when theirs went over us a great way, and their grape shot lodged in some of our ships.

That the board of ordnance on receipt of this information examined the gunner's accounts, so far as they had yet come into the office, in order to discover where and when those ships had been supplied with powder. That many of that squadron were not arrived in port ; but that the board immediately directed their officers at the out-ports to report upon them as soon as they should come into port, to examine, and to inform them of the condition of the powder of each ship, to send up sealed samples, and to make every possible enquiry where, and with what quantities they had been supplied since their departure from England.

He then proceeded to give an account of the result of their enquiry, and took the ships in the order he had named them, beginning with the Prince of Wales. He said, that the Prince of Wales was fitted out at Plymouth in January 1777 ; that she was refitted for foreign service in March 1778, and does not appear to have taken in any powder abroad ; that her powder was therefore all ordnance powder ; that on her arrival in port, a short time ago, her powder was taken out, and samples of it sent up to the board ; that the powder was in hard cakes or lumps, which, when broken, discovered the salt-petre in the center like spar ; that their officers at Portsmouth reported that they had found the magazine of the ship quite wet ; that that circumstance alone was sufficient to account for the bad condition of the powder ; but that the Prince of Wales had been at sea a long time, and chiefly, if not entirely, in the West Indies, a climate which had been repeatedly experienced to be highly prejudicial to gun powder : that, superadded to these causes, it did not appear that the

the powder had been ever aired or shifted, without which operations in a hot climate, neither the strength nor consistency of gun powder can be preserved.

Of the powder of the *Boyne*, he said, no account had hitherto come to the board of ordnance, and all he knew of her was, that she was compleated for foreign service in April 1778.

With regard to the *St. Albans*, he said, that she was fitted out at Portsmouth in March 1777, and had received no supply of powder abroad; that in August 1779, when she returned to Spithead, she was furnished with fifty barrels of fresh powder to make up the necessary quantity; but that as she did not come into harbour, the condition of the powder brought home in her could not undergo examination; that in all probability, however, it must be in a damaged state, from the causes he had before assigned, especially as she had been out two years and an half, during the whole of which period she had been in constant active service in North America and the West Indies, and could have had few, if any, opportunities of airing and shifting her powder.

Of the *Nonfuch*, no report had yet been made; but he knew that she was supplied at Plymouth so long ago as February 1777.

The *Isis*, he said, had had her powder still longer on board, near three years; that she took in her proportion in December 1776; that on the fourteenth September 1779, Captain Rayner, the commander, on his arrival in port, represented, that during the whole of that time her powder had never been aired or shifted; that all her powder was hereupon carried ashore at Portsmouth, the quantity being one hundred and sixty-three barrels, every one of which, from the circumstances mentioned, appeared, upon survey, to be entirely spoiled.

The *Preston* was fitted out for North America in February 1776. In June 1776, she was supplied at Halifax with one hundred and ten barrels; in December following, she obtained two hundred barrels from the gunner of the *Boyne*; and in April 1778, she had a supply of powder, which was probably prize-powder, at New York. The board of ordnance had no other particulars concerning her, but there had been no complaints of her powder; and though some of it might be prize-powder, yet upon considering the gallant engagement Commodore Hotham had with one of D'Estaing's

Squadron

squadron on the coast of America, it is in the mean time to be rather presumed that her powder was good.

The Centurion, he observed, had been out ever since July 1775, when she was compleated in powder at Chatham, and had received a supply of only twenty-eight half barrels at Halifax in June 1778; that no other account could be had of her till she should return to England.

These, he said, were all the ships mentioned by Admiral Barrington; but there was another ship, the Monmouth, one of Admiral Byron's squadron, which he begged leave to touch upon, as she was lately arrived from the West Indies; and much had been said without doors upon the condition in which her powder was found.

The Monmouth, he continued, received her full proportion of gun-powder for foreign service, being 318 barrels, at Plymouth on the 28th of April 1778, and this of the very best quality. She returned to Plymouth on the 12th of October last; upon a survey, twelve barrels only of her whole stock remaining, which was 210 barrels, turned out fit for service, 198 being absolutely condemned: she had had no supply abroad. But the gunner reported that upon examination he found the powder fitted into cannon cartridges exceedingly damp, and that about two-thirds of the quantity in the barrels were consolidated into hard cakes. It also appeared from the inspection of the captain's and gunner's expence-book that her powder had never been aired or shifted from the hour it was issued at Plymouth, to the time of her return into port, viz. a year and an half.

He then proceeded to inform the committee, that it is an invariable rule of the officer of ordnance, whenever any of his Majesty's ships are ordered for the West Indies, to take out every barrel of powder which appears tender grained, and to substitute that which is dry and hard corned, the experience and observation of many years having convinced the board that warm climates are extremely prejudicial to gun-powder, unless it be frequently aired and shifted on shore, and that if those precautions are not taken in the West-Indies, the powder becomes unfit for service in about six months.

He confirmed what had been advanced by the surveyor General concerning the great care and accuracy in proving all powder before it is received into the royal magazines, and likewise interred that the ordnance powder with which the West-India ships had been supplied, must have been original good; there was indeed, he said, a small quantity of prize powder

powder purchased for the fleet in North-America and in the West-Indies, but that the office was unacquainted with the distribution of it to particular ships; that the Preston was the only ship of those now under discussion, which, by the ordnance accounts, appeared to have had any supply at New-York, the amount only 74 barrels; and he was confident that both the noble Lord who at that time commanded the fleet in America, and Commodore Hotham who commanded the Preston, would not have received the powder without first being convinced that it was good.

In summing up the whole, he desired the committee would observe, that if powder was not kept dry, and if it was not frequently aired and shifted in hot climates, it would spoil; that this was no imputation upon the captains or the gunners, for that those operations could only be effected in port, and that by the stations and services of the ships he had been speaking of, it was evident that their long continuance at sea had rendered the necessary precautions impracticable; that D'Estaing's ships had herein had the advantage, as they were a considerable time in port at Martinique, whilst ours were obliged to keep the sea to watch them; that it had been proved, that if the magazine of a ship, happened to be wet, that circumstance alone would damage the powder; but if the airing and shifting were omitted, and if to these mischiefs the baneful influence of a hot climate were added, there could be no wonder that such a complaint as the present should have arisen; but that he flattered himself the committee was convinced from what he had said, that no accusation could with justice lie against the office of ordnance.

Lord Howe. Lord Howe observed that what Mr. Strachey had said concerning the prize powder at New-York might be understood to insinuate blame against him, as if he had unnecessarily permitted that powder to be bought for the fleet under his command, himself being interested in the sale of it; that he could not help taking notice of the possibility of such an imputation, because anonymous writers had basely attempted to stab his reputation upon similar points; that one of those assassinating authors, in a printed letter addressed to himself, and in a pamphlet entitled Letters to a Nobleman, had attributed some parts of his conduct in America to self-interest; that he and his brother also, could easily exculpate themselves from all the malicious assertions contained in those infamous libels; that this was not the time to obtrude upon the House matter so foreign from the business before them, but that a

proper

Vol.

proper opportunity of a vindication would be taken, meaning in every circumstance of his public life to submit his conduct to the judgment of Parliament, and scorning to enter into any other kind of contest with the authors of calumny and falsehood; that for the present he should only say that if a tenth part of the charges alledged against him and his brother were thought to be true, and were suffered to pass unnoticed, this country deserved to be really treated in the manner the author he alluded to had asserted.

His Lordship then reverted to the subject of gun-powder; said, that the operation of airing and shifting could only be performed in port; and that when ships were a long while at sea (as had been the case with the fleet lately under his command) the only expedient they had to prevent the ingredients of the powder from settling, was by turning the barrels in the magazine, which was constantly practised, and which, though it might not effectually obviate the evil complained of, yet it certainly put it off to a longer day. With regard to the prize-powder with which the *Preston* had been said to have been supplied, he said, that though he was interested in the sale of prize-powder, he had been always averse from suffering it to be generally disposed of, not only because it might be wanted for the King's service, but as the rebels would have taken every opportunity of becoming the purchasers; and therefore he had never permitted any of that article to be sold, but with the outmost caution, until he found that the public service had occasion for it, when he ordered it to be purchased upon terms more advantageous, he believed, to government than to the captors, and he desired that Mr. Strachey would inform the committee, if he recollected, the price at which the powder for the *Preston*, and any other quantity, was sold to government during his command at New York; and also whether prize powder was at any time afterwards sold at a lower rate?

Mr. Strachey replied, that he perfectly remembered, while he was in America, Commodore Hotham represented to the noble Lord, that a number of barrels of prize-powder had been put into the charge of the ordnance store-keeper at New York: that the powder was reported to be equal to government powder, and that as some of his Majesty's ships were in want of that article, he submitted to his Lordship the propriety of some of it being purchased for their use: that the noble Lord gave permission accordingly; that the price was suitably settled at four pounds sterling per barrel (which

was considerably cheaper than ordnance powder) and that this rate was then understood to be a general rule for all that should be delivered for either land or sea service : that some small quantities had been permitted to be sold to several merchants of undoubted loyalty at New York : that Governor Tryon, in the course of the campaign, had been supplied with a quantity for the provincial troops and the militia who had been armed, and that two hundred and eighty barrels had been issued to the navy : that all this prize-powder had been charged to government at four pounds a barrel only.

That the agents for captures in the following year renewed their representations of the hardships sustained by their constituents, because government would neither purchase the stock of prize-powder themselves, nor permit it to be sold to others for the benefit of the parties concerned : that in consequence the captors (in October 1778) procured from the Admiral who succeeded the noble Lord in the command an order for the whole quantity in store to be sold off, the public service being then not in want of powder : that on account of the privateers at that time fitting out, the powder sold for five pounds a barrel : that about two months afterwards, a quantity of the same powder was ordered to be purchased for the public service, at the rate of nine pounds six shillings and eightpence per barrel, and the office of ordnance drawn upon for the amount, although that very powder might, a few months before, have been bought, under the noble Lord's regulation, at four pounds a barrel : that such was the state of the fact upon which the noble Lord had appealed to him, and he was surprized that his Lordship had conceived he meant any imputation upon him, in what he had before said concerning the sale of prize-powder at New York : that he knew from his own observations in America, that no man could be more scrupulous and attentive than the noble Lord in the œconomy of his department : that it was apparent in the regulation for the sale of prize-powder : that he could, if necessary, name many other instances from his own knowledge ; but that he would only mention one in particular, the naval hospitals, by a due attention to which near seven thousand pounds a year had been saved to the public during the time of his Lordship's command. For these reasons, he said, the noble Lord was the last man in the world to whom either he or any body else could impute a neglect of œconomy in the service of his country.

Lord

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Lord *Howe* said, he should be glad to know what steps had been taken by the board of ordnance in consequence of their being drawn upon for nine pounds six shillings and eightpence a barrel, when they knew that four pounds only was the rate at which prize-powder had before been sold. Lord *Howe*.

Sir *Charles Cocks* replied, that the ordnance commissary at New York, being ordered by the Admiral then in command, to pay nine pounds six shillings and eightpence a barrel, he could not but comply, and draw upon the board for the money, who were of course obliged to pay the bill; but that the commissary at the same time transmitted them a protest which he had made upon oath against the Admiral; which protest, as it related to navy concerns, was referred by the board of ordnance to the Lords of the admiralty. Sir *Charles Cocks*.

The estimates were agreed to.

December 18.

Copy of the Report of the Commissioners of the Revenue, upon the Address of the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, relative to the State and Trade, &c. of Ireland, dated the 26th June, 1779, given to Lord Buckingham, and presented by Lord North to the House of Commons this Day.

May it please your Excellency,

We have received your Excellency's commands by Mr. Waite's letter of the 23d of last month, inclosing a copy of an address of the House of Lords of Great Britain to his Majesty, that his Majesty would be pleased to take into his most serious consideration the distressed and impoverished state of his loyal and well-deserving people of Ireland, and to direct that there be prepared and laid before Parliament such particulars relative to the trade and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, as may enable the national wisdom to pursue effectual methods for promoting the common strength, wealth and commerce of his Majesty's subjects in both kingdoms, and signifying, that your Excellency desires that we will immediately take this important matter into our most serious consideration, and prepare and lay before your Excellency, to be transmitted for the information of the said House of Lords, such states of the trade and manufactures of this kingdom, as will shew in what particulars they have declined, with our opinion of the causes thereof, and how the same may be best remedied, together with all such materials as may enable their Lordships

to form a proper judgment on a point of such high concern as the welfare of the kingdom of Ireland. We have also received Mr. Waite's letter of the 20th of this month, by your Excellency's commands, communicating to us the address to his Majesty from the House of Commons of Great Britain, which tends to the same important points as are expressed in the address from the House of Lords, and desiring us to lay before your Excellency our report upon the several matters required by those addresses with all possible dispatch. In obedience, therefore, to your Excellency's commands, we humbly lay before your Excellency an account of the produce of the hereditary revenue, under the head of customs inwards, for ten years, ending Lady-day, 1778, from whence it will appear in what proportion that branch of revenue in this country hath fallen in the last of those years; which ancient revenue being fixed, and not suffering a confusion with other duties, furnishes the best index we can give of the decline of our import trade. The diminution observable therein is not more than might be expected, from the present state of the British dominions, and from the calamities incident to a state of war; but when the temporary obstructions to trade shall be removed, we have not any doubt that the revenues will rise above their former level. We also herewith lay before your Excellency accounts of the quantities of butter, tanned hides, and untanned hides, exported in said ten years; from which accounts, taking an average for the first eight years, and comparing the last two years with that average, it appears, that our export trade in those articles hath, in the last two years, considerably declined. The state of our manufactures is somewhat more difficult to ascertain with precision; but if we may be permitted to judge by the quantities of certain manufactures imported from Great Britain, and to compare the amount of the two last years with the average upon the eight preceeding years, it will be found, that the importations in the two last years, have very considerably increased; or in other words, that our manufactures have considerably decreased in that time, the accounts hereto annexed of the importation from Great Britain, and silk manufactures, of mixed linen, cotton, and silk manufactures, of new drapery, of old drapery, of stained calicoes, of canvas, of kentings, and of fustain, will prove the particulars and proportions in which those manufactures have declined in this country in that time. The average on the eight years, and the amount of the ninth and tenth years, are as follows:

Exports.

	Average.	Exported in 1777.	In 1778.
Butter, hundred weights,	273,022	264,181	258,145
Tanned hides, number,	44,017	26,953	27,819
Untanned ditto,	82,673	57,438	51,714

Imports.

	Average.	Imported in 1777.	In 1778.
Silk manufacture lbs.	15,374	24,129	27,176
Mixed, Value £.	20,669	£. 45,411	£. 52,737
New drapery, Yards	440,562	731,819	741,426
Old do.	236,460	381,330	378,077
Stained calicoes, do.	2,087	4,947	3,640
Canvas, do.	77,609	111,513	140,197
Kentings, do.	232,819	479,283	582,345
Fustains, do.	92,365	322,440	413,625

It is not as yet in our power to lay before your Excellency a state for the year ending at Lady-day last, the collectors not having all passed their accounts for that year; but judging from the general deficiency of the King's revenue, and from the crying necessities of a numerous poor, we have not any reason to think, that the accounts of the year to Lady-day 1779, would furnish a more favourable state of our trade and manufactures. Our staple export, the linen manufacture, requires that we should speak somewhat more particularly on an article of so much importance.

The first check given thereto was by the American non-importation agreement, at which time the vent being stopped of the stock of our linens then on hand in London, the demand fell so low as to bring on the following year a number of bankruptcies; about the same time the full revival of the manufacture in Germany, after a repose from a long and ruinous war, created a formidable rivalry even in the markets of Great Britain; the consequence from whence were so severely felt, that this country thought it expedient to apply to the Parliament of Great Britain for relief; but upon a full investigation it did not seem possible to grant assistance to Ireland, without doing it at the expence of the trade, manufacture, and connections of other countries. The flourishing condition of Scotland, improving as she does under an equal participation with England in trade to the whole world, has raised another powerful competitor in the same branch. It is true, that the exports of our linen in the year ending at
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Lady-day 1778, was as great as in any year since 1771; but we are of opinion the manufacture maintaining itself at that time is to be imputed to the levies of soldiers, and the preparations for war made throughout Germany, and we must expect that the late peace will restore the German manufacture to its full vigour, and renew the distress which Ireland has felt in that instance; and in the present circumstances of the kingdom, this general observation is worthy of consideration, that altho' the actual quantity of our trade should not decrease, yet if the number of our people be greater than formerly, and our trade should fail to encrease in the same proportion, the failure must be considered as a relative decrease, and be equally pregnant with ill. As to our woollen manufactures, the least valuable part thereof (that is such coarse cloth or frize as serve our common labourers) is still manufactured in the country; but it will appear to your Excellency, by the inclosed account of the finer woollen cloths imported from Great Britain, how much that manufacture hath declined in this country; this is most sensibly felt in the capital, where unfortunately the bulk of our manufactures in that commodity are settled, and where house-rent and provisions are dearer than in any other part of the kingdom; and it is no feeble proof of the healthfulness of this city, that it is not subject to pestilential distempers, notwithstanding that the quarter occupied by those poor manufacturers is so thickly inhabited, that many families are obliged to live in one and the same room. The distressed and impoverished state of this kingdom being the motive, and the promoting the common strength, wealth, and commerce of Great Britain and Ireland, being the end proposed in the addresses of the two Houses of Parliament to his Majesty, your Excellency requires us to lay before you the causes of the one, and the means of obtaining the other; and if the subjects were not of uncommon concern and importance, we should avoid entering into a discussion of so much difficulty and delicacy, in which we must step a little beyond the narrow line of our business, to treat of a subject which will not in many instances admit of authentic documents; but we shall proceed humbly to offer our opinion of the causes to which the distressed and impoverished state of this kingdom is to be attributed, founded upon facts which, though from their nature they cannot be digested into the form of an account, are yet of such universal and public notoriety, as that we think they cannot be controverted. The first and heaviest weight against the improvement

improvement of this country, and which daily increases, in the ballance between England and Ireland, is the continued continual drain of money from the estates of persons of property in this country, resident in England, the profusion of wealth poured into England after the last peace, sunk the interest of money there so low, that several persons found the advantage of purchasing estates in this kingdom rather than in England; the same cause induced gentlemen of this country, who wished to raise money for the purposes of their own convenience, to seek it in England, the rents of the old estates of absentees have, from the same period, risen exceedingly upon the new setting of leases, except where some landlords have followed the practice of taking heavy fines; the draft of these fines, interest money, and rents, together with the annuities and interest upon our public loans (the subscriptions to which have, from the poverty of this country, been mostly filled from Great Britain and foreign parts): All these concurring circumstances having gradually encreased, are now come to such a height, as to require an uncommon balance of trade in our favour, to enable us even to exist as a commercial nation; but when this ruining evil combines with the decay of our trade, and the decline of our manufactures, mixed with other disorders of our constitution, the distressed state of this kingdom is no longer to be wondered at. Another cause of the instant distress of this kingdom, we attribute to its population, which, although it be the source of wealth and prosperity to a country enjoying the advantages of trade and commerce, is at present a serious evil in this nation, where the people have not sufficient employment; for although the desertion of our inhabitants hath existed since the Revolution, and of late years, since the peace of 1763, it hath been so considerable as to create a fear in some, that this country would in a short time be depopulated. That fear, however, did not prevail with those who remarked the great increase of buildings in most of our towns, and the universal rise of rents, and of the price of lands; two circumstances which could hardly have concurred, if the number of people in the country had not encreased; and we believe that in so healthful and temperate a climate mankind will multiply exceedingly, unless war, pestilence, or famine, should sweep them away. The temptations to emigration from this country to America, have always been very great, from the exceeding cheapness of land there, the high price of labour, and the extraordinary value of every species of art and

and manufacture, to which has gradually been added the inducement from relationship and connexion with former settlers : partial discontents on this side have somewhat contributed to the same effect, arising perhaps from failures and disappointments in a limited trade, or from disagreement in religious opinions. In America every handicraft is sure of employment, and every religious profession finds an established communion in some of the colonies ; but upon the breaking out of open hostilities, and on the American declaration of independence, emigration from this country entirely stopped, and at the same time the whole of our export trade thither, so that the number of our people being encreased, and the call for our manufactures being decreased, sufficient employment cannot be found for hands accustomed to the loom, and which cannot be suddenly turned to agriculture ; and it will be admitted that the present distresses would have been much more severely felt if numbers of artizans had not enlisted in the army, and if charitable contributions had not provided relief for the most indigent in our houses of industry. The populousness of Ireland, and its incapacity of giving the people full employment, has always been experienced by numbers, who go every year to England, to work at the early harvest, not having then means of acquiring subsistence at home, it appears as a solecism to assign the encrease of population as a cause of the declension of the manufactures ; but when it is considered, that those people have not employment, and that with the low price of the manufactures in foreign markets, the value of money at home hath not fallen and that the profits of industry are carried out of the country to our numerous absentees ; these explain why our circulation should be slow, and the condition of our manufacturers of course languid and declining. Whenever America shall be in a settled state, let that state be under what condition it may, we must expect that the emigration from this country will be more numerous than ever, and that our working heads especially will carry with them, not only the present wealth of this country, but the means of most effectually preventing a return thereof hereafter, by the establishment of their manufactures in America ; the consequence to Great Britain, as well as to Ireland, from such emigration, need not be insisted upon. We do therefore humbly offer our opinion, that the keeping the people of this country at home, and giving them such means of occupation, as will save them from poverty and repining, is an ob-

ject well worthy the attention of the national wisdom ; to accomplish which purpose, we do not see any likelihood of success, unless from an extension of our trade, and particularly the liberty of importation directly from those countries to which we have now the liberty to export : but before we enter fully upon this question, it is necessary to take a slight review of the restrictive laws relative to our plantation trade. And first, we beg leave to observe, on the original connection of British and Irish trade, that the British act of 12 Charles II. commonly called the act of navigation (justly considered to be the bulwark of the British commerce) and the act of the same year, as also that which passed two years after, respecting wool, the staple commodity of England, consider England and Ireland as one country, and affect both alike. In the first Irish Parliament which was called after the restoration, the several Irish acts of 14 15 Charles II. granting hereditary revenues to the Crown were passed; the act of tonnage and poundage, among other grants, imposes a duty of 5 per cent. on the exports of Ireland; and in a proviso directs, that the duties of custom on the produce of the plantations, shall be rated at only one-half when the commodities shall be imported from England; the English act of 15 Charles II. prohibited any exportations from Ireland to the plantations, except servants, horses, and victuals. And we cannot but observe, how the very indulgence remaining by this law, must have tended to impoverish and enfeeble this country, by raising the price of provisions and consequently the value of labour, lessening the number of our working cattle, and, above all, by giving an express legal sanction to an emigration of the people to America. Several laws were afterwards enacted in England to limit the plantation trade ; but as the limitations and restrictions, so far as they concerned this kingdom, were binding only in the plantations, some trade was still carried on directly to Ireland, until the passing of the English act of 8 7 8 William III. which prohibited the importation of any goods to Ireland from the plantations, on any pretence, so that even goods saved out of ships wrecked on our shore, cannot be disposed of here. Thus the plantation trade, both of import and export was forbidden to us, and remained so for some years. The total restriction from trade deterred people from settling or continuing in a country, so stigmatized

and rejected; and accordingly we find the emigration of the protestants loudly complained of, and certainly, if the severities exercised in France against the reformed religion, had not driven the persecuted inhabitants to seek a refuge even here, we should not now have preserved our linen manufacture. The necessity of supporting the protestant interest in Ireland, is declared in the English statute of 3 & 4 Queen Anne, to be the reason of the partial repeal of the beforementioned act of 15 Charles II. and for the permission then granted by the statute to export our linen to America. Further experience taught, and it is declared in the British act of 4 George II. that the total restriction of our imports from the plantations, was a great prejudice to the trade and navigation of Great Britain and the plantations; to remedy which, that law permits us to import goods of the plantations, except sugars, tobacco, cotton-wool, indigo, ginger, spetle-wood, dying-woods, rice, molasses, furs, copper ore, pitch, tar, turpentine, masts, yards, and bowsprits, to which list of excepted articles, are added, coffee, pimento, cocoa nuts, whale fins, raw silk, hides and skins, pot and pearl ashes, by the British act of the 4th year of his present Majesty. The policy of the restrictive laws appears to be founded on the principle of humbling a nation, hardly cool from rebellion, and then but slightly joined with England in affection, personal connections or interest; the people of which were, for the most part, of the popish persuasion, not much disposed to the person of the sovereign, and strongly attached to the abdicated monarch and his family. If this was the principle of those laws, surely the present circumstances and temper of this country would justify their total repeal, seeing, as your Excellency does, that this loyal nation is now intimately united with Great Britain, by affection, by intermarriages among all ranks, by commercial connections, by the residence of many of our nobility and men of fortune in England, by the extensive possessions held in this kingdom by those of Great Britain, and, in short, by every public and private bond. The form which the mind of the nation has taken from these impressions, rises fair to observation: your Excellency has seen the people of this country exulting in the successes of Great Britain, dispirited at her losses, lamenting her divisions, and fired with indignation at her enemies, nor will the internal political

tical state of this country admit of any jealous apprehensions. The great increase of the Protestant religion, the satisfaction of the Roman Catholics in the security of their property by the late laws, the readiness of testifying their loyalty in the manner prescribed by those laws, and the instant and unequivocal proofs of that disposition given by them on a late alarm in the South, the zealous and affectionate attachment of all degrees to the person of our gracious Sovereign, and the universal abhorrence of any other family or government; all these considerations shew this country in a very different light from that in which was viewed by England in the last century. Your Excellency will be pleased to observe, from the before recited acts of 3 & 4 of Queen Anne, and 4 of George II. that the advancement of the protestant interest, and of the British trade, were the motives to those laws; and we apprehend, that the wisdom of the legislature is fully justified in the good effects which have followed; for altho' our export was confined to linen and provisions, and our import to rum, slaves, and some other articles of trifling account, yet the importance of so much commerce appears in the wealth and population which followed; insomuch, that during the last year, Ireland supplied near one hundred thousand men to the fleets and armies, and maintained forty regiments in pay; and we have not any doubt, that the same policy, upon a more extensive plan, would, in the like manner, produce more extensive benefits. We have stated the example of past times, in the sole design of proving experimentally, that when trade and manufactures are so restrained, as not to allow of full and free employment to all the hands in a country, the state of that country must decline, and the symptoms of that declension will break out in an abandonment of the country, or in the murmurs of suffering individuals. It would be highly ungrateful in any Irishman to repine, after the very extensive privileges granted to our export trade by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, in the last session, and when the same legislature, in a spirit of compassion enters into our distresses, and encourages us to point out the means of relief. But, in our opinion, the original cause still exists; and the effects are now especially felt, because many circumstances have at once concurred to bring forward the natural consequences at this particular time. A confined trade might suffice, while the country was thinly inhabited;

and while those who were poor and discontented with their conditions, could swarm to another country, where they could be received with open arms, and where their art of industry would insure prosperity: but Ireland is become too populous for a little trade, and a check being given to that little, at a time when war has shut up the accustomed asylum of the distressed, a lack of employment has unfortunately happened at the same time, with a redundancy of people; the beneficence of the British Parliament towards this country, having been eminently shewn in the last session, by the before-mentioned important extension of our export trade. It may justly be asked, why the limitations of our trade should now be touched upon, as one of the causes of our present low state? To this we beg leave to observe, that the distracted state of America, and the interruption of all commercial intercourse with her, has hitherto prevented the operation of those laws; and that we are of opinion, that without a direct importation from the colonies and plantations, those laws will at any time have little effect, because a return of money for our goods cannot be expected; and if the returns in the productions of the country must come through Great Britain, the expence of additional freight, insurance, storage, and port charges, will for ever give such an advantage to the British manufacturer, as will enable him to sell the finished manufacture in this country, at a cheaper rate than it can be made for here. One great benefit that this nation would derive from a direct import trade, would be the diffusion of commerce over the face of the country; for your Excellency well knows, that from the necessity of importing American goods from Great Britain, the chief ports of trade are confined to the eastern side of the kingdom, for the sake of a speedy communication with Great Britain; these ports are Corke, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry; whereas, on the other side of the kingdom there is but the single port of Limerick that can vie in point of trade, with any of the others beforementioned; the same necessity has also drawn the greatest part of the inhabitants of this kingdom to the eastern half thereof; but if our imports should come directly from the colonies and plantations, all parts of the kingdom would enjoy a distribution of the trade, and the population of the country would then be equally distributed over it.

Another good effect would spring from hence in the security of the public revenues: for population with prosperous produce

produces civilization, and submission to the laws, which can hardly be expected in distant countries thinly inhabited, where numbers of excellent harbours offer the greatest facility to a contraband import or export trade. The direct importation would also double the revenue of custom on such American articles, as must now be imported from Great Britain.

We have heard many persons propose the obtaining an export of woollen goods from this kingdom, as the best means of relieving our distresses; we cannot pretend to judge precisely what effect it might have upon the British trade in these articles; but as our wool is of a coarse staple, we do not think that our manufactures will ever arrive to that degree of excellence, which is to be met with in the fine manufactures from wool in England; so that unless in frizes and coarse stuffs, it does not seem that the liberty of export could interfere with Great Britain. It may not be out of season to remark, that the duties on our exports, at 5 per cent. (excepting our linens, which are free) amount to about 38,000*l.* a year. A tax upon our native commodities was not calculated by a policy, such as prevails in other countries, where the export is not only free, but, in many instances, accompanied with bounties to enable the exporter to reap every possible advantage from foreign markets: if it were possible to remit the duties on exports, and to grant an equivalent hereditary revenue to the Crown, the good effects to our trade must certainly be felt. Whatever advancement this country shall make in its trade and manufactures, the riches which they produce must ultimately circulate through London, which being the resort of amusement and fashion, the residence of art and science, the centre of trade, and the seat of government, will necessarily attract all ranks of people to answer the calls of business or pleasure.

We submit the whole to your Excellency's consideration, with that diffidence which our limited sphere and confined views of the British interests must inspire; and satisfied that your Excellency's extensive acquaintance with those interests, and your power of information, through every channel of knowledge and experience, must give your Excellency a more perfect insight into the fitness and the necessity of what we have proposed. We flatter ourselves that your Excellency is assured, that we should not with confidence suggest such measures

measures, if we were not satisfied that they would also conduce to the general welfare of the British nation, being fully convinced that the interests of the two kingdoms are not only compatible, but inseparably united; and that nothing can tend to render Ireland a flourishing country, which must not contribute by that very effect, to increase the trade of the opulence, the security, and the power of the kingdom of Great Britain.

Signed,

NAAS,

JOHN MONCK MASON.

CLIFDEN.

HER. LANGRISHE.

ROBERT WALKER.

Order of the day, for the second reading of the Irish bill.

Mr. *Aubrey* said, that he did not mean to break in upon the time of the House more than for a single moment. He thought, however, that on an occasion like the present, every independent man should speak out; that he must therefore say, that, as an Englishman, he was for dealing out not only the most just, but the most ample measure, to that loyal but oppressed country, which was the object of the bill; that he wished to see not only their trade made free, but their constitution likewise: and in regard to that subject, there were many points which required the most serious attention; but not one more so than that touched upon the other night by a worthy baronet [Sir James Lowther] respecting the appropriation of the hereditary revenue of Ireland: but that to enter into a discussion of any of them at present, would be not only premature but useless; for that the changeableness, the inconsistencies, and the folly, if not the wickedness, of the noble Lord in the blue ribbons conduct was such, that it had so irritated that country, and so weakened this, that notwithstanding any little assurances that might buoy up the noble Lord's spirits for to-day, he was convinced, that while his Lordship continued to hold the reins of government, the question

question would not be, what should Ireland have? but what will Ireland have?

Lord *North* said, he did not expect so severe an attack as that he had just received from the honourable gentleman; that as to his indolence being the cause of the loss of America, he must say it was not his indolence, but to the battle at Saratoga that it was to be ascribed; and as to those severe strictures on his conduct with regard to Ireland, he could wish they had not been made, as he must at least look upon them to be ill-timed, for he thought nothing should be said to check the progress of the bill.

S U M S G R A N T E D.

£. s. d.

For 35,005 effective men for guards, and garrisons, and other land forces in Great Britain, Jersey and Guernsey	946,176	3	5
For general and general staff officers in Great Britain	44,875	8	3
For forces and garrisons in the Plantations, Africa and the East Indies, including those at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the West Indies and Africa	1,418,059	1	2
For five Hanoverian battalions of foot at Gibraltar and Minorca, and for provisions for the three battalions of the said troops at Gibraltar	56,228	11	11
For 13,472 men of the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, together with the subsidy	367,892	19	4
For two regiments of Hanau, together with the subsidy	35,510	19	9
For a regiment of foot of Waldeck, together with the subsidy	17,529	11	9

For

	£.	s.	d.
For 4,300 men of the troops of the Reigning Duke of Brunswick, toge- ther with the subsidy	94,173	12	4½
For 1,447 men of the troops of the Mar- grave of Brandebourg Anspach, toge- ther with the subsidy	39,718	18	1½
For a corps of foot of Anhalt Zerbst, to- gether with the subsidy	16,661	6	4½
For provisions for the foreign troops ser- ving in North America	48,801	10	0
For artillery for the foreign troops	27,741	10	0
For the embodied militia of the several counties in South Britain, and four re- giments of sensible men in North Bri- tain	653,926	2	0
For cloathing for the embodied militia in South Britain	96,183	4	2
For additional companies, and additional to the embodied militia, in South Bri- tain	8,943	13	8
For new levies	258,206	18	0
For the office of ordnance for the land ser- vice	458,136	9	11
For the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance for land service, and not provided for by Parliament last year	591,466	0	11
Levant company	10,000	0	0

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that 85,000 men be employed for the sea service for the year 1780, including 18,779 marines.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding 4*l.* per man per month, be allowed for maintaining the said 85,000 men, for thirteen months, including ordnance for sea service.

There were no further debates, and on the 23d the House adjourned to the 24th of January, 1780.

January 24.

The House met pursuant to adjournment; but there were no debates for several days, much private business was got through, &c.

Feb. 1.

Sir *Grey Cooper* delivered a number of papers, in pursuance of an address of the last session, which, he said, was for an account of all places which existed in January 1705, and 1779, respectively. So far as it depended on the treasury, the address had been complied with, by that, and all the subordinate boards; but as to the exchequer, several applications had been made, both to the auditor of the imprest and receipt, but there being 150 books to examine, the necessary information had not been yet obtained, according to the idea of the honourable baronet who made the motion, but whom he did not then see in his place. At all events, according to the wording of the address, he did not see how it could be better complied with. Sir *Grey Cooper*.

Sir *Joseph Mawbey*, who moved the address for the accounts now produced early in the last spring, observed, that it was somewhat extraordinary, that after twelve months, wanting a few days, the accounts then moved for could not be made out. The honourable gentleman who had brought in the papers, seemed to have misunderstood the address. There were two motions made by him, directed to two different and specific objects: one for an account of all places created from 1705, to the year 1730: another for an account of all places in being in 1705, and 1779, respectively, as well as what additions of salary had been made to such places as were actually in being in the year 1705. This was to shew the difference between creating a new place, and granting an additional salary to an old one, was of very little consequence, so as to make it an object worthy the acceptance of some member of that House, and by that means increase the influence of the Crown, which the act of the 4th and 5th of Queen Anne was clearly intended to prevent. He said, it was very extraordinary, that, at the end of a year, that both the treasury and exchequer could not give an account of what new places had been created since 1705, or what additions had been made to salaries then existing. Sir *Joseph Mawbey*.

Sir *Grey Cooper* contended, that the motion which referred to the treasury had been faithfully complied with; that board had made a repartition among the subordinate boards depending upon it, the customs, excise, and taxes; the effect of that repartition was now on the table, which was the only information the treasury could give. They had the precedent

of the year 1730 upon a similar motion to that made by the honourable Baronet, and they had strictly adhered to it. The clerks had nothing for their extra trouble, and such a voluminous inquiry as must take place in the exchequer, must be the work of time.

The following are the PAPERS, as produced.

An Account of the Officers employed in the Office of Alienations on the 25th of October, 1705, and also an Account of the Number and Names of the Officers in each Department, together with their respective Salaries as they stood on 5th January, 1779.

To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled.

WE the Commissioners of Alienations, do, in purſuance of an order made by this honourable Houſe, bearing date the 15th day of February, 1779, as alſo in obedience to the commands of the Lords Commissioners of his Maſteſty's Treasury, ſignified to us by letter from Sir Grey Cowper, bart. bearing date the 18th day of March inſtant, humbly certify to this honourable Houſe, that there was, on the 25th day of October, 1705, the ſeveral officers following employed under the Crown in the Office of Alienations, viz. three Commissioners at 160 l. per annum each; the Receiver 160 l. Maſter in Chancery 80 l. Entering Clerk 20 l. and the Indorſing Clerk 20 l. And we do further certify unto this honourable Houſe, an account of the number and names of the officers in each department, together with their reſpective ſalaries as they ſtood on the 5th day of January laſt, and that no increaſe in the number of ſuch officers or their ſalaries hath been made ſince the ſaid 25th day of October, 1705.

A Liſt of the ſeveral Officers in each Department with their Salaries as they ſtood on the 5th day of January, 1779.

	L.	s.	d.
Geo. Courthorpe junior Eſq; 1ſt Commissioner	160	0	0
Jonathan Phillipps, Eſq; 2d Commissioner	160	0	0
Edward Cayley, Eſq; 3d Commissioner	160	0	0
The honourable John St. John Receiver	160	0	0
Elfred Staples, Eſq; maſter in Chancery	80	0	0
Herbert Martin Phillips, Eſq; Clerk of the Entries	20	0	0
Charles Brietzcké, Eſq; Clerk of the Indorſements	20	0	0
	760	0	0

All which we the Commissioners do humbly certify to this honourable Houſe.

Alienation Office
23d March, 1779.

G. COURTHORPE, junr
J. PHILLIPPS.
EDWARD CAYLEY.

An Account of the Offices and Employments in and under the Direction of the Office for Taxes at the Establishment of that Office; with their respective Salaries as they stood on the 5th of January last, distinguishing the Time when any Increase in the Number of such Offices, or their Salaries were first made.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled.

THE affairs of this office in the year 1705 were managed by three perſons, who were called Agents for Taxes, with various eſtabliſhments for themſelves, ſecretary, clerks, meſſinger, porter, office-keeper, and houſe-keeper; from that time to the year 1719, according to the number and nature of the taxes under their direction at the latter period, the hide-duties were tranſmitted to the exciſe office, and previous to it, the hearth tax, the duties on marriages, and various others have expired; and on the 13th of February, 17¹⁸/₁₉, the following eſtabliſhment was fixed by the then Lords Commiſſioners of his Maſteſty's treaſury.

Years.	Commiſſioners and ſubordinate officers.	Receivers.	Surveyors.
	l.		l.
1719	Six commiſſioners at 400l. per annum 2400	49 at 2d. in the pound on their receipt.	3 at 100l. per ann. 300
	Secretary - 90		4 80 320
	Assiſtant - 60		3 70 210
	Solicitor - 100		14 60 840
	Clerk - 50		55 50 2750
	Door-keeper - 40		1 45 45
	Office-keeper - 20		11 40 440
	Clerk - 10		1 30 30
	2770		92 4935
1720	Com. &c. as the Year 1719	Ditto	92 as in the Year 1719 4935
1721	Ditto	48 at do.	3 at 100 300
			4 80 320
			3 70 210
			14 60 840
			57 50 2853
			1 45 45
			Com-

Commissioners and
Years. subordinate officers.

Receivers.

Surveyors.

1721 Comm. &c. as in
the year 1719

49 at 2d. in the
pound on their
receipt

No.	l.	l.
11	40	440
1	30	30
94		5035

1722 Ditto

46 at do.

No.	l.	l.
4 at 100		400
4	80	320
3	70	210
13	60	780
57	50	2850
1	45	45
11	40	440
1	30	30
94		5075

1723 Ditto

Ditto

No.	l.	l.
4 at 100		400
4	80	320
3	70	210
13	60	780
57	50	2850
1	45	45
11	40	440
1	30	30
93		5005

1724 Ditto

Ditto

No.	l.	l.
93 do.		5005

1725 Six Comm. at
400l. per ann. 2400
Secretary 90
Do. a clerk in
tally court 10
Assistant sec. 60
Solicitor 100
Clerk 50
Door-keeper 40
Office-keeper 20

45 a do.

No.	l.	l.
4 at 100		400
3	80	240
2	70	140
16	60	960
57	50	2850
1	45	45
11	40	440
1	30	30
95		5105

2770

1726 Ditto

Ditto

No.	l.	l.
95 ditto		5105

Com

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

22

Commissioners and sub-
ordinate officers.

Receivers.

Surveyors.

Years.	l.		No.	l.	l.
1727	Comm. &c. as in the year 1725	49 at 2d. in the pound on their re- ceipt	4 at 100 per ann.	400	
			3	80	240
			2	70	140
			16	60	960
			58	50	2900
			1	45	45
			11	40	440
			1	30	30
			—		—
			96		5155
1728	Ditto	48 at ditto	5	100	500
			3	80	240
			2	70	140
			16	60	960
			57	50	2850
			1	45	45
			11	40	440
			1	30	30
			—		—
			96		5205
1729	Ditto	Ditto	4	100	400
			3	80	240
			2	70	140
			16	60	960
			57	50	2850
			1	45	45
			11	40	440
			1	30	30
			—		—
			95		5105
1730	6 comm. at 400l. per ann.	Ditto	95	do.	5105
	Secretary				
	Do. a clerk in tal- ly court				
	Assistant sec.				
	Solicitor				
	Clerk				
	Do.				
	Messinger, &c.				
	Office-keeper				

2810

Com-

230

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780.

Commissioners and sub-
Years. ordinate officers.

Receivers.

Surveyors.

1731 Comm. &c. as in
the year 1730

47 at 2d in the
pound on their
receipt

No. 95 as in the year
1730

1732 Ditto
1733 Ditto
1734 Ditto
1735 6 comm. at 400l. 2400
Secretary 90
Assistant 60
Sollicitor 100
Clerk 50
Ditto 40
Messinger 40
Office-keeper 20
Clerk in tally court 10

46 ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto

Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto

2810

1736 Comm. &c. as in
the year 1735

Ditto

l.
4 at 100

400

3 80
2 70
16 60
58 50
1 45
11 40
1 30

240
140
960
2900
45
440
30

96

5150

1737 Ditto

Ditto

4 100
3 80
2 70
16 60
59 50
1 45
11 40
1 30

400
240
140
960
2950
45
440
30

97

5200

1738 Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

1739 Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Com.

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

231

Commissioners and subordinate officers.

Receivers.

Surveyors.

740 6 comm. at 400l. per ann. 2400

46 at 2d. in the pound on their receipt

No. 97 as in the year 1737 5200

Secretary 90
Assitant do. 60
Sollicitor 100
Clerk 60
Ditto 50
Messenger, &c. 40
Office-keeper 20
Clerk in tally court 10

2830

741 Comm. &c. as in the year 1748

Ditto

Ditto

742 Ditto

48 ditto

Ditto

743 6 comm. a 500 3000

2 a 2d in the pound on their receipt

97, as in year 1737 5200

Secretary 90
Assitant 60
Sollicitor 100
Clerk 60
Ditto 50
Messenger, &c. 40
Office-keeper 20
Clerk in Tally court 10

3430

744 Comm. as in the year 1743

50 do.

ditto

745 Ditto

49 do.

ditto

746 Ditto

do.

ditto

747 6 Comm. a 500 3000

48 do.

8 at 120l.

960

Secretary 90

2 100

200

Assitant do. 60

144 50

7200

Sollicitor 150

Clerk 60

Ditto 50

Messenger, &c. 40

Office-keeper 20

Clerk in tally court 10

18 40

720

1 20

20

17391003480

Comm.

Commissioners and sub-
ordinate officers.

Receivers.

Surveyors.

Years. £
1748 6 Comm. a 500 3000

48 a ad in the pound
on their receipt

No. £
173, as in year
1747 9100

Comptroller for
himself & clerk 250
Secretary 90
Assistant do. 60
Clerk 60
Ditto 50
Messenger, &c. 40
Office-keeper 20
Clerk in tally court 10
Solicitor 150

3730

1749 6 comm. a 500 3000

ditto

ditto

Comp. for him-
self & clerk 250
Secretary 90
Assistant 60
Solicitor 150
Clerk 60
Ditto 50
Messenger, &c. 60
Office-keeper 20
Clerk in tally court 10

3750

1750 Comm. &c. as in
the year 1749

49 at ditto

£
8 at 120

2 100
145 50
18 40
1 20

174

1751 Ditto

51 at ditto

174 at do.

1752 Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

1753 Ditto

49 at ditto

8 at 120

2 100
146 50
18 40
1 20

175

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

233

Years. Commissioners and sub-
ordinate officers.

Receivers.

Surveyors.

			No.	
1754	Comm. &c. as in the year 1749	49 at 2d in the pound on their receipt	8 at 120	960
			2 100	200
			147 50	7350
			18 40	720
			1 20	20
			176	9250
1755	Ditto	Ditto	176 at do.	9250
1756	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
1757	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
1758	6 Comm. at 500l. per ann. 3000	Ditto	Ditto	
	Comptroller for himself & clerks 450			
	Secretary 90			
	Assistant do. 60			
	Solicitor 150			
	Clerk 60			
	Ditto 50			
	Clerk in tally court 10			
	Messenger, &c. 60			
	Office-keeper 20			
	3950			
1759	Ditto	Ditto	8 at 120	960
			2 100	200
			149 50	7450
			18 40	720
			1 20	20
			178	9350
1760	Ditto	Ditto	1 at 140	140
			7 120	840
			2 100	200
			150 50	7500
			18 43	720
			178	9400

Years. Commissioners and subordinate officers.

Receivers.

Surveyors.

1761 Comm. &c. as in the year 1758

50 at 2d. in the pound on their receipt

No. 1 at 140

l. 140



7	120	840
2	100	200
152	50	7600
18	40	720

180	9500
-----	------

1762 Ditto Ditto

180	9500
-----	------

1763 7 comm. at 500l. per ann. 3500

Ditto

1 at 140 140

Secretary	90
Assistant do.	60
Solicitor	150
Clerk	60
Ditto	50
* { Ditto	50
Ditto	40
Messenger, &c.	60
Office-keeper	20
Clerk in tally court	10

7	120	840
2	100	200
153	50	7650
18	40	720

181	9550
-----	------

4000

1764 Comm. &c. as in the year 1763

Ditto

181 do. 9550

1765 Ditto
1766 Ditto
1767 Ditto
1768 Ditto
1769 Ditto
1770 Ditto

Ditto
Ditto
51 at do.
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto

Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto

1 at 140 140
7 120 840
2 100 200
154 50 7700
18 40 720

182	9600
-----	------

* These two clerks are paid by the junior commissioner.

A. 1780,

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Years. Commissioners and sub-
ordinate officers.

Receivers.

Surveyors.

			No.	
1771	Comm. &c. as in the year 1763	51 at 2d. in the pound on their receipt	182 at do.	9600
1772	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
1773	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
1774	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
1775	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
1776	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
1777	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
1778	7 comm. at 500l.	3500	55 at ditto	4 inspectors at 120 per ann. 480 1 surveyor at 140 per ann. 140 7 at 120 840 2 100 200 157 75 11,725 18 65 1170 189 14,605
	Secretary	290		
	Assistant do.	140		
	Solicitor	150		
	Clerk	100		
	Ditto	85		
*	{ Clerk 50	25		
	{ Ditto 40	35		
	Clerk	60		
	Messenger, &c.	80		
	Office-keeper	25		
	Clerk in tally court	10		
		<u>4500</u>		

Y E A R 1779.

Commissioners.

£. per ann.

Christopher Rigby	} Esquires.	500
John Trenchard		500
Daniel Bull		500
George Blount		500
Charles Dearing		500
John Earnes		500
George Heathcote		500
		<u>3500</u>

Secretaries, Clerks, &c.

7700	Secretary, George Rose, Esq.	290
720	Assistant ditto, Edward Naith	140

* These two clerks are paid by the junior commissioner, one 50l. per ann.
the other 40l.

H h 2

Solicitor

Solicitor, Henry Wilmot, Esq.	_____	£.
Clerks, Christopher Fowler	_____	150
Christopher Fowler, Jun.	_____	100
John Henry	{ 50l. Paid by Mr. Heathcote, junior } 40l. commissioner.	85
George Bursey		25
Timothy Brent		35
Messenger, Jacob Knocky	_____	60
Office-keeper, Mary Cresswell	_____	80
Clerk in tally court, Phillip Mowbray	_____	25
		10
		4500

General Surveyors.

Inspectors.

	l.		l.
Edward Holland	140	John Moon	120
Francis Coulson	120	William Golden	120
Henry Lea	120	Thomas Tranter	120
William Smith	120	Solomon Wycliffe	120
Anthony Oldfield	120		
John Palmer	120		480
William White	120		
Samuel Forward	120		
Edward Maurice	120		
Thomas Jones	100		
	1180		

Counties.

Receivers,
at 2d. in the pound on
their receipt,

Surveyors.

Bedford	John Miller	John Whitworth
		Alexander Gordon
Berks	John Jones	Robert Cane
		John Sammon
		John Waugh
Bucks	William Minshull	John Gregory
		Samuel Young
		Benton Suley
Cambridge	Francis Dixon	William Brand
		William Long

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Counties.

Receivers,
at 2d in the pound
on their receipt.

Surveyors.

Chester

Thomas Mills

John Scairbrick 75

John Pierce 75

James Bartlet 75

Peter Bayley 75

Cornwall

John Boger

Jonathan Bawden 75

Thomas Symmonds 75

Cumberland

George Atkinson

Thomas Gilson 75

John Shaw 65

Derby

Samuel Crompton

Henry Flint, jun. 75

Ben. Granger 75

Devon

Daniel Hamilton

Samuel Foxlow 75

Richard Rose Drew

John Burgh 75

Henry Luxmore 75

Peter Troffe 75

William Bunney 75

Dorset

Francis Steward

James Richards 75

John Henning 75

William Leer 75

Benjamin Wise 75

Durham

Aubone Surtees

Thomas Sowerby 65

York

Marmaduke Constable

John Thornton 75

William Stanhope

75

75

75

John Rowlandson 75

John Storzaker 75

Thomas Raine 75

Thomas Cooper 75

Thomas Dunn 75

Thomas Wilkinson 75

Essex

Robert Andrews

Thomas Seabrook 75

John Jeldham

Francis Thomlinson 75

Jeremiah Lagden 75

Stephen Sturdy 75

Samuel Lodge 75

Gloucester

Richard Colchester

Joseph Knight 75

Beaufoy Field 75

Thomas Harmer 75

Bathurst Lewis 75

Hereford,

Counties	Receivers, at 2d in the pound on their receipt.	Surveyors	
Hereford	James Woodhouse	William Bird	75
		Thomas Bayley	75
Hertford	George Pembroke	John Clarke	75
		William Williams	75
		Thomas Walker	75
Huntingdon	John Jackson	Henry Hampshire	75
		Thomas James	75
Kent	William Scott	Thomas Redford	75
		Richard Billingham	75
		Benjamin Couch	75
		Benjamin Walker	75
		George Allen	75
Lancaster	William Gregson	Thomas Wilson	75
		John Hodgson	75
		George Eccles	75
		James Hinde	75
Leicester	Rogers Ruding	Samuel Jordon	75
		John Barfoot	75
		John Lewin	75
Lincoln	John Grundy	William Fowler	75
	Charles Chaplin	Thomas Howgrave	75
		George Hughes	75
		William Cressley	75
London	Richard Bagot for land and servants duty	Benjamin Da Costa	75
	Robert Wilson for Windows	William Evans, senior	75
	Messrs. Brummel and Broughton, New	Thomas Evans	75
Westminster	House duty	Samuel Dutoit	75
		Joseph Faikney	75
		Joseph Toller	75
		John Farrer	75
		John Murray	75
		William Roberts	75
		John Benton	75
		Thomas Wilkinson	75
		John Blyth	75
Middlesex		Thomas Gill	75
		Robert Golden	75
		Alexander Grant	75
		Robert Cridland	75
		Thomas Kidd	75

Norfolk,

A. 1780.

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Counties

Receivers,
at 2d in the pound
on their receipt.

Surveyors.

Norfolk

John Vere
John Ramey

Northampton

Thomas William Par-
tington

Nottingham

George Mafon

Northum-

Receiver for Durham

berland

Oxford

Thomas Walker

utland

Reciever for North-
ampton

lop

Somerset Davies

Somerset

Thomas Allen
Charles Hutchings

Southampton

John Duthy

of Wight

Ditto

George Gavillers	75
John Law	75
Samuel Howis	75
Edward Fielder	75
John Hassel	75
Anthony Willan	75
John Mullins	75
Oliver Allen	75
Allen Allenson	75
Charles Bannister	75
James Carter	75
George Wymer	75
William Money	75
Charles Lay	75
Benjamin Gay	75
John Hesketh	75
Thomas Capron	75
James Wolly	75
William Fittingham	75
Henry Smart	75
John Heron	65
Thomas Vaughan	65
Thomas Prestage	75
George Howlett	75
John Foy	75
Everard Digby	75
Henry Rainsford	75
Richard Plumer	75
Richard Hodges	75
Thomas Bishop	75
William Collard	75
Thomas Hutehins	75
Thomas Brice	75
Richard Holloway	75
John Child	75
Richard Leverinck	75
William Hollis	75
James Huntingford	75
Thomas Dickenson	75

Stafford

Counties	Receivers,	Surveyors
Stafford	Francis Cobb	William Gilbert Robert Hopley Thomas Fenton James Hassell
Suffolk	Thomas Fenn John Spink	Daniel Penning Dixon Gamble Charles Pilfold John Peché William Craddock John Leat William Evans William Sadler Jeremiah Lateward Charles Browne Aurannah Verral William Bennett Henry Pinfold Simon Cant Edward Ball Charles Chandler Edward Hayes John Parkin Richard Winfield John Robert Everett John Turner Richard Sloper John Button Walter Woodcock Thomas Wilkins Edward Owen Evan Lloyd Robert Owens John Jones John Salisbury John Gerard John Jones John James John Edwards John Hughes James Bowen William Humphrey Edward Lewis
Surrey	J. Rowlls for land, &c. John Ford for servants and new house duty	
Southwark	Ditto	
Suffex	William Mitford	
Warwick	Edward Freeman	
Westmore- land	Receiver for Cumber- land	
Wilts	Thomas Phipps Edmund Wilkins	
Worcester	Joseph Berwick	
Anglesea Carnarvon Merioneth Denbigh	Bill. Lloyd	
Flint Brecon Radnor Montgomery Cardigan Carmarthen Pembroke Glamorgan	John Herbert William Herbert Dyer Edmund Traturne	
Office for Taxes, 25th Nov. 1779.		CR. RIGBY, GEO. BLO J. EAMES.

A List of Employments in the Office of Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, as they stood on the Establishment of the Chamber on the 5th of January, 1779.

Thomas Truefdale, apothecary to the King's person at 160l. per annum, salary.

John Devaynes, another apothecary to ditto at 115l. and 205l. 9s. per-annum for physic.

Robert Hallifax, } apothecaries to the household at 106l. 13s. 4d.
Edward Holdich, }

George Hawkins, surgeon of the household at 280l.

James Calthorpe, yeoman of the removing wardrobe at 230l.

Thomas Penton, } two grooms of ditto, at 130l. each.
Charles Lynn, }

Robert Evans, } three pages of ditto, at 100l. each
W. Brine, }

W. Whiffell, }

John Mannors, housekeeper at Whitehall, at 650l.

Lady Mary Churchill, housekeeper at Windsor-Castle at 320l.

Elizabeth Mostyn, keeper of the privy lodgings at Hampton-Court 200l.

Mary Anderson, under-housekeeper at Hampton-Court, at 320l.

2 Elizabeth Martin, under-housekeeper at Somerset-House at 100l.

Thomas Williams, standing wardrobe-keeper at St. James's at 110l.

Joseph Hewitt, standing wardrobe-keeper at Windsor-Castle at 160l.

Whitshed Keene, secretary to the Lord Chamberlain at 60l.

Francis Price, clerk to the Lord Chamberlain at 30l.

George Powlett, groom-porter at 550l.

George Ann Cook, gentleman usher, assistant at 66l. 13s. 4d.

Richard Stenhewer, historiographer, at 200l.

William Whitehead, poet-laureat, at 100l.

John Stanley, master of the music at 200l.

Twenty-four musicians and an instrument keeper, at 40l. per annum each

Joseph Probart, serjeant trumpeter at 100l.

William Sawyer, master of the barges at 100l.

Forty-eight watermen in ordinary and twelve pensionary ditto, at 3l. 2s. 6d. each.

Ten grooms of the great chamber, at 40l. each.

Thomas Vincent, barber to the King's person, at 170l.

Richard Dallon, surveyor of the pictures, at 200l.

Allan Ramsay, principal painter, at 200l.

Benjamin Vulliamy, clock-maker, at 150l.

Thomas Mudge, watchmaker, at 150l.

Thomas Underwood, yeoman of the revels, at 48l. 1s. 8d.

Joseph Penn, rat-killer, at 48l. 3s. 4d.

Francis Dyer, mole-taker, at 8l. 1s. 8d.

1 John Tucker, gardener, at Somerset-house, at 50l.

James Thurston, lock-smith, at 18l. 5s.

Isaac Goslett, joiner of the privy-chamber, at 19l. 11s. 8d.

3 T. Holland, embellisher of letters to eastern princes, at 60l.

Honor Battiscombe, herb-strewer, at 24l.

Thomas Chatham } clerks of the cheque to the messengers, at 99l.

Thomas Dring } 15s. each

Forty messengers, at 45l. each.

7 John Amyatt, chymist, at 100l.

Sir Edward Wilmot, bart.

Sir Clifd. Winttingham, bart. } four physicians to the King's person

Dr. Richard Warren, } at 300l. each.

Sir Noah Thomas, knt.

5 Dr. Thomas Gisborne, physician to the household, at 200l.

Sir Cesar Hawkins, bart.

4 Penl. Hawkins, } three serjeant surgeons to the King, at

8 David Middleton, } 396l. 13s. 4d. each.

Edward Whitehouse, clerk of the robes and wardrobes at 160l.

6 Rachael Lloyd, housekeeper at Kensington at 100l.

Hester Greville, housekeeper at Somerset-House, at 200l.

Lady Denise Hart, under-house-keeper, at St. James's at 100l.

HERTFORD.

A List of Employments in the per contra Account that have been erected since the 25th of October, 1705, with the Date of their Commencement and the Salary annexed to each Employment, viz.

1 A gardener at Somerset-House commenced 30th August, 1707, at 50l. per annum

2 An under-housekeeper at Somerset-House, 30th August 1707, at 100l.

3 An embellisher of letters to eastern princes, 24th December 1707 at 60l.

4 A serjeant surgeon to his Majesty, 24th November 1715, at 1715, at 396l. 13s. 4d.

5 A physician to the household, 5th March 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 200l.

6 An Housekeeper at Somerset House, 5th July 1719, at 200l.

7 A chymist to his Majesty, 26th April 1723 at 100l.

8 Another serjeant surgeon to his Majesty, 16th April 1761, at 396l. 13s. 4d.

N. B. The figures 1, 2, 3, &c. refer to the names of holders of the abovementioned places on the per contra side.

A List of Employments in the Office of the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household as they stood in the Establishment of the Chamber on the 25th of October, 1705, viz.

- Serjeant trumpeter at 100l. per annum
 Master of the music at 200l.
 Twenty-four musicians, and an instrument keeper at 40l. each.
 Clockmaker and watchmaker at 150l. each.
 Mole-taker at 8l. 1s. 8d.
 Rat killer, at 48l. 3s. 4d.
 Ten grooms of the great chamber at 40l. each.
 Forty messengers at 45l. each.
 Two clerks of the cheque to the messengers at 99l. 15s. each.
 The master of the barges, at 100l.
 Forty-eight watermen, at 3l. 2s. 6d. each.
 Groom Porter at 550l.
 A pensionary footman at 40l.
 Gentleman usher assistant at 66l. 13s. 4d.
 Housekeeper at Whitehall at 650l.
 Keeper of the standing wardrobe at Whitehall, at 200l.
 Keeper of the standing wardrobe at Windsor, at 160l.
 Keeper of the standing wardrobe at St. James's at 110l.
 Under-housekeeper of Hampton-Court at 320l.
 Keeper of the wardrobe and privy lodgings at Hampton-Court, at 200l.
 The housekeeper of Windsor Castle, at 320l.
 Housekeeper at Richmond at 78l.
 The yeoman of the removing wardrobe, at 230l.
 Two grooms of the removing wardrobe at 130l. each.
 Three pages of the removing wardrobe at 100l. each.
 Four Physicians at 300l. each.
 One of the apothecaries to the person at 160l.
 One other of the apothecaries to the person, at 115l. and for physic, 205l. 5s.
 The serjeant surgeon, at 396l. 13s. 4d.
 The surgeon of the household 280l.
 Household apothecary at 106l. 13s. 4d.
 Twelve pensionary watermen, at 3l. 2s. 6d. each.
 The locksmith, at 18l. 5s.
 The secretary to the Lord Chamberlain of the household, at 60l.
 The herb strewer, at 24l.
 Historiographer, at 200l.
 Poet Laureat, at 100l.
 Joiner of the privy chamber at 17l. 11s. 8d.

Four court drums, at 24l. each.
 Housekeeper at Kensington, at 100l.
 Under-housekeeper at St. James's, at 100l.
 Barber, at 170l.
 Surveyor of pictures, at 200l.
 Principal painter, at 200l.
 Yeoman of the revels, at 46l. 11s. 8d.
 Clerk of the robes and wardrobes, at 160l.
 Clerk to the Lord Chamberlain, at 30l.

HERTFORD,

*A List of the Places in the per contra Account, that have been discontinued
 viz.*

A pensionary footman, at 40l.
 Keeper of the standing wardrobe at Whitehall, at 200l.
 House-keeper at Richmond, 78l.
 Four court drums, at 24l.

*An Account of the different Establishments of his Majesty's Household under the Lord Steward
 Queen Anne, George II. and his present Majesty.*

An Account of the different Establishments of his Majesty's Household under the Lord Steward, in the Reigns of Queen Anne, George II. and his present Majesty, specifying the Officers and Servants on each Establishment, with their respective Salaries and Names as they stood January the 5th, 1779.

A. 1780.

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Names of Officers.

Names of Offices.

	Queen Anne's Establishment, 1705.	George II. Establishment, 1727.	George III. Establishment, Jan. 5th 1779.	
Lord Steward	Salaries 1460 0 0	Salaries. 1460 0 0	Salaries. 1460 0 0	W. Earl Talbot
Treasurer	1200 0 0	1200 0 0	1200 0 0	F. Earl of Carlisle
Comptroller	1200 0 0	1200 0 0	1200 0 0	G. Lord Onslow
Cofferer	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	Right hon. Hans Stanley
Master of the household, for himself and clerk	958 0 0	958 0 0	958 0 0	Sir F. H. Drake, bart.
Two clerks of the Greencloth, each	1018 0 0	1018 0 0	1018 0 0	G. B. Brudenel, Esq;
				Sir A. Gilmour, Bart.
One additional ditto at the demise of George II. in October 1760			1018 0 0	Richard Vernon, Esq;
One clerk comptroller of the Green cloth	1018 0 0	1018 0 0	1018 0 0	Hon. R. S. Nassau
One ditto with a house, value at 80 l.	938 0 0	938 0 0	1018 0 0	Hon. Sir R. Payne, K. B.
One additional ditto at the demise of George II. in Oct. 1760			1018 0 0	Sir R. Worsley, Bart.
				John Fanshaw, Esq;
Four clerks to the clerks of the Greencloth, each	68 5 0	121 2 6	220 0 0	William Bray, Esq;
				Joseph Stephenson, Esq;
				William Blenman, Esq;

Buttery.		Cellar.		Spicery.	
Gentleman	-	Gentleman	-	Clerk	-
Woman	-	First yeoman	-	Assitant	-
First groom	-	Two ditto each	-	Porter added at the demise of George II.	-
Two grooms, each	-	One ditto	-	in Oct. 1760.	-
Assitant added by the new establishment	-	First groom	-		
in 1761	-	Second groom	-		
		Third groom	-		
		Assitant added in 1761	-		
		Porter added in 1761	-		
		Store-keeper	-		
		Icehouse	-		
		Coffee-room keeper, for herself and servant	-		

Names of the Offices.	1705. Salaries.	1727. Salaries.	1779. Salaries.	Names of Officers.
Confectionary.				
Two yeomen, each	50 0 0	50 0 0	76 13 4	Thomas Street Frederick Skhuff
One groom	40 0 0	40 0 0	66 13 4	Richard Robinson
Ewry.				
Gentleman	110 0 0	110 0 0	280 0 0	John Tarris
Yeoman	50 0 0	50 0 0	120 0 0	David Evans
First groom	40 0 0	40 0 0	abolished.	
Second groom		40 0 0		
Assitant added by the new establishment 1761.				
Laundress	150 0 0	150 0 0	53 0 0	John Hook
			150 0 0	Henrietta Willis
Clerk of the Kitchen's Office.				
Comptroller of the kitchen				
Chief clerk	256 13 4	256 13 4	500 0 0	John Secker, Esq;
Second clerk	150 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0	Charles Ranius, Esq;
Two younger clerks each	20 0 0	54 15 0	150 0 0	Henry Whelwright
			83 4 0	Peter Baron
				John Machie
Two ditto	20 0 0	22 0 0	abolished	
Two porters and lardermen, each	36 19 0	36 19 0	43 0 0	John Love John Good
Two Kitchens.				
First master cook	150 0 0	150 0 0	237 10 0	Henry Tegetmayer, Esq;
Second ditto	120 0 0	120 0 0	217 10 0	John Dixon, Esq;
Two other ditto, each	120 0 0	120 0 0	abolished	

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Three ditto, each

1705.
Salaries.
1727.
Salaries.
1779.
Salaries.
Names of Officers.

Names of Officers.	1779- Salaries.			1782- Salaries.			1785- Salaries.		
	1779- Salaries.	1782- Salaries.	1785- Salaries.	1779- Salaries.	1782- Salaries.	1785- Salaries.	1779- Salaries.	1782- Salaries.	1785- Salaries.
Three ditto, each	150 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0
Eight ditto, each	abolished	60 0 0	50 0 0	abolished	60 0 0	50 0 0	abolished	60 0 0	50 0 0
Seven grooms, each	abolished	50 0 0	50 0 0	abolished	50 0 0	50 0 0	abolished	50 0 0	50 0 0
Three ditto, each	abolished	50 0 0	50 0 0	abolished	50 0 0	50 0 0	abolished	50 0 0	50 0 0
Four ditto, each	115 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	115 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	115 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0
Four children cooks, each	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Two ditto, each	abolished	40 0 0	40 0 0	abolished	40 0 0	40 0 0	abolished	40 0 0	40 0 0
Five ditto, each	abolished	40 0 0	40 0 0	abolished	40 0 0	40 0 0	abolished	40 0 0	40 0 0
Two boys, each	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Two master scowerers, each	43 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	43 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	43 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Four ditto, each	abolished	40 0 0	40 0 0	abolished	40 0 0	40 0 0	abolished	40 0 0	40 0 0
Six ditto, each	abolished	40 0 0	40 0 0	abolished	40 0 0	40 0 0	abolished	40 0 0	40 0 0
Eight turnbroaches, each	abolished	40 0 0	40 0 0	abolished	40 0 0	40 0 0	abolished	40 0 0	40 0 0

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Names of Officers.	1705. Salaries.	1727. Salaries.	1779. Salaries.	Names of Officers.
Twelve ditto, each	-	30 0 0	Six abolished.	Humphry Wheelwright
Six ditto, each	-	30 0 0	30 0 0	George Cowen
				Griffith Garnors
				James Billingsly
				Thomas Adams
				Thomas Winne
Two door keepers, each	-	30 0 0	43 0 0	Charles Flora
				Thomas Mackintosh
One ditto	-	30 0 0	abolished.	
Two soil carriers, each	-	20 0 0	43 0 0	John Brown
				John Bonner
One ditto	-	20 0 0	abolished.	
One deliverer of greens added by the new establishment in 1761	-		85 0 0	Peter Kennedy
Accatry and Larder.				
Serjeant	-	60 0 0		
Clerk	-	133 6 8		
Yeomen of the salt stores	-	15 0 0	abolished.	
Two yeomen, each	-	50 0 0		
Three grooms, each	-	40 0 0		
Scalding Office.				
Yeoman	-	50 0 0		
One groom	-	40 0 0		
Two grooms, each	-		abolished.	

Names of Officers.

1705.
Salaries.

1727.
Salaries.

1779.
Salaries.

Names of Officers.

Names of Offices.		1705. Salaries.	1727. Salaries.	1779. Salaries.	Names of Officers.
Pastry.					
Two yeomen, each	-	50 0 0	abolished.	50 0 0	William Roberts
One ditto	-		50 0 0	abolished.	
Two grooms, each	-	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	John Pott
One ditto	-			abolished.	
Salfaryman	-	30 0 0	33 0 0	abolished.	Thomas Breadcutt
Furner	-	30 0 0	34 0 0	abolished.	
Child	-		35 0 0	abolished.	
Poultry or Butter Office.					
Clerk	-	86 13 4	86 13 4	abolished.	
Yeoman	-	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Two grooms, each	-	40 0 0	40 0 0		
Deliverer of butter, eggs, milk and cream, added by the new establishment in 1761	-				Elizabeth Dyer
Scullery.					
Two yeomen, each	-	50 0 0	60 0 0	abolished.	
One ditto	-			135 12 6	Edward Williams
One groom	-	40 0 0		78 4 0	Nathanial Wilfon
Two ditto, each	-		40 0 0	abolished.	
Two pages and three children, each	-	35 0 0	35 0 0		

Names of Offices.	1705. Salaries.	1727. Salaries.	1779. Salaries.	Names of Officers.
Seven assistants added by the new establishment in 1761	-	-	-	Rowland Hopkins Daniel Watford Walter Gibbons William Davidson Mary Lovetgrove George Campion Dorothy Stamford Robert Emms Richard Warren
Two pan keepers, each	30 0 0	-	43 0 0	
Four ditto, each	-	30 0 0	abolished.	
Whitener	-	31 17 6	43 0 0	Jane Lewis
Pewter scower	-	30 0 0	43 0 0	Jane Edge
Wood Yard.				
Clerk	100 0 0	113 0 0	230 0 0	John Gale
Yeoman	50 0 0	50 0 0	120 0 0	Jeremiah Fox
Two grooms, each	40 0 0	40 0 0	abolished.	
Allowance for servants sawing and piling billets, &c.	60 0 0	273 0 0	-	George Worley Robert Henderfon Thomas Dean William Milner William Chifholm Robert Aldridge
Six porters added by the new establishment in 1761, each	-	-	40 0 0	

Names of Officers.

1779.
Salaries.1727.
Salaries.1705.
Salaries.

Names of Offices.

Almoner.

Names of Officers.		1705. Salaries.	1727. Salaries.	1779. Salaries.	Names of Officers.
Almshouse.					
Yeoman	-	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	Rev. Thomas Dyer
Groom	-	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	William Lewis
Porters at the Gate.					
Serjeant	-	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	William Gardner, Esq; William Armitage
Four yeomen, each	-	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	Thomas Morgan Hugh Watts Adam Younger William Lewis
Three grooms, each	-	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	Archibald Sinclair David Rice
Porter at Somerset House	-		50 0 0	abolished	Christmas 1775
Porter at the water-gate	-		40 0 0	abolished	Lady Day, 1776
Under porter and lamp lighter	-		30 0 0		
Porter at the Queen's house added Midsummer, 1764	-			70 0 0	Philip Crofs
First affiant porter and sweeper added	-			60 0 0	David Trehorne
Midsummer 1764	-			50 0 0	George Harlow
Second ditto	-			54 15 0	Humphry Wheelwright
Watchman at ditto	-				
Harbingers.					
Two gendemen, each	-	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	Thomas Willis, Esq;
One ditto	-				

Names of Offices.	1705. Salaries.	1727. Salaries.	1779. Salaries.	Names of Officers.
Harbingers continued.				
Three yeomen, each	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	Robert Parsons Thomas Stone Harvey Bassett Henry Bright John Bassett
Two yeomen, each		50 0 0	50 0 0	
Debenture Office.				
First clerk			30 0 0	William Talbot, Esq;
Second clerk			20 0 0	Charles Talbot, Esq;
Cartakers.				
First yeoman	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	Joseph Stephenson
Second yeoman	50 0 0	50 0 0	abolished.	
First groom	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	Joseph Johnson
Second ditto	40 0 0	40 0 0	abolished.	
Third ditto		40 0 0	abolished.	
Officers of the Hall.				
Marshall	31 5 8½			
Two daily waiters, each	30 0 0	30 0 0	abolished.	
One ditto	30 0 0			
Knight marshal	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	Sir Sidney Meadows
Six marshalsmen	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	Robert Lee William Shipman R. Franklin Thomas King William Symond Robert Smith John Barrett

Names of Officers.

Officers of the V.

1705.
Salaries.1727.
Salaries.

1779.

Names of Officers.

Names of Offices.		1705. Salaries.	1727. Salaries.	1779. Salaries.	Names of Officers.
Officers of the Verge.					
Clerk	-	-	-	-	William Bray, Esq;
Coroner	-	-	-	-	Henry Norton Willis, Esq;
Four tail cartakers, each	-	-	-	-	abolished.
Wine Porters.					
Two, each	-	-	-	-	John Earl
Turncock at Kensington	-	-	-	-	George Birch
Bell ringer at ditto	-	-	-	-	Benjamin Drawbridge
Cartloader	-	-	-	-	Ann Higgs
Servants at St. James's.					
Watchman	-	-	-	-	Charles Parrat
Cistern cleaner	-	-	-	-	William Martin
Harbinger at St. James's	-	-	-	-	abolished.
Table Deckers.					
Two table deckers, each	-	-	-	-	John Lavis
Two ditto, each	-	-	-	-	James Eaton
Four ditto	-	-	-	-	abolished.
Keeper of the park gate Kensington	-	-	-	-	John Elly
Keeper of the fire buckets	-	-	-	-	Margaret Barker
Auditor of the Exchequer see	-	-	-	-	abolished.
Auditor of the imprest and clerks	-	-	-	-	abolished.
Clerk of the cells	-	-	-	-	abolished.
Cofferer for lofts	-	-	-	-	abolished.

Names of Officers.	1705. Salaries.	1727. Salaries.	1778. Salaries.	Names of Officers.
Cofferers clerk -	43 3 4	43 3 4	43 3 4	
Clerks of offices for pens, &c. -	40 0 0	40 0 0	abolished.	
Washer of coarse linen -	30 0 0	30 0 0		
Housekeeper at Kensington, for a servant to keep the gate -	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	
Bell-ringer at Hampton Court -		12 3 4	12 3 4	
Watchman at Kensington -		18 5 0	18 5 0	
Ditto at Hampton Court -		18 5 0	18 5 0	
Poet Laureat -		30 0 0	30 0 0	W. Whitehead, Esq;
Pheasant keeper at Bushy Park -		200 0 0	abolished.	
Confessor of the household in lieu of bread, beer, and firing -		12 0 0	12 0 0	Dr. Morgan
Library keeper -		30 0 0	abolished.	
Necessary woman to the Queen -		73 0 0	73 0 0	Jane Moore
Sweeper of the courts at St. James's -	45 12 6	49 12 6	49 12 6	
Ditto for carrying away the soil from the offices -	27 7 6	27 7 6	27 7 6	Mary Bickley
To the poor, and other parish duties at New-market -		13 11 6	13 11 6	
Household physician, in lieu of diet -		182 10 0	182 10 0	Thomas Gilsburne, Esq;
Pages of the bedchamber, in lieu of diet -		365 0 0	365 0 0	
King and Queen's pages of the back-stairs, in lieu of diet, by order of his Majesty, each -				
Making fires in the guard chamber -				Thomas Goodchild
Ditto in the presence chamber -				Mary Foreman

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

257

Names of Officers.
 1779.
 Salaries.
 1727.
 Salaries.
 1705.
 Salaries.

Names of Officers.
 1779.
 Salaries.
 1727.
 Salaries.
 1705.
 Salaries.

18 5 0 Anne White

29 4 0 29 4 0

9r 5 0 9r 5 0

50 0 0 50 0 0

70 0 0 70 0 0 70 0 0

10 £ per month to each when in waiting, in lieu of their table.

Most of the salaries on the old establishment being low, and the perquisites very great, many of which were fraudulent. The salaries were raised, and the perquisites no longer allowed; all the offices on the new establishment were at first filled by servants taken from the old, and the remainder being ninety, were, by his Majesty's gracious bounty, allowed their salaries for their lives.

Making fires in the guard chamber
 Ditto in the presence chamber

Names of Offices.

Necessary woman to the King
 Ditto to the Queen's public apartments,
 in lieu of diet, added in March 1762
 by order of his Majesty

To the French and Dutch chaplains for
 bread and wine for the communion
 To several poor widows, and such ser-
 vants of their Majesty's as the officers
 of the Greencloth shall find neces-
 sary to be allowed bread and beer, 6d.
 per day in lieu thereof, not exceeding
 ten in number

Relief to be given in case of sickness or
 poverty to poor inferior servants of the
 household

For green cloth, carpets, cushions,
 chairs, &c. for the white staff of-
 ficers, and the accounting house

Gentlemen ushers to the King and
 Queen, equeries to the King and
 Queen, exempt to the yeoman of
 the guard, and the grooms of the
 privy chamber to the King and
 Queen.

Most of the salaries on the old establishment being low, and the perquisites very great, many of which were fraudulent. The salaries were raised, and the perquisites no longer allowed; all the offices on the new establishment were at first filled by servants taken from the old, and the remainder being ninety, were, by his Majesty's gracious bounty, allowed their salaries for their lives.

VOL. XVI.

Navy-Office, April 21, 1779.

An Account of the Officers and Employments under the Crown existing on the 25th October, 1705, belonging to his Majesty's Dock and Rope-Yards with the Number of Officers employed at that Time in each, with their respective Salaries.

Officers.	Yards.					
	Dept- ford.	Wool- wich.	Chat- ham.	Sheer- ness.	Portf- mouth.	Ply- mouth.
Clerk of the cheque	200	150	200	150	200	150
1st Master attendant	200	150	200	150	200	150
2d. Master attendant	0	0	200	0	200	0
Storekeeper	200	150	200	150	200	150
Clerk of the survey	200	150	200	150	200	150
Master shipwright	200	150	200	150	200	150
1st Assistant to the Master Shipwright	100	80	100	0	100	80
2d. Assistant to the master Shipwright	0	0	100	0	100	0
Master caulker	100	80	100	80	100	80
Boatswain	80	70	80	70	80	70
Surgeon	40	40	30	40	40	40
Purveyor	60	60	50	0	50	50
Clerk of the rope-yard	0	100	100	0	100	100
Master rope-maker	0	100	100	0	100	100
Number in each yard.	10	12	14	8	14	12

An Account of the Number and Names of the Officers in each Department belonging to his Majesty's Dock and Rope-yards, with their Salaries as they stood on the 5th January last, distinguishing the time when any increase of the Number of such Officers or their Salaries was first made.

Deptford.	£.
James Butler Morn, clerk of the cheque	200
William Matthews, storekeeper	200
Roger Gastrill, master attendant	200
Adam Hayes, master shipwright	200

	£
Peter Butt, clerk of the survey	200
John Puckey, assistant to master shipwright	100
Benjamin Slade, purveyor	60
John Tovery, master caulker	100
William Limberry, boatswain	80
William Troward, surgeon	100
Salary increased 24th June, 1729,	

No. 10.

Woolwich.

Philip Soley, clerk of the checque	150
George Laurence, storekeeper	150
Benjamin Hunter, master attendant	150
George White, master shipwright	150
Robert Hunter, clerk of the survey	150
Joseph Wakeham, assistant to master shipwright	80
John Cross, purveyor	60
William Peek, master caulker	80
Joseph Smith, boatswain	70
Edward Wood, surgeon	100
Salary increased, 24th June, 1729,	
John Hounfon, clerk of the rope-yard	100
Richard Ackland, master rope maker	100

No. 12.

Chatham.

William Campbell, clerk of the checque	200
John Weatherall storekeeper	200
James Hamilton, clerk of the survey	200
William Hammond, 1st master attendant	200
Magnus Falconar, 2d. master attendant	200
Israel Pownal, master shipwright	200
Henry Peak, 1st assistant to master shipwright	100
William Paine, 2d. assistant to master shipwright	100
George Hayes, master caulker	100
John Frazier, boatswain	80
Hugh Mackleraithe, surgeon	100
Salary increased the 24th June, 1729.	
William Kettle, purveyor	50
Frederick Forrest, clerk of the rope yard	100
James White, master ropemaker	100

No. 14.

John

Sheernefs.

John Williams, clerk of the checque	£ 150
John Westcott, master attendant	150
John Jenner, master shipwright	150
James Clyde, storekeeper	150
Christopher Hill Harris, clerk of the survey	150
John Nelson, assistant to master shipwright and master caulker	80
John Pack, boatswain	70
Robert Bellas, surgeon	100
Salary increased the 24th June, 1729,	

No. 8.

Portsmouth,

Thomas Snell, clerk of the checque	200
John Greenway, storekeeper	200
John Sowers, clerk of the survey	200
William Nicholson, 1st master attendant	200
Joseph Gilbert, 2d. master attendant	200
Nicholas Phillips, master shipwright	100
William Polhill, 1st assistant to master shipwright	100
Edward Mackie, 2d. assistant to master shipwright	100
Thomas Roberts, master caulker	100
David Ramsay Karr, surgeon	100
Salary increased the 24th June, 1729.	
Andrew Jeffries, boatswain	80
Joseph Hollis, purveyor	80
James Russell, clerk of the rope yard	100
Peter Martin, master rope maker	100

No. 14.

Royal Academy,

Sir Samuel Hood, governor	100
George Witchell, head-master	150
Established 26th June, 1733.	
John Bradley, usher	100
Peter Kemmery, french master	100
John Jeffery, drawing master	100
Henry Collman, dancing master	40
William Atkins, fencing master	40
David Ramsay Karr, surgeon	40

Salary increased from 20l. to 40l. per ann. the 8th Oct. 1773.

No. 8,

Same

Plymouth.

John Lloyd, clerk of cheque	200
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Peter Robinson, 1st master attendant	200
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James Smith, 2d. master attendant	200
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Established the 9th April, 1756.

John Henslow, master shipwright	200
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Philip Justice, storekeeper	200
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Ralph Paine, clerk of the survey	200
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Martin Ware, 1st assistant to master shipwright	100
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Thomas Pollard, 2d. assistant to ditto	100
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Established the 19th December, 1755.

Samuel Mansfield, master caulker	100
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Robert Mawbray, surgeon	100
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Salary increased the 24th June, 1729,

Robert Dutton, boatswain	80
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William Andrews, purveyor	50
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James Young, clerk of the rope yard	100
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John Lingee, master rope maker	100
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The salaries of the officers of this yard, were increased the 2d. March, 1756.

No. 14,

CHARLES MIDDLETON, J. WILLIAMS,
EDMUND HUNT, GEORGE MARSH,
T. BRETT,

An

London, Viſtualling-Office, May 19, 1779.
An Account of the Officers and Employments under the Commiſſioners for viſtualling his Maſeſty's Navy, exiſting on the 25th Day of October, 1705, with their reſpective Salaries; and alſo an Account of the Number and Names of the Officers, with their Salaries as they ſtood on the 25th January laſt, diſtinguiſhing the Time when any Increaſe of the Number of ſuch Officers or their Salaries was firſt made. Prepared in Purſuance of a Precept from the honourable Houſe of Commons, dated the 15th February laſt.

Names.	Employments.	Salary per annum, on the	
		25th Oct. 1779.	
Thoſ. Colby, Eſq.	Commiſſioner	400	
Hen. Vincent, Eſq.	Ditto	400	
Ab. Tilgham, Eſq.	Ditto	400	
Hen. Lee, Eſq.	Ditto	400	
K. Ediſbury, Eſq.	Ditto	400	
Sam. Hunter, Eſq.	Ditto	400	
T. Harlowe, Eſq.	Ditto	400	
Mr. Sprig Manefſy,	Secretary	200	
Henry Durlay	Caſhier	150	
Thomas Randolph,	Accountant General	120	
Colby Apſley	Clerk to keep charge on the treaſurer, &c.	50	
John Biſhop	Clerk of accounts in arrear	80	
James Ellis	Ditto	80	
Walter Tonkin	Clerk to keep the charge on purſers, &c.	60	
Robert Stevens	Clerk of the iſſues	80	
John Cole	Maſter cooper	100	
Andrew Godwin	Clerk of the cutting-houſe	80	
Samuel Vile	Store-keeper & clerk of the bake-houſe	60	
Charles Maſon	Clerk of the mills at Rotherhithe	50	

Names.	Employments.	Salary per an. Oct. 25, 1795	Salary per an. Jan. 25, 1779
Mr. Peter Crispe	Clerk of the brewhouse	60	60
Thomas James, sen.	Mustel master of the workmen, &c.	80	80
Alonzo Vere	Clerk of the short allowance	50	50
Henry Pike	Hoytaker and purveyor of corn	60	60
John Oliver	Master butcher	40	40
Edward Goulding	Messenger and porter	20	20
Robert Wilkins	Agent at Portsmouth	100	100
William Sloane	Storekeeper at ditto	80	80
John Stucley	Agent at Plymouth	100	100
Henry Axton	Storekeeper at ditto	60	60
William Harris	Master brewer at Inisworth	50	50
James Fearn	Agent at Chatham	100	100
L. Whitehall	Ditto at Dover	100	100
Peter Favett	Storekeeper at ditto	50	50
B. Worthington	Master cooper at ditto	30	30
E. Allen	Agent at Harwich	60	60
Stephen Biffe	Ditto at Lisbon	200	200
Sir R. Burgoyne, bt.	Commissioner	400	400
Jonas Hanway, esq.	Ditto	400	400
Alex. Chorley, esq.	Ditto	400	400
Thom. Colby, esq.	Ditto	400	400
Joah Bates, esq.	Ditto	400	400
James Kirke, esq.	Ditto	400	400
John Slade, esq.	Ditto	400	400
Mr. J. Watts	Secretary	200	200

Names.	Employments.	Salary per an. Oct. 25, 1705.	Salary per an. Jan. 25, 1779.	Increase per annum.	Time of In- crease.	When estab- lished.
Mr. G. Swaffield	Cashier		150			Sept. 16 1710
Denham Briggs	Accountant for cash		120			Feb. 22, 1757
William Sayer	Chief clerk for stating imposts accounts		80			
John Smith	Chief clerk to keep a charge on the trea- surer, and to assign bills		80	30	June 10, 1706	
Richard Henshaw	Accountant for stores	50	120			Jan. 18, 1716
William Robertson	Chief clerk for bringing up accounts of stores in arrears		60			
Ralph Collier	Chief clerk for keeping a charge on pur- sers, and adjusting accounts with the masters of transports		80	20	Oct. 31 1752	
John Wight	Clerk of the issues	60	80			
R. S. Moody	Clerk for stating and balancing pursers' accounts		100			June 5, 1731
James Young	Master cooper		80			
James Morrison	Clerk of the cutting house		80			
Richard Hatley	Clerk of the dry stores, and of the new mills at Rotherhithe		100	40	Dec. 26 1778	
William Peace	Clerk of the mills, and the management of the baking	60	80	30	May 14, 1740	
Charles Frankland	Clerk of the brewhouse	50	60			
Benjamin Collier	Victualling officer at Red-house, Dept- ford		150			March 3, 1756

Names.	Employments.	Chief clerk for paying short allowance money
William Henlock	Surveyor	
James Arrow	Hoytaker	
John St. Barbe	Master butcher	
William Harwood	Messenger and porter	
Robert Perry	Agent at Portsmouth	
Matthew Oakes	Storekeeper at ditto	
Frederick Foster	Clerk of the cheque at ditto	
Joseph Littlefield	Master cooper at ditto	
John Reeks	Agent at Plymouth	
John Ommanney	Storekeeper at ditto	
William Crees	Clerk of the cheque at ditto	
Alexander Gordon	Master cooper at ditto	
Samuel Hunn	Agent at Chatham	
Milbourne Marsh	Storekeeper at ditto	
John Burton	Agent at Dover	
Michael Ruffel	Storekeeper at ditto	
Thomas King	Clerk of the cheque at ditto	
Iegon Wellard	Master cooper at ditto	
Benj. Worthington	Agent at Gibraltar	
William Davies		

D E B A T E S.						
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Office for Sick and Hurt Seamen, the 21st May 1779.

An Account of the Officers and Employments existing on the 25th Day of October, 1705, in the Department of the Office for sick and wounded Seamen, and for exchanging Prisoners of War; and also an Account of the Numbers and Names of the Officers in the said Department, with their Salaries, as they stood on the 5th January last, distinguishing the Time when any Increase of the Number of such Officers or their Salaries was first made.

N. B. In preparing this account as the records remaining in the office did not afford materials to shew the precise establishment in the year 1705, a list of officers delivered into the commissioners of accounts in the year 1703, was taken to supply that defect, as there is the greatest reason to believe that the then establishment continued from that period till the end of the war.

With regard to what is required by the precept of the honourable House of Commons, that the times be distinguished of any increase of the number of officers or their salaries; the various alterations of the office are shewn, viz. the establishment which took place at the end of the war of Queen Anne, the establishment at the beginning of the subsequent war, and so progressively as the alteration of times, either of war or peace rendered them proper, till the 5th January 1779.

An account of officers employed in the service of sick and wounded seamen, and exchange of prisoners of war, with the salaries and allowance made to them pursuant to his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral of England, his commission to the commissioners and treasurer, dated the 13th June 1702, and his order for establishing the other officers, dated the 11th July following, together with what alterations have been made by his Royal Highness', further orders upon the propositions of the said commissioners.

Ports, Names, &c.	Officers.	Salaries and Alterations. Allowances.
		L.
Head Office.	Five commissioners	300 per an. each
	A secretary	200
	To ditto as housekeeper	10
	One clerk	100
	Clerks Two	60
	Two	50
	Doorkeeper	30
	Porter - -	20
	Messenger -	20

The first
commissioner's
salary was aug-
mented to 500
per an. by or-
der of his Royal
Highness, Oct
16. 1702.

Treasurer

Ports	Offices	Salaries	
	Treasurer -	250	
	Messenger for fetching prisoners from the ports	0	5s. per diem, when so employed
Deal	A physician -	200	
	Surgeon - -	150	
	Mate - -	50	
	Agent - -	50	
Dover	An agent -	30	
	Marshal for prisoners	50	
Farneham	An agent for prisoners	50	
Gosport and Portsmouth	A physician -	200	Appointed the 6th Oct. 1702.
	Chirurgion at Gosport	150	
	Mate to him -	50	
	Chirurgion at Portsmouth	90	
	Agent	50	
	Marshal for prisoners	50	
Guernsey	An agent for the sick and wounded, and prisoners of war -	75	This officer removed to Southton with the prisoners
Jersey	An agent for the sick and wounded, and prisoners of war -	75	
Kinsale	An agent for the sick and wounded, and prisoners of war -	100	
Plymouth	A physician -	200	
	Chirurgion -	150	
	Mate -	50	
	Agent and marshal	100	
Rochester	A physician -	200	
	Chirurgion -	150	
	Mate -	50	
	Agent -	50	
Yarmouth	An agent for prisoners	30	Appointed by order from his Royal Highness, dated July 21. 1702.

At all other places, at home and abroad, the surgeons for sick and wounded seamen, were paid 6s. 8d. per man for a cure.

Establishment from the Year 1713, to the Year 1716.

Ports	Offices	Salaries
	Two commissioners, each	300 0 0 per an.
	A secretary and cashier	200 0 0
	Three clerks	1st 100 0 0
	2d 60 0 0	
	3d 60 0 0	
	A doorkeeper	30 0 0
	Messenger	20 0 0

From the Year 1761 to 1740.

Ports	Offices	Salaries
	One commissioner	400 0 0 per an.
	More to him for house rent	65 0 0
	One clerk	80 0 0
	Increase in 1718	100 0 0
	One clerk	60 0 0
	Extra clerks occasionally	40 0 0
	A messenger	30 0 0
Lisbon	Surgeon and agent, 20th February, 1716-17, 23d May, 1718	200 0 0
Mahon	Surgeon and agent, 20th May, 1716, 26th ditto 1722	200 0 0
	Clerk, Ap. 1. 1720, ditto 26. 1722	30 0 0
Jamaica	Surgeon and agent, Aug. 1. 1728, Dec. 31. 1736	0 10 0 per diem
	Ditto from Jan. 1. 1736-7	250 0 0 per an.
	Ditto house rent June 1. 1736	40 0 0 ditto curren
Gosport	Physician Feb. 21. 1739	200 0 0 per an.
	Surgeon Aug. 29-1739	150 0 0
Plymouth	Physician Ap. 21. 1740	200 0 0
	Surgeon July 16.	150 0 0

Establishment for the War, from 1740 to 1748.

Ports	Offices	Salaries
Head Office	One commissioner	400 0 0 per an.
	More to him for house rent	65 0 0
	A third commissioner was added on increase of business, May 7. 1745	
	Three commissioners, at each	300 0 0
	A secretary appointed the 23d April, 1746	200 0 0

A. 1780.

DEBATES.

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Ports	Officers	Salaries		
		l.	s.	d.
	A clerk	100	0	0
	One ditto	60	0	0
	One ditto	0	0	0
	Two extra clerks, each	60	0	0
	Three ditto, each	65	0	0
	Six ditto, each	0	2	6 per diem
	A messenger	30	0	0 per an.
Gosport	A physician	200	0	0
	A surgeon	150	0	0
	Mate	50	0	0
	Dispenser	80	0	0
	His allowance of hospital provisions	18	5	0 per ann.
	Dispenser's mate	40	0	0
	His allowance of hospital provisions	18	5	0
	An agent	50	0	0
	More to him for clerks	80	0	0
Plymouth,	A physician	200	0	0
	Surgeon	800	0	0
	Mate	50	0	0
	Dispenser	60	0	0
	His allowance for hospital prov.	18	5	0
	Dispenser's mate	30	0	0
	His allowance for hospital prov.	18	5	0
	One agent	80	0	0
	More to him for clerks	50	0	0
Jamaica,	A surgeon and agent	0	15	0 per day.
	His mates	0	5	0 each.
	Clerk	70	0	0 per ann.
	At all other places at home and abroad the surgeons were paid 6s. 8d. per man for cure			

For the service of prisoners of war.

Bristol,	The contractor being agent had no consideration for that duty	
	Surgeon at 6s. 8d. per man for cure	
Berwick,	The contractor being agent had no consideration for that duty	
	Surgeon at 6s. 8d. per man for cure	

Dover.

Ports.	Officers.	Salaries. l. s. d.
Dover.	One agent Surgeon at 6s. 8d. per man for cure	50 0 0 per ann.
Exeter,	One clerk to the agent The contractor being agent had no consideration for that duty Surgeon at 6s. 8d. per man for cure	0 2 6 per day.
Portsmouth.	One agent for Spanish prisoners One do. for French do. Two clerks to do, each	50 0 0 per ann. 50 0 0 0 2 6 per day.
Fareham,	The agents for the French and Spanish prisoners had the care of the sick respectively One surgeon The hospital for the prisoners confined in the above prison	0 7 6 per day.
Plymouth,	Agent at The physician, surgeon and assistant for sick and wounded seamen took care likewise of the sick prisoners	50 0 0 per ann.
Saltafh.	One clerk to the agent, at The contractor being agent had no consideration for that duty One surgeon	40 0 0 0 5 0 per day.
Weymouth.	The contractor being agent had no consideration for that duty Surgeon at 6s. 8d. per man for Cure	
North Shields.	The contractor being agent had no consideration for that duty Surgeon at 6s. 8d. per man for cure	
Hull.	The contractor being agent had no consideration for that duty Surgeon at 6s. 8d. per man for cure	
Falmouth.	The contractor being agent had no consideration for that duty Surgeon at 6s. 8d. per man for cure	

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Ports.	Officers.	Salaries. l. s. d.
Glasgow.	Agent at Surgeon at 6s. 8d. per man for cure	50 0 0 per ann.
Kinsale.	The contractor being agent had no consideration for that duty Surgeon at 6s. 8d. per man for cure	
	One clerk	0 2 6 per day.
Gibraltar.	One agent	50 0 0 per ann.
Guernsey.	One agent Surgeon at 6s. 8d. per man for cure	50 0 0
Jersey.	One agent Surgeon at 6s. 8d. per man for cure	50 0 0
Marseilles.	One agent	50 0 0
Port Mahon.	One agent	50 0 0

Establishment of the Head Office for taking Care of sick and wounded Seamen, from the year 1749 to the year 1754 inclusive.

One commissioner	400 0 0 per ann.
Ditto house rent	65 0 0
One commissioner	300 0 0
One clerk	100 0 0
Ditto	60 0 0
Ditto	40 0 0
Three extra ditto, each	0 2 6 per day.
A messenger	30 0 0

Establishment from the Years 1755 to 1763 inclusive.

Places where officers, &c. are employed.	Number and quality of officers, &c.	Rates of salary, or allowance to each.
London Head Office.	One commissioner at Ditto house rent Three commissioners, each Secretary Four clerks to him, each Two clerks, each	400 0 0 per ann. 65 0 0 300 0 0 200 0 0 65 0 0 100 0 0

Two

Ports.	Officers.	Salaries.		
		l.	s.	d.
	Two clerks, each	60	0	0
	Addition to one as Spanish clerk	40	0	0
	Extra clerks as wanted, each	0	2	6 per diem
	One extra clerk	0	2	6
	With an allowance for attending the soup house of	20	0	0 per ann.
	One messenger at	30	0	0
	One extra do.	20	0	0
	One necessary woman	0	1	0 per diem
For the service of prisoners of war.				
Siffinghurst.	One agent	200	0	0 per ann.
	Clerk	50	0	0
	Ditto	40	0	0
	Barrack master	0	2	6 per diem
	Surgeon	0	7	6
	Clerk to do.	30	0	0 per ann.
Portsmouth.	Dispenser	50	0	0
	Agent	200	0	0
	Clerk	50	0	0
	Two ditto, each	40	0	0
	Barrack master	0	2	6 per diem
	Surgeon	150	0	0 per ann.
Winchester.	Clerk to ditto	30	0	0
	Steward	40	0	0
	Agent	200	0	0
	Clerk	50	0	0
	Two do. each	40	0	0
	Barrack master	0	2	6 per diem
Plymouth.	Surgeon	150	0	0 per ann.
	Clerk to ditto	0	2	0 per diem
	Dispenser	50	0	0 per ann.
	Agent	200	0	0
	Clerk	50	0	0
	Ditto	50	0	0
Exeter.	Two do. each	0	2	6 per diem
	Surgeon	150	0	0 per ann.
	Agent	200	0	0
	Clerk	50	0	0
	Ditto	40	0	0

Clerk

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Places.	Officers.	Salaries.		
		l.	s.	d.
	Clerk	30	0	0
	Two surgeons, each	0	5	0 per diem.
	Dispenser	50	0	0 per ann.
Bideford.	Agent	150	0	0
	Clerk	40	0	0
	Ditto	30	0	0
	Two surgeons, each	0	5	0 per diem.
	Dispenser	50	0	0 per ann.
Bristol.	Agent	100	0	0
	Clerk	40	0	0
	Ditto	30	0	0
	Two surgeons, each	0	5	0 per diem.
	Dispenser	50	0	0 per ann.
Penryn.	Agent	100	0	0
	Clerk	40	0	0
	Dispenser	50	0	0
	Surgeon	0	5	0 per diem.
Kinsale.	Agent	100	0	0 per ann.
	Clerk	40	0	0
	Ditto	30	0	0
	Surgeon	0	5	0 per diem.
	Dispenser	50	0	0 per ann.
Guernsey.	Agent	50	0	0
Jersey.	Agent	50	0	0
Deal.	Agent	50	0	0
Gibraltar.	Agent	50	0	0
Liverpool.	Agent	50	0	0

For the service of sick and hurt seamen.

Haslar Ho- spital.	Two physicians, each	200	0	0 per ann.
	One surgeon	150	0	0
	Ditto	125	0	0
	Dispenser	100	0	0
	Steward	100	0	0
	Clerk to do.	50	0	0
	Ditto	40	0	0
	Ditto	0	2	0 per diem.
	Agent	100	0	0 per ann.
	Clerk to do.	50	0	0
	Ditto	40	0	0

Places.	Officers.	Salaries.		
		l.	s.	d.
	Clerk	0	2	0 per diem.
	Chaplain	50	0	0 per ann.
	Clerk to do.	5	0	0
	Porter	30	0	0
	Ditto	20	0	0
	Butler	35	0	0
	Store-keeper	16	0	0
	Barber	35	0	0
	Two matrons, each	25	0	0
	Ferry man	20	0	0
	Plumber	0	2	0 per diem.
	Butcher	0	1	0
	Labourers as wanted, each	0	1	6
Gosport town	Surgeon	0	7	6 per diem.
quarters.	One under assistant and dispenser	0	4	6
Plymouth.	Physician	200	0	0 per ann.
	Surgeon	150	0	0
	Dispenser	60	0	0
	Agent	100	0	0
	Clerk to do.	45	0	0
	Ditto	40	0	0
	Two ditto each	0	2	6 per diem.
	Labourers as wanted, each	0	5	0 per week.
Jamaica Ho-	Surgeon and agent	0	15	0 per diem.
spital.	Dispenser	0	5	0
Antigua.	Surgeon	250	0	0 per ann.
	Dispenser	120	0	0
Barbadoes.	Surgeon	250	0	0
	Dispenser	120	0	0
Halifax, -	Surgeon	200	0	0
Nova Scotia.	Dispenser	80	0	0
	Agent	100	0	0
	Two clerks to him, each	50	0	0
Gibraltar.	Physician	200	0	0
	Surgeon	150	0	0
	Agent	150	0	0
	Two clerks, each	50	0	0
	Dispenser	80	0	0
	Butler	36	0	0
At all the other places at home and abroad the surgeons were paid 6s. 8d. per man for cure.				

Establishment from 1763 and during the late peace.

Places.	Officers.	Salaries.		
		1s.	s.	d.
Head Office.	One commissioner	400	0	0 per ann.
	House rent to ditto	65	0	0
	One commissioner	300	0	0
	Secretary	200	0	0
	First clerk	100	0	0
	Second do.	100	0	0
	Six do. at each	50	0	0
	Messenger	30	0	0
	Necessary woman	18	5	0
	Portable soup maker	40	0	0
Haslar Ho- spital.	One physician	200	0	0
	Surgeon	150	0	0
	Assistant do.	0	5	0 per diem.
	Steward	100	0	0 per ann.
	Clerk to do.	50	0	0
	Agent	100	0	0
	Clerk to do.	50	0	0
	Dispenser	100	0	0
	Assistant do.	50	0	0
	Chaplain	50	0	0
	Clerk to do.	5	0	0
	Matron	25	0	0
	Porter	30	0	0
	Ferry man	20	0	0
	Butler	20	0	0
	Barber	20	0	0
	Cook	12	0	0
Plymouth Hospital	Physician	200	0	0
	Surgeon	150	0	0
	Assistant to do.	0	5	0 per diem.
	Steward	100	0	0 per ann.
	Clerk to do.	50	0	0
	Agent	100	0	0
	Clerk to do.	50	0	0
	Dispenser	100	0	0
	Assistant to do.	50	0	0
	Chaplain	50	0	0
	Clerk to do.	50	0	0
	Matron	25	0	0

Places.	Officers,	Salaries.		
		l.	ss	dr
	Two porters, each	50	0	0
	Butler	20	0	0
	Barber	20	0	0
	Cook	12	0	0
Lisbon,	One surgeon and agent	70	0	0 per ann,
Gibraltar,	One surgeon and agent	50	0	0
	increased occasionally as the service rendered it necessary,			
	Porter	20	0	0
Mahon.	One surgeon and agent	125	0	0
Nova Scotia.	One surgeon and agent	200	0	0
	Dispenser	80	0	0
Antigua.	One surgeon and agent	200	0	0
	Dispenser	120	0	0
Barbadoes.	One surgeon and agent	150	0	0
	Dispenser	120	0	0
	discharged in 1775, the service not requiring such an establishment.			
Jamaica.	One surgeon and agent	250	0	0
	Assistant surgeon	91	5	0
	Clerk	70	0	0
	Surgeon's house rent	28	11	5
	Assistant to ditto, ditto	14	5	8
	At all other places at home and abroad the surgeons were allowed 6s. 8d. per man for cure,			

Establishment on the 5th of January 1779.

Head Office.	John Bell, Esq; commissioner	400	0	0 per ann,
	House rent	65	0	0
	Walter Farquharson, Esq; commissioner	300	0	0
	Vincent Corbett, Esq; commissioner	300	0	0
	Richard Waite Cox, secretary	200	0	0
	Nathan Crow, first clerk	100	0	0
	Samuel Parsons, second ditto	100	0	0
	Joseph Hefford, third ditto	50	0	0
	Extra clerks as wanted	50	0	0
	John Walker, messenger	30	0	0

Philip

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Places.	Officers.	Salaries.		
Hastar Hospital,	Phillipa Woodhouse, soup maker	40	0	0
	Dr. James Lind, physician	200	0	0
	Dr. John Lind, ditto	200	0	0
	His house rent	30	0	0
	Edward Young, surgeon	150	0	0
	Robert Dods, ditto	100	0	0
	George Howell, assistant ditto	0	5	0 per diem
	Other upper assistant surgeons as wanted	0	5	0
	Ditto under ditto, ditto	0	3	6
	John Merritt, steward	100	0	0 per ann.
	John Underwood, his clerk	50	0	0
	Extra clerks as wanted	0	2	6 per diem
	Thomas Holden, agent	100	0	0 per ann.
	Daniel Shoveler, his clerk	50	0	0
	Extra clerks as wanted	0	2	6 per diem
	William Shadbolt, dispenser	100	0	0 per ann.
	Nehemiah Taylor, assistant ditto	50	0	0
	Extra assistant as wanted	50	0	0
	Rev. Robert Hudson, chaplain	50	0	0
	Henry Hooper, his clerk	5	0	0
	Nicholas Nichols, butler	20	0	0
Plymouth Hospital,	Ditto extra allowance	15	0	0
	James Mottley, barber	50	0	0
	William Loney, ferryman	20	0	0
	James Arundel, porter	30	0	0
	John Castleman, pumping water	45	0	0
	Martha Hewett, matron	25	0	0
	Mary Shoveler, ditto	25	0	0
	Henry Bestland, plumber	0	2	0 per diem
	Richard Moody, butcher	0	1	0
	Labourers as wanted	0	5	0 per week and pro- visions.
	Martha Nichols, cook	12	0	0 per ann. and ditto
	Nurses as wanted	12	0	0 and ditto
	Dr. William Farr, physician	200	0	0 per ann.
	Francis Geach, surgeon	150	0	0
	John Cooban, assistant ditto	0	5	0 per diem
	Other upper assistant surgeons as wanted	0	5	0
				Ditto

Places.	Officers.	Salaries.		
	Ditto under ditto, ditto	0	3	6
	Abraham Jeffery, steward	100	0	0 per ann
	George Cleather, his clerk	50	0	0
	Extra clerks as wanted	0	2	6 per diem
	Samuel Day, agent	100	0	0 per ann
	Francis Keys, his clerk	50	0	0
	Extra clerks as wanted	0	2	6 per diem
	John Ragget, dispenser	100	0	0 per ann
	William Richardson, assistant ditto	50	0	0
	Extra assistants as wanted	50	0	0
	Rev. Josias Foot, chaplain	50	0	0
	Joseph Netten his clerk	5	0	0
	Joseph Netten, butler	20	0	0
	John Baylis, porter	30	0	0
	John King, second ditto	0	1	6 per diem
	Elizabeth Coleman, matron	25	0	0 per ann
	Mary Parke, ditto	25	0	0
	Richard Hutehins, barber	50	0	0
	Labourers as wanted	0	5	0 per week and pro- visions.
	Elizabeth Drake, cook	12	0	0 per ann and ditto
	Nurses as wanted	0	3	0 per week and ditto
Jamaica	Robert Wood, surgeon and agent	250	0	0 per ann
Hospital.	House rent	28	11	5
	John Robinson, assistant surgeon	0	5	0 per day
	House rent	14	5	8 per ann
	William Frank, clerk	70	0	0
Antigua.	James Young, surgeon and agent	200	0	0
	Lever Martin, dispenser	120	0	0
Lisbon.	Peter Travers, surgeon and agent	70	0	0
Gibraltar.	Alex. Baynes, surgeon and agent	50	0	0
	Thomas Richardson, porter	20	0	0
Mahon.	Dan. M'Neille, surgeon and agent	125	0	0
Nova Scotia.	James Dickson, surgeon and agent			not yet fixed.
	William Farries, assistant surgeon	0	5	0 per diem
	Alexander Thomson, purveyor	0	10	0
Rhode Island.	Daniel Watkins, surgeon and agent			not yet fixed.
	Name unknown, assistant surgeon	0	5	0 per diem Charles

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Places.	Officers.	Salaries.		
New York.	Charles Waller, purveyor	0	10	0
	Name unknown, surgeon and agent			not yet fixed.
	Ditto, assistant surgeon	0	5	0 per diem
	James Dick, purveyor	0	10	0
	At all other places at home and abroad the surgeons were allowed 6s. 8d. per man for cure.			
	French Prisoners.			
Winchester.	Nicholas Purdue Smith, agent	200	0	0 per ann.
	Jacob Westlake, his clerk	50	0	0
	Nathaniel Kentish, surgeon	100	0	0
	Jn. Hodges Bartholomew, dispenser	0	3	6 per diem
	Turnkeys	40	0	0 per ann.
Bristol.	Labourers as wanted	0	5	0 per week
	James Jones, agent	100	0	0 per ann.
	James Jones, his clerk	50	0	0
	Thomas Shute, surgeon	100	0	0
	Andrew Crosse, dispenser	0	3	6 per diem
Coryn.	Turnkeys	40	0	0 per ann.
	Labourers as wanted	0	5	0 per week
	George Croker Fox, agent	100	0	0 per ann.
	Richard Williams, his clerk	50	0	0
	William Jackson, surgeon	0	5	0 per diem
Linsale.	Turnkey	40	0	0 per ann.
	Labourers as wanted	0	5	0 per week
	Lewis Ourry, agent	100	0	0 per ann.
	James Roche, his clerk	50	0	0
	Robert Yarde, surgeon	0	5	0 per diem
Edinburgh.	Robert Smith, dispenser	0	3	6
	Turnkeys	40	0	0 per ann.
	Labourers as wanted	0	5	0 per week
	George Middleton, agent	100	0	0 per ann.
	William Thomson, surgeon	0	6	8 per diem for each cure.
Liverpool.	John Thomson, steward clerk	50	0	0 per ann.
	Lawrence Oliphant, agent	50	0	0
	John Shortcliffe, surgeon	0	6	8 per diem for each cure.
Worcester.	Nicholas Fiott, agent	50	0	0 per ann.
				Philip

Places.	Officers.	Salaries.
	Philip de Vaumorel, surgeon	0 6 8 per diem for each cure.
Guernsey.	Nicholas Dobree, agent	50 0 0 per ann.
	John Saumarez, surgeon	0 6 8 per diem for each cure.

American Prisoners.

Forton Prison.	John Newsham, keeper and agent	120 0 0 per ann.
	James Douglas, his clerk	50 0 0
	Charles Frederick Gordon, surgeon	0 5 0 per diem
	Assistant surgeons as wanted	0 5 0
	Juriah Mariner, dispenser	0 3 6
	Zachary Stokes, steward	25 0 0 per ann.
	Extra clerks as wanted	0 2 6 per diem
	Turnkeys	40 0 0 per ann.
	Labourers as warranted	0 5 0 per week

This establishment serves also at present
for French prisoners confined sepa-
rately from the Americans in this
prison.

Mill Prison.	William Cowdry, keeper and agent	120 0 0 per ann.
	William Turner, his clerk	50 0 0
	Philip Hawkes, surgeon	0 5 0 per diem
	Assistant surgeons as wanted	0 5 0
	Benjamin Palmer, dispenser	0 3 6
	William Allen, steward	25 0 0 per ann.
	Extra clerks as wanted	0 2 6 per diem
	Turnkeys	40 0 0 per ann.
	Labourers as wanted	0 5 0 per week

This establishment serves also at pre-
sent for French prisoners confined
separately from the Americans in
this prison.

Nova Scotia.	John Emerson, commissary	0 5 0 per diem
Rhode Island.	Charles Waller, commissary	0 5 0

VIN. CORBET

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Hanaper Office.

An Account or Return to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons of the Number and Names of the Officers employed in the Hanaper Office with their respective Salaries, as they stood on the 25th of October, 1705, and also on the 5th January, 1779.

In pursuance of the order of this honourable House of the 15th of February last, and received on the 19th of March at this office directing, "That there be laid before this House an account of the offices and employments under the Crown, existing on the 25th October, 1705; the number of officers employed at that time, in each with their respective salaries; and also an account of the number and names of the officers in each department with their salaries, as they stood on the 5th day of January last; distinguishing the time when any increase in the number of such officers or their salaries was first made."

The following return is made in obedience thereto.

The office of keeper or clerk of his Majesty's Hanaper, in chancery, is of very great antiquity under the Crown, and consequently existed on the 25th of October, 1705.

That the clerk of the Hanaper at that period was a Sir Henry Seymour, baronet, and that the antient salary or annuity of that officer had been for many years past, and then appears to be forty pounds per annum, which with the addition of several small sums of money allowed to the clerk of the Hanaper for various purposes, and amounting to fifty eight pounds one shilling and sixpence halfpenny make together ninety eight pounds one shilling and sixpence halfpenny, as the old salary to the keeper of the Hanaper, it appears that Mr. Joseph Whitehead was then employed by the the said Sir Henry Seymour, as his deputy, and was then intitled to and paid an annual allowance of fifteen pounds for travelling charges in attending the great seal; any other allowance or salary for the management of the office, being paid by the keeper of the Hanaper to his deputy.

That in the year 1733, many branches of the profits of this office having failed; upon a representation made by his Grace James Duke of Chandos deceased, the then keeper or clerk of the Hanaper to the then Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury; their Lordships thought it reasonable to direct an allowance of four hundred pounds per annum to be paid the keeper of the Hanaper for the charges and expenses of executing the said office; which allowance has continued to be annually paid.

That the Earl of Northington is now and was on the 5th of January last, 1779, in the possession of the said office of keeper or clerk of his Majesty's Hanaper in chancery under the will of the late Earl of Northington

thington, who acceded to the said office, upon the death of his Grace Henry, late Duke of Chandos.

That the Earl of Northington continued to receive the said antient salary or allowance of ninety eight pounds one shilling and sixpence halfpenny, together with the additional sum of four hundred pounds per annum granted in the year 1733, for the purposes abovementioned.

That John Church was on the said 5th of January, 1779, and now is the deputy clerk of the Hanaper and receive the antient allowance of fifteen pounds per annum, for travelling charges as before mentioned.

And such other salary or allowance as he receives for the management of the office by himself or assistant is paid to him by the keeper of the Hanaper.

JOHN CHURCH deputy keeper,
or Clerk of the Hanaper.

ditions made thereto since that Time, with the Names of the Persons employed therein on the 5th of Jan. 1779, viz.

dispositions made thereto since that Time, with the Names of the Persons employed therein on the 5th of Jan. 1779, viz.

Employments in 1705 with salaries.	Additions since made by Royal sign manual.	The names of the persons, with their salaries in 1779.
Warden for himself	400 0	Sir Robert Pigott, bart. 400 0
To him for a clerk	40 0	
		August 8, 1722 10 0
		Another clerk, Sept. 26, 1728 100 0
Master for himself	500 0	Edward Eafland 100 0
To him for three clerks	120 0	Rt. Hon. Lord Cadogan 500 0
Comptroller for himself	300 0	John Butler, esq. 150 0
To him for a clerk	40 0	300 0
King's assaymaster	200 0	Joseph Lucas, esq. 50 0
To him for a clerk	20 0	300 0
Weigher and teller	130 0	25 0
To him for a clerk	10 0	Morice Morgan, esq. 130 0
Surveyor of the meltings	120 0	12 10 0
To him for a clerk	10 0	George Selwyn, esq. 120 0
King's clerk and clerk of papers	100 0	12 10
Masters assaymaster	60 0	William Dick 100 0
		Stainby Alchorn 100 0
	2050 0	2300 0
		Carried over. 200 0

1780.

The names of the persons, with their salaries in 1779.

Additions since made by Royal sign manual.

Employments in 1,05 with salaries.

Brought over.	2050	0	300	0	2300	0
Purveyor	20	0	0	0	25	0
Chief engraver.	200	0	0	0	25	0
Second ditto	80	0	0	0	200	0
Third ditto	80	0	0	0	80	0
Smith assistant to ditto	40	0	0	0	80	0
Provost of the moniers	100	0	0	0	40	0
Porter of the mint	20	0	0	0	100	0
February 5, 1739	25	0	0	0	45	0
Solicitor, July 29, 1715	60	0	0	0	60	0
Officekeeper, Feb. 7, 1748	25	0	0	0	25	0
Keeper of the duplicates of the standard weights, November 15, 1774	250	0	0	0	250	0
John Kempe						
John Vernon						
S. Godfrey						
John. Whitehurst						
Total	2590	0	690	0	3230	0

EDWARD LUCAS, Deputy-Warden.

Mint Office, March 22, 1779.

State of the Salaries of the Officers in the General Post Office, on the 5th of July, 1708, the Sum Total of which appears to be the same as in October, 1705, but the Particulars of that Year cannot be made up.

July 5th, 1708.

Mr. George Searle, accomptant	300	0
Stephen Lilly, receiver	300	0
William Frankland, comptroller	200	0
Charles Jackson, clerk of the Chester road	100	0
Martin Buckle, assistant to the Chester road	60	0
John Middleton, clerk of the north road	60	0
Robert Colecroft, assistant	60	0
George Colley, clerk of the west road	60	0
John Bodock, assistant	60	0
David Bickerton, clerk of the Bristol road	60	0
Edmund Warren his assistant	60	0
Christopher Smelt, clerk of the Yarmouth road	60	0
Alexander Brooksbank his assistant	50	0
William Green, clerk of the Kent road	60	0
Alexander Hape, his assistant	50	0
Thomas Sawtell, clerk of the bye nights	60	0
Vied. Breefe, window and alphabet man	60	0
James Walker, window man	50	0
Arthur Dancey, a sorter	50	0
Thomas Robottam, another sorter	50	0
Stephen Gearne, do.	50	0
Alexander Fry, do.	50	0
Evan Lewis, do.	50	0
Philip Musgrave, do.	50	0
John Williams, do.	50	0
Robert Giddinge, do.	50	0
Richard Tunbatt, do.	40	0
Hugh Haye, do.	40	0
Benjamin Waterhouse, secretary	200	0
The post master general's clerk	60	0
The accountant's clerk	50	0
The receiver's clerk	50	0
Mr. Richard Swift, solicitor	200	0
Ash. Frocode, comptroller of the foreign office	150	0
Carried over,	2900	
	Brought	

	Brought over.	£. s.
James Lawrence, alphabet keeper	_____	2900 0
Francis Chewitt, clerk	_____	100 0
Adam Frank, do.	_____	50 0
William Gostling, do.	_____	50 0
David Trough, do	_____	50 0
Peter Motteux, do.	_____	50 0
_____	_____	60 0
Thomas Walter, do.	_____	40 0
		3340 0
John Andrews, esq. - court post, 20s. per day	—	365 0

A State of the Salaries of the Officers on the Establishment of the General Post Office, on the 5th of January, 1779.

Robert Trevor, esq. receiver general	_____	300 0
William Fauquier, jun. esq. accountant general	_____	300 0
Anthony Todd, esq. secretary	_____	200 0
Samuel Potts, esq. comptroller	_____	200 0
Samuel Palmer, esq. solicitor	_____	200 0
Nathan Draper, esq. principal surveyor	_____	300 0
Mr. Thomas Todd, inspector of dead letters	_____	100 0
Humphry Walcot, do.	_____	100 0
John Watts, deputy comptroller of the inland office	_____	100 0
Thomas Church, deputy accountant	_____	90 0
Jacob Shann, clerk of the Chester road	_____	100 0
John Wildman, his assistant and a sorter	_____	60 0
William Boulton, clerk of the North road	_____	60 0
John Ridley, his assistant and a sorter	_____	60 0
John Briggs, clerk of the West road	_____	60 0
William Rowe, his assistant	_____	60 0
Edward Comber, clerk of the Bristol road	_____	60 0
Thomas James Burton, his assistant	_____	60 0
Henry Potts, clerk of the Yarmouth road	_____	60 0
Isaac Cabanes, his assistant	_____	50 0
Thomas Bayley, clerk of the Kent road	_____	60 0
Charles Colston, his assistant	_____	50 0

Carried over.

2630 0

Edward

	Brought over.	£.	s.
Mr. Edward Barnes, clerk of the bye nights	_____	2630	0
Henry Piers, alphabet keeper and window man in the in office land	_____	60	0
William Ogilvy, ditto on the bye nights	_____	50	0
Samuel Ardron, a forter	_____	50	0
Edward Thomas Titcomb, do.	_____	50	0
Charles Evans, do.	_____	50	0
John Irwin, do.	_____	50	0
John Baptift Austin, do.	_____	50	0
Joseph Devereux, do.	_____	50	0
Henry Desborough, do.	_____	50	0
Joseph Ruddick, do.	_____	50	0
Edmund Bulkley Overall, do.	_____	40	0
Thomas Kempe, do.	_____	40	0
Daniel Braithwaite, clerk to the postmaster general	_____	60	0
John Maddison, clerk to the receiver general	_____	50	0
Charles Walcot, clerk to the accountant-general	_____	50	0
Charles Jackson, comptroller of the foreign office	_____	150	0
George Langton, alphabet keeper	_____	100	0
John Starr	_____	50	0
Robert Bigg	_____	50	0
George Angel	_____	50	0
William Bellaffis	_____	50	0
John Rowning	_____	50	0
James Braithwaite	_____	40	0
Anthony Todd, esq. secretary	_____	50	0
Christopher Saverland, esq. manager of the packet boats at the Brill	_____	120	0
Mr. Charles Poynter, inspector of the letter carriers	_____	60	0
Mr. Francis Charlton, bart. comptroller of the penny post office	_____	200	0
Mr. Ralph Cauldwell, collector	_____	70	0
Herbert Thoms, accountant	_____	70	0
James Thomas, comptroller clerk	_____	30	0
Philip Allen, esq. comptroller of the bye and cross road letter office	_____	300	0
Mr. William Ward, collector	_____	200	0
Thomas Hyett, accountaat	_____	200	0
William Weaver, comptroller's clerk	_____	100	0
John Browne, extra do.	_____	50	0
Mr. Richard Jago, collector's clerk	_____	60	0
John Wildbore, accountant's clerk	_____	60	0
Philip Allen, Esq; resident surveyor	_____	200	0
Johnson Wilkinson, Esq; supernumery riding surveyor	_____	200	0
		Mr.	

	Brought forward	£. 5970
Mr. John Watts, clerk of the dead, refused, and mispent letters and rebates	_____	80
		6050

The following are paid by Incidents.

William Fauquier, Esq; accountant-general, an additional salary	_____	100
Nathaniel Draper, Esq; principal surveyor, ditto	_____	100
George Hodgson, Esq; surveyor, ditto	_____	100
Mr. Daniel Braithwaite, clerk to the post-master general, do.	_____	80
Thomas Todd, first clerk to the secretary, do.	_____	30
James Dashwood, salary as 3d clerk to the secretary	_____	90
Charles Godby, do. 4th do.	_____	80
Thomas Aust, do. 5th do.	_____	70
Christopher Saverland 6th do.	_____	60
Pelegrin Treves 7th do.	_____	50
John Maddison, clerk to the receiver-general, an additional salary	_____	100
John Bowden, salary as second clerk to the receiver-general	_____	100
Thomas Church, deputy accountant, an additional salary	_____	40
Charles Walcot, 1st clerk to the accountant-general, do.	_____	10
Thomas Manwairing, salary as 2d do.	_____	70
Thomas Campbell, salary as 3d ditto	_____	60
John Starr, first clerk in the foreign office, an additional salary	_____	40
Robert Bigg, 2d clerk do.	_____	30
George Angel, 3d clerk do.	_____	20
William Belless's clerk, do.	_____	10
T. Kempe as a junior sorter in the establishment, do.	_____	10
Edmund Bulkley, over all, as junior sorter on the establishment, an additional salary	_____	10
James Stutton, salary as a sorter	_____	50
Daniel Stow do.	_____	50
Frederick Smith do.	_____	50
John Hallet do.	_____	50
John Haylock do.	_____	50
Samuel Brown do.	_____	50

Carry over 1500

		£.	s.
	Brought forward	1560	0
Francis Delavaux, salary as a sorter	—	50	0
John Barber do.	—	50	0
William Addison do.	—	50	0
John Hobert Briggs do.	—	50	0
John Pheenix do.	—	50	0
Thomas Hird do.	—	50	0
George Wilkie do.	—	50	0
Matthew Slater do.	—	50	0
John Robinson Ball do.	—	50	0
William Williams do.	—	50	0
William Baldy do.	—	50	0
George Barris Woodcock do.	—	50	0
Jonathan Carter do.	—	50	0
Thomas Evans, a junior sorter, salary	—	40	0
Wilbore Tuting, do. do.	—	40	0
Frederick Dupont, a facer of letters, do.	—	30	0
Robert Watts, do.	—	30	0
Edmund Barnes, clerk of the bye-nights, an additional salary	—	20	0
Willam Rowe, inspector of franks, do.	—	50	0
Charles Colston, jun. ditto on the bye-days, do.	—	30	0
Samuel Ardron, assistant to do.	—	20	0
Henry Peers, alphabet keeper and window man in the inland office, an additional salary for instructing the young officers in their duty	—	40	0
Richard Hargrave, inspector of higlers and carriers	—	52	0
Christopher Saverland do.	—	52	0
William Cox do.	—	52	0
Anthony Williams do.	—	52	0
William Ogilvie, additional allowance as bye-day window man	—	10	0
E. T. Titcombe, additional allowance for extra duty on the bye-nights	—	10	0
Charles Evans do.	—	10	0
John Irwin do.	—	10	0
John Irwin do. as sen. teller on the bye-nights	—	10	0
H. Desborough, do.	—	10	0
E. B. Overal, do.	—	10	0
Thomas Hird, do. as junior teller on the bye nights	—	5	0
George Wilkie, do.	—	5	0
Matthew Slater, do.	—	5	0
Charles Colston, sen. letter-carrier to the honourable the House of Commons, at 6s. 8d. per day (about)	—	60	0

Bye-Letter-Office.

	Brought over.	2863
Mr. John Wildbore, accountant's clerk an additional salary	—	10
Richard Jago, collector's clerk, ditto	—	20
James Brown, extra clerk to the comptroller, ditto	—	10
Anthony Todd, esq. secretary to the post-master-general	—	75
Mr. Daniel Braithwaite, clerk to the post-master-general	—	15
Thomas Todd, clerk to the secretary	—	12
Robert Trevor, esq. receiver-general	—	75
Mr. John Maddison, clerk to ditto	—	12
William Fauquier, esq. accountant general	—	75
Samuel Palmer, esq. solicitor	—	50
Samuel Potts, esq. comptroller of the Inland office	—	75
Richard Arbuthnott, esq. riding surveyor	—	300
George Hodgson, esq. ditto.	—	300
	£.	3893
Henry Penton, esq. court post, at 2l. per day	—	730
	Total.	4623

An Account of the Number and Names of the Persons in the department of the Secretary at War on the 5th of January, 1779, with their respective Salaries, distinguishing the Time when any Increase in the Number of such Persons or in their Salaries, was first made, as far as the same can be prepared from any documents in the War-Office.

	Present Salaries.
	£. s. d.
Right honourable Mr. Jenkinson,	2476 0 0
Mr. Lewis, as deputy secretary	321 2 0
Ditto, — as first clerk	98 5 4
Mr. Smith examiner of army accounts	520 0 0
Clerks on the establishment.	
Mr. Leece,	90 0 0
Mr. Marsh,	110 0 0
Mr. Davies, augmented at Ladyday, 1776, from 71l. to	92 0 0
Mr. Morse, augmented at Michaelmas 1772, from 50l. to	
250l. at Christmas, 1776, to	280 0 0
Mr. Channing,	111 0 0
Mr. Clinton, augmented at Christmas, 1778, from 120l. to	220 0 0
Mr. Bowles augmented at Ladyday, 1774, from 54l. 12s.	
to 73l. 10s. at Christmas, 1775, to	150 0 0

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Mr. Tayler, augmented at Ladyday, 1773, from 50l. to 120l. at Midsummer 1777, to	200	0	0
Mr. Clements, augmented at Ladyday, 1776, from 104l. 12s. to	154	12	0
Mr. Weir, augmented at Michaelmas, 1775, from 54l. 12s. to	73	10	0
Mr. Plenderleath, augmented at Midsummer, 1775, from 54l. 12s. to 73l. 10s. at Lady-day, 1776, to	100	0	0
Supernumeraries.			
Mr. Shuckborough, augmented at Midsummer, 1775, from 54l. 12s. to 73l. 10s. at Midsummer 1778, to	100	0	0
Mr. Dodds, do. do.	100	0	0
Mr. Greene, augmented at do. from 54l. 12s. to	73	10	0
Mr. Collins, do. do.	73	10	0
Mr. Watkins,	54	12	0
Mr. Winder,	54	12	0

N. B. There never has been kept in the war-office any register of the clerks employed therein, or of their salaries : nor is there any documents of any kind in the office of more than six or seven years back in any manner relative thereto, excepting a list of clerks in the year 1720, hereunto annexed,

CHARLES JENKINSON.

A List of the Clerks in the Office of his Majesty's Secretary at War, with an Account of their respective Salaries.

				Salary per an.	
				£.	s.
Mr. George Turbitt,	_____	_____	_____	100	0
Mr. Aaron, Tingle,	_____	_____	_____	90	0
Mr. Anthony Vezian,	_____	_____	_____	70	0
Mr. Peregrine Fury,	_____	_____	_____	60	0
Mr. Edward Luckyn,	_____	_____	_____	60	0
Mr. Gilbert Eliot,	_____	_____	_____	50	0
Mr. Robert Haskey,	_____	_____	_____	50	0
Mr. John Woolcombe,	_____	_____	_____	50	0
Mr. Arthur Holdsworth,	_____	_____	_____	50	0
				£. 580	0

Whitchall, 30th September, 1720.

GEORGE TREBY.

An Account of the Offices and Employments existing in the Salt Duties on the 25th of October, 1795. The Number of Officers employed with their respective Salaries, and also an Account of the Number and Names of the Officers with their Salaries as they stood on the 5th of January, 1779, distinguishing the Time when any Increase in the Number of such Officers or their Salaries was first made.

Establishment on the 25th of Oct. 1795.		Establishment on the 5th of Jan. 1779.		Date of increase of establishment.	
Chief Commissioners and subordinate Officers in London.		Chief Commissioners and subordinate Officers in London.			
Salaries per ann.		Salaries per ann.			
Commissioners.		Commissioners.			
John Danvers, Esq;	500	Henry Talbot, Esq;	500		
Thomas Aram, Esq;	500	Sir John Gresham, Bart.	500		
Ashburnham Tall, Esq;	500	Oliver Tilson, Esq;	500		
John Wemyss, Esq;	500	Milward Rowe, Esq;	500		
Humphry Griffith, Esq;	500	John Hillerdon, Esq;	500		
Comptroller for himself and clerks.		Comptroller for himself and clerks.			
Thomas Hopkins, Esq;	300	John Hall, Esq;	350	May 6, 1708	50
Cashier for himself and clerks.		Cashier for himself and clerks.			
Francis Bridges, Esq;	430	William Inglis, Esq;	430		
Secretary.		Secretary.			
Michael East, Esq;	100	Francis Toplady, Esq;	200	Dec. 21, 1714	100
Assistant Secretary.		Assistant Secretary.			
Matthew Greenwood	40	John Elliot	60	Sept. 5, 1732	20
		Accountant General.			
		Thomas Ryder, Esq;	200	Sept. 5, 1732	200
		Clerk to the Accountant General.			
		John Elliott	40	Sept. 5, 1732	40

PARLIAMENTARY

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William Johnson 100 John Follett Solicitor. 150 July 16 1722

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William Johnson Correspondent and clerk of the securities.	100	John Follett Correspondent and examiner of the delivery and scorebooks.	150	July 16, 1724	50	
Matthew Greenwood Chief accountant and examiner of the delivery and score books.	90	John Elliott Chief accountant clerk of securities and for making up the accounts of the fishery.	100	Sept. 5, 1732	10	
John Hester Accomptants.	150	George Elliott Accomptants.	180	July 16, 1724	30	D
William Sumpter	70	Thomas Matthews	100	July 16, 1724	20	E
William Price Assitant clerks to the accomptants.	70	William Bacon Assitant clerks to the accomptants.	80	July 16, 1766	10	B
John Hall	60	Richard Dally	70	July 16, 1766	10	A
Samuel Grey Clerk to the correspondent.	60	Thomas Batson Wells Clerk to the correspondent.	50	July 16, 1766	10	T
Thomas Atkinson Clerk to the assitant secretary.	50	William Barford King Clerk to the assitant secretary.	80	March 8, 1738	10	E
Robert Husley	30	Robert Gate Handley	60	July 16, 1766	20	S.
John Travers Store keeper and clerk of the charity and diaries.	40	Catharine Lloyd Storekeeper and clerk of the charity and diaries.	100	March 8, 1738	10	
Charles Matthews	40	Richard Beauchamp	80	April 14, 1747	10	
				July 16, 1766	10	
				April 10, 1740	60	
				Dec. 19, 1734	20	29
				July 16, 1766	20	29

Places.	Officers Names.	per ann. Places.	Officers Names.	per ann. Date and duration of establishment.
Surveyor at Pyl	Charles Symes	10 0 Bristol	Officers, James Read	40 0 July 3, 1741 10 0
	Commander of the Bristol sloop and preventing officer,		For surveying the channel	10 0 Jan. 2, 1759 40 0
	John Williams	10 0	Edward Bedford Grainge	40 0
	See Sedbury collection		Richard Davies	30 0
			George Hicks	4 0 Jan. 26, 1762 2 0
			Benjamin Spillman	3 0 July 31, 1735 1 0
			John Cooper	5 0 Jan. 26, 1762 5 0
			William Essex	5 0 Ditto, 1762 3 0
			War. Jane, jun.	10 0
Chepflow	Henry Todd	10 0 Chepflow		
Chesterfield	Collector, John Fletcher	4 0		
	Officer, Daniel Norcott	10 0	Work dropped	
Cockerham	Collector, Joseph Slater	60 0		
	Allowed for riding charges	20 0		
Hambleton	Officers, Robert Wiltshire	20 0		
	Allowed for riding charges	5 0	Dropped	
Cockerham	Thomas Gardner	20 0		
Wharfen	James Fishwick	5 0		
Broughton	Thomas Dickenson	10 0		
Hambleton	Charles Hawkins	20 0		
Cockerham	Thomas Parry	20 0		
Droitwich	Collector, John Kent	100 0	Droitwich	Collector, John Browne 100 0

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Droitwich	John Kent	100	0	A man and horse to assist the riding officer	30	Jan. 24, 1705	30
					13	Dec. 16, 1736	13
Droitwich	John Winmiall	50	0	Allowed for an officer and watch-house	20	Feb. 23, 1709	20
					10	Dec. 3, 1719	10
Droitwich	John Harmood	50	0	Clerk to the collection,	10	June 30, 1720	10
					10	Nov. 7, 1734	10
Droitwich	Charles Sabery	40	0	Additional allowance	80		80
					50		50
Droitwich	William Pullaine	40	0	Allowed for acting as officer	40	Supervisor,	40
Droitwich	James Mitchell	40	0	Additional allowance	40	Riding Officer,	40
Droitwich	Samson Maris	40	0	William Hill	40	Officers,	40
Droitwich	John Onebye	40	0	Jenk. Williams	40	John Cotton	40
Droitwich	George Nicholson	40	0	John Cottrell	40	William Nottingham	40
Droitwich	Francis Bever	40	0	David Hull	40	John Puttock	40
Droitwich	Thomas Osmond	40	0	Philip Bradford	40	William Richmond	40
Droitwich	William Petty	40	0	Joseph Street	40	John Sabery	40
Droitwich	Godfrey Meynel	40	0	William Creswell	40	Jackman Morfe, jun.	40
Droitwich	John Greene	40	0	William Woods	40	George Davis	40
Droitwich	Richard Mandeville	40	0	Henry Robeson	40	William Pugh	40
Droitwich	George Wynne	40	0	Worcester	40		40
Droitwich	James Broadstock	40	0		40		40
Droitwich	John Ogle	40	0		40		40
Droitwich	Samuel Phillips	40	0		40		40
Droitwich	Edward Good	40	0		40		40

Officers Names		per ann.	Places.	Officer's Names.		per ann.	Date and increase of establishment.
		£. s.			Supernumeraries	£.	
Worcester	William Sudlow	40 0					
	Richard Kinnerley	40 0					
Droitwich	Supernumeraries						
	John Scott	20 0	Droitwich	James Muirhead		20	
	George Clowes	20 0		James Scaife Lough		20	
	Watchmen			Watchmen			
	William Lawrence	18 5		Thomas Cox		25	The salaries to the watchmen in this and the other collecti ns were first raised to 20l. 17s. and on 17th Dec. 1724. to 25l. per annum each.
	David Morison	18 5		James Parker		25	
	Thomas Weaver	18 5		James Morgan		25	
	Thomas Harris	18 5		Richard Thornton		25	
	Thomas Ekkrigg	18 5		James Badger		25	
	William Mandrell	18 5		Richard Morrey		25	
	James Greene	18 5		William Hill		25	
	Richard Ballard	18 5		Thomas Jenkins		25	
	Richard Hills	18 5		Robert Hodgson		25	
	Thomas Lewis	18 5		George Burgess		25	
Worcester	Sworn Weighers			Sworn Weigher		20	
	John Bird	20 0	Worcester	George Gyles		£.	
	John Street	20 0		Tidefmen		£.	8th July 1735
				Richard Fry		30	do.
				Joseph Kimpsland		30	do.
				Frances Hayter		30	do.
				Thomas Fitchett		30	do.
				Richard Plaston		30	do.
				Thomas Jamson		30	do.
				John Dobree		30	22d Nov. 1757
				John Fosbrooke		30	do.
				Thomas Evans		30	do.
				Thomas Wilcock		30	do.

Places.	Officers Names.	per ann. £.	Places.	Officers Names.	per ann. £.	Date and increase of establishment.	300
Graine Isle	Collector Anthony Boulcott	60 0	Graine Isle	Collector Thomas Read Allowed for a horse For surveying and collec- ting at Stonar Officers Edward Elliot In incidents Richard Whitley Watchmen	65 10 25 30 5 40	3d April 1750 14th May 1754 3d May 1764 5th June 1764	5 10 25 25
	Officer Arthur Anderton	40 0	Stonar	Thomas Whetham John Bateman Andrew Blackburn Thomas Bennett Collector Robert Scott Collector's clerk John Swindall Officers William Marshall James Harvey Thomas Downey Joseph Garratt Nathaniel Wallis For surveying the refiners at Liverpool and Dun- geon, and the officers who re-weigh salt, &c. Henry Gower	25 25 25 25 100 20 40 40 40 30 40	16th August 1717 3d April 1750 8th May 1764 15th do. 30th May 1707 19th Sept. 1758 6th Dec. 1750	25 25 25 25 20 30 40
Liverpoole	Collector John Bell	100 0	Liverpoole				
Hillbree Bankey	Officers William Taylor Joseph Kelder John Woodworth Joseph Higginson Robert Carr John Wintle	40 0 40 0 40 0 40 0 40 0 40 0	Dungeon				
Liverpoole Dungeon			Liverpoole				
	Thomas Young	40 0					
Seacombe	John Runkhorn	30 0					

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1782

5th Sept. 1751
9th July 1734

10
25

Allowed towards rent and

30 0

John Runkhorn

Seacombe

Seacomb	John Runkhorn	40 0	30 0	Allowed towards rent and fring Port officer	5	Ditto	5	1780,
Highlake	Spicer Harris	5 0		Peter Pardoe	40	30th Sept. 1736	40	
				Ditto assistant				
				John Highfield	30	5th Sept. 1751	30	
				Coast officer				
				William Staward	30	18th Nov. 1772	30	
				Allowed towards rent and fring	6	Ditto	6	
				Thomas Molynex	5			
				Henry Pemberton	5	20th Sept. 1715	5	
				Watchmen				
				Liverpoole Samuel Thomas	25			
				William Stephenfon	25			
				William Lunnd	25			
				Athan. Matthews	25	3d. Sept. 1736	25	
				Thomas Rathbone	25			
				Thomas Litler	25			
				Established at 25l. per annum each on 17th Dec. 1724.				
				Boatmen				
				Liverpoole John Rycroft	25	15th Oct. 1726	5	
				Peter Beckett	25	Ditto	5	
				John Hinks	25	23d Oct. 1764	25	
				Lymington Collector				
				William Trattle	100			
				Collector's clerk				
				Philip Burrard	20			
				For acting as officer at				
				Bridge and King's Saltern	20	22d Dec. 1749	20	
								301

D E B A T E S.

301

Places.	Officers Names.	per ann. Places.	Officers Names.	per ann. Date and Increase of establishment.
	Sub-Collector at Milford		Sub-collector at Milford, and officer	£.
Milford	Edward Slade	£. 50 0	John How, as officer	40
	Supervisor		Ditto as sub-collector	20
Lymington	John Tennant	80 0	Pennington Thomas Shepard, jun. Supervisor	19th Dec. 1749 80
	Officers		Allowed for keeping a horse	10th July 1724 10
	Sirach Taylor	40 0	Lymington John Slade	40
	William Streete	40 0	James Nicholand	40
	John Oviatt	40 0	Daniel Robinfon	40
	John Hayward	40 0	Charles Fluder	40
	Alexander Maunder	40 0	William Mafon	40
	John Dodsworth	48 0	Pettus Harman	40
Milford	William Robinfon	40 0	John Weller	40
Bewley and Fawley	Michael Benfon	50 0	Thomas Raffett	3d June 1737 40
Hamble	John Askue	10 0	William Babey	7th June 1723 40
Freshwater	John Carter	20 0	John Greathead	3d June 1725 40
Hamstead	Philip Newlin	30 0	Robert Thomas	7th June 1723 40
			Joseph Davis	do. 40
			John Plasket	12th June 1735 30
			Allowed for watching every night	2d January 1744 and 4th January 1749 15
	Supernumeraries.		Supernumerary	20
Christchurch	Thomas Vaughan	25 0	Lymington Jeremiah Blackett	20
Lymington	Thomas Lowden	20 0		

Boatmen

Boatmen
Henry Christian

Place.	Officers Names.	per ann.—Places. £. s.	Officers Names.	per ann. £.	Date, &c.
			John Hayter	25	March 9, 1727
			These watchmen were appointed generally at 18l. 5s. per annum each, which was increased to 25l. per annum each Dec. 17, 1724.		
Middlewich	Collector, John Troughton	100 0	Collector, Robert Sal. Brooke	100	
	Collector's clerk, John Harryman	20 0	Collector's clerk, Charles Cook	20	
	Supervisor, John Goodwin	80 0	Supervisor, George Harrison,	80	
	Officers, Hugh Holland		Officers, John Prefcott	40	
Stanthorne	Thomas Harryman	40 0	Jonathan Profler	40	
Kinderton	John Ford	40 0	Samuel Forster	40	
Newton	Edmund Wade	40 0	Darby Rhodes	40	
Winsford	Darcey Curwen	40 0	James Ballinger	40	March 18, 1718
Newton	Edmund Simpfton	40 0	Thomas Delves	40	
Newton	William Vernall	40 0	Peter Proudlove	40	Nov. 18, 1710
Ravinicroft			George Edge	40	Oct. 27, 1713
			William Croxton	40	
			Supernumary		
			John Stokes	20	Jan. 10, 1716
			Watchmen		
Middlewich	Watchmen, Nathaniel Taylor	18 5	John Brooks	25	
	William Adams	18 5	Joseph Wilkinfon	25	
			William Baxter	25	Jan. 20, 1707
			George Wright	25	Sept. 2, 1712
			Edward Davis	25	June 4, 1725

George Wright
Edward Davis
June 4, 1725
April 1, 1726

Salary established at 25l. per ann. each, Dec. 17, 1724

XVI.				D E B A T E S.				305			
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				March 16, 1733				Oct. 27, 17c8			
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Places.	Officers Names.	per ann. £. s.	Places.	Officers Names.	per ann. £. s.	Date, &c.
	Salary established at 25l. each, Dec. 17, 1724		Lower Ditch	James Beckett	25	March 18, 1778
			Higher do.	William Siddall	25	May 8, 1711
				James Norman	25	June 25, 1714
				Thomas Calladine	25	Nov. 7, 1750
Carleon,	now Collector,		Nayland	Collector,		
Laugharne	John Ravenscroft	100 0	Haverford	John Bowen	100	
	Officers,		Welt	Preventing officers,		
Nayland	George Jones	30 0				
Mynwear	William Rees	30 0				
Haverford						
Welt	Thomas Hagger	10 0				
Pembroke	Hopkin Howell	10 0		William Phillips	10	
Carmarthen	Rowland Lewis	10 0	Pembroke	Allowed for a horse	10	April 13, 1706
Laugharne	William Nixon	30 0	Carmarthen	John Pykes	10	
Cardiff	Morgan Reece	20 0		David Williams	10	
Newport and						
Carleon	Thomas Edwards	10 0	Newport	John Griffiths	15	Oct. 16, 1740
				Allowed for a horse	5	Oct. 16, 1740
	Officer,			Officer,		
Hubberston	Benjamin Rowfwell	40 0	Hubberston	Thomas Overton	30	
				Allowed in incidents	10	
				Boatmen		
				John Anter	10	Nov. 18, 1721
				John Richards	10	Ditto

				D E B A T E S.			
Tenby Abercastle	Preventing officers,	10	0	May 6, 1707	10	0	1780.
	Thomas Williams	15	0	Oct. 16, 1740	15	0	
	John Gordon	5	0	Ditto	5	0	
	Allowed for a horse	5	0	May 30, 1774	5	0	
	Walter Tucker	20	0				
Swansey Newkey Fishgard St. Davids Cardigan	David Bowen	50	0				
	Richard Burnell	10	0	Aug. 13, 1708	10	0	
	Richard Fenton	30	0	Oct. 16, 1740	30	0	
	John Jones	5	0	Ditto	5	0	
	Allowed for a horse						
Fishgard	Boatmen,	10	0	Aug. 13, 1708	10	0	
	John Morfe, chief	7	10	Ditto	7	10	
	Lewis Gibby	7	10	Ditto	7	10	
	John James	7	10	Ditto	7	10	
	Thomas Richard	7	10	Ditto	7	10	
St. Davids	William Griffith, chief	7	10	Ditto	7	10	
	William Harry	7	10	Ditto	7	10	
	David Mortimer	7	10	Ditto	7	10	
	Nicholas Jenkins	7	10	Ditto	7	10	
	James Phillips	7	10	Apr. 15, 1710	7	10	
Cardigan	Richard West	7	10	Ditto	7	10	
	Note, each of the foregoing boatmen has the like salary from the customs.						

North Shields

General Surveyor for North
and South Shields,

John Eames 140 0

Collector,
John Wheelwright 120 0

North Shields

Collector,

Thomas Fitz Gerald 120 0

Places.	Officers Names.	per ann. £, s.	Places.	Officers Names.	per ann. £.	Dates, &c.	£.
North Shields	Supervisor, Samuel Blechynnden	80 0	North Shields.	Richard Toller	40	July 27, 1725	40
	Officers, John Watfon			John Pardoe	80		
	Edward Nicholas	40 0		William Gustard	40		
	Thomas Adcock	40 0	Howden	Henry Wake	40		
Seaton Sluice	Thomas Delves	40 0	Seaton	Samuel Gibson	40		
Cullercoats	Humphry Ogle	40 0	South Blyth	Joseph Colling	40		
North Blyth	Samuel Whitaker	40 0		William Peirson	40		
Howden Pans	Edward Burrell	40 0	North Blyth	Robert Barras	40		
Sligbowene	Christopher Berwick	40 0					
Cullercoats	William Philipson	40 0					
	Henry Morecroft	40 0					
North Blyth	Timothy Smith	40 0					
North Shields	Supernumerary Philip Raines	25 0	North Shields	Watchmen, Francis Mills	25	May 24, 1711	25
	Watchman, Thomas Seaburne	18 5		William Storey	25	Nov. 10, 1718	25
			Howden	Andrew Mills	25	April 6, 1732	25
Boatmen,			Seaton	Mark Forfyth	25	March 15, 1747	25
William Janfon		25 0		Thomas Reay	25	July 9, 1725	25
John Taylor		25 0	South Blyth	George Morrifon	25	July 14, 1726	25
See South Shields establishment, Jan 5, 1779			North Blyth	Richard Singleton	25	Nov. 10, 1718	25
				Thomas Reed	25		
				The salaries of these watchmen, established antecedent to Dec. 17, 1724, were then increased to 25 ^s per ann.			

Northwich Collector, John Carville

Northwich Collector,

Samuel Gibbs	40	Jan. 27, 1757	40
Henry Brenton	40	May 19, 1763	40
Edward Barker	40	March 8, 1770	40
John Jones	40	April 19, 1772	40

A 1786.

D E B A T E S.

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Poole	John Ratcliffe The salaries of the watchmen, established antecedent to 17th Dec. 1724, were then increased to 25l. per ann. Collector and assistant Searcher,	25	Jan 25, 1773	25	
		25	Jan 25, 1773	25	
Parkson	William Hawkley Allowed for an officer	60	Aug. 16, 1734	60	
		10	Jan 14, 1734 and Feb. 12, 1773	10	
Portsea	Officer, John Harcock Watchmen, Joseph Whetham George Turner Collector, John Pooke Allowed for a horse For a man to assist him Riding officer, Henry Shackleford Allowed for a horse Officers, John Powell William Fidlin Joseph Lee Allowed for rent and firing	40	Aug. 16, 1734	40	
		25	Ditto	25	
Portsea	Collector, Robert Elliot	70	Dec. 13, 1716	10	
		10	Oct. 11, 1720	12	
Tipnor	Officer, John Bowis	50	Sept. 9, 1737	50	
		20	Jan. 4, 1749	20	
Colham		40	Sept. 24, 1724	40	
		25	Sept. 9, 1737	25	
Hayling North		6	Jan. 16, 1749	6	
		25	Aug. 25, 1730	25	
Do. South		6	Ditto	6	
		40	Dec. 19, 1749	40	
Warfash		25	July 13, 1725	25	
		6	Ditto	6	

Place.	Officers Names.	per ann	Places.	Officers Names.	per ann.	Date, &c.	£.
Portica	John Sarjent Supernumerary,	30 0	Hamble	Richard Locke	25	Nov. 15, 1722	25
			New Wall	Allowed for rent and firing	6	Ditto	6
			Fareham	Jonathan Bryan	40	May 11, 1733	40
			Shoreham	William Pain	25	June 13, 1751	25
				Allowed for rent and firing	6	Ditto	6
Portica	John Wolfe Supernumerary, William Robinfon Watchmen,	40	Portica	John Wolfe	40	March 26, 1778	40
				Supernumerary,			
				William Robinfon	20		
				Watchmen,			
				John Homer	25	Aug. 3, 1710	25
				Thomas Tibbatts	25	Sept. 12, 1710	25
				William Evans	25	April 29, 1732	25
				Benjamin Martell	25	Oct. 2, 1733	25
				Arthur Haffell	25	Feb. 23, 1749	25
				Moses Painter	25	March 7, 1733	25
Portica	Richard Bile	25	Portica	Richard Bile	25	Feb. 15, 1736	25
				Joseph Carter	25	March 7, 1773	25
				John Rudge	25	Jan. 29, 1736	25
				William Drew	25	May 3, 1748	25
				Benjamin Israel	25	Dec. 11, 1716	25
				William Dewey	25	Ditto	25
				Thomas Clendon	25	May 11, 1733	25
				John Harper	25	Sept. 20, 1752	25
				Charles Hedges	25	June 13, 1751	25
				Richard Atwell	25	March 26, 1778	25
Portica	John Sarjent Supernumerary,	30 0	Warfash	Joseph Carter	25	March 7, 1773	25
			Hamble	John Rudge	25	Jan. 29, 1736	25
			New Wall	William Drew	25	May 3, 1748	25
			Fareham	Benjamin Israel	25	Dec. 11, 1716	25
				William Dewey	25	Ditto	25
Portica	John Sarjent Supernumerary,	30 0	Shoreham	Thomas Clendon	25	May 11, 1733	25
				John Harper	25	Sept. 20, 1752	25
				Charles Hedges	25	June 13, 1751	25
				Richard Atwell	25	March 26, 1778	25

The salaries of the watchmen established at 25l. per ann. each, 17th of Dec. 1724

Thomas Cornelius
Officers

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780.

Places.	Officers Names.	per ann. Places.	Officers Names.	per ann.	Date, &c.	£.
SPRINGFIELD	EDWARD BUTLER	£. 25	Edward Butler	25	Dec. 3, 1709	25
SPRINGFIELD	WILLIAM TWENER	25	William Twener	25	Oct. 3, 1706	25
SPRINGFIELD	WILLIAM RUFT	25	William Ruft	25	Dec. 9, 1707	25
SPRINGFIELD	The Salaries of the Watchmen established at 25l. per Annum each 17th of December, 1724					
Sodbury	Collector Edward Heming Officer	4 0				
Newnham	John Hopeley	10 0				
Sodbury	John Greene	2 0	Are now in Bristol Collection			
Berkley	John Bishopp	2 0				
South Shields	Collector		South Shields			
Newcastle	John Wheelwright Collector's Clerk	120 0	Richard Blackburn	120		
	Joseph Reay	40 0	William Blackburn	20		
South Shields	Supervisor Leonard Johnston	80 0	John Greathead	80		
	Officers		Officers			
	Robert Heflridge	40 0	Robert Burgefs	40		
	Kirby Blennerhasset	40 0	John Akenhead	40		
	Thomas Hunter	40 0	Henry Anderfon	40		
	Stephen Ellifon	40 0	William Hallgarth	40		
	William Porter	40 0	Benjamin Grey	40		
	Christopher Conyers	40 0	Charles Simpson	5		
	William Barrow	40 0				
Sunderland	Thomas Hunter	40 0	Sunderland			
	Henry Hutton	40 0				
South Shields	Boatmen James Pearson William Usher	25 0 25 0	Boatmen Thomas Dunn William Lambert	30 30	Nov. 27, 1725 Nov. 27, 1725	5 5
Sunderland	Thomas Crawford Watchmen	25 0				

South Shields James Pearson 25 0 0 South Shields Thomas Dunn 30 0 0 Nov. 27, 1723 5 0
 South Shields William Uther 25 0 0 South Shields William Lambert 30 0 0 Nov. 27, 1723 5 0

Sunderland	Thomas Crawford	25	0	Watchmen	25
Sunderland	Christopher Blagdon	20	17	William Mowbray	25
South Shields	Samuel Bamford	18	5	Joseph Crowe	25
				George Nelson	25
				John Laing	25
				Thomas Todd	25
				George Smith	25
				William Allen	25
				John Downey	25

The Salaries of the Watchmen established antecedent to the 17th of Dec. 1724, were then increased to 25l.

per Annum each																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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See Lymington collection 1705

A. 1780. D E B A T E S.

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780.

Cowes	Henry Mitchell	30	0	June 12, 1730	30
	Allowed for boarding the tidemen	5	0	May 11, 1774	5
Elmsworth	Richard Marks	40	0	June 9, 1732	40
Nettleston	Thomas Gallston	30	0	Ditto	30
Thornes	John Munt	25	0	June 22, 1733	25
	For acting as watchman	5	0	June 18, 1741	5
Shalfleet	William Munt	25	0	August 9, 1733	25
	Allowed in incidents	5	0	Oct. 12, 1768	5
Yarmouth	Samuel Udall	30	0	June 9, 1732	30
	Watchmen,				
Yarmouth	Richard Plumley	25	0	June 9, 1732	25
Newtown	William Danvers	25	0	April 20, 1723	25
	For rowing the collector to Hamstead, &c.	2	0	July 6, 1739	2
	Joseph Atwell	25	0	April 20, 1723	25
	Allowed as above	2	0	July 6, 1739	2
Cowes	William Loader	25	0	June 9, 1732	25
Freshwater	James Dibbins	25	0	Ditto	25
Hamstead	Richard Keeping	25	0	June 10, 1715	25
	Robert Wapshott	25	0	June 9, 1732	25
Nettleston	Thomas Hills	25	0	Ditto	25
Shalfleet	George Judd	25	0	Aug. 9, 1733	25
Elmsworth	Peter Geneves	25	0	June 9, 1732	25

[illegible]

D E B A T E S.

Aberdaron	David Roberts	5	0	0	1732
Bardsey	Robert Pries	5	0	0	Ditto
Carnarvon	Hugh Anwyl	10	0	0	See assistant searcher
Gest	John Griffith	5	0	0	June 21, 1716
Portinblain	Robert Lloyd	25	0	0	May 25, 1722
	Towards keeping a horse	5	0	0	Feb. 10, 1756
Traeth Mawr	Joseph Cox	5	0	0	Oct. 4, 1752
Llanfr. Fraed	John Evans	15	0	0	March 24, 1763

Boatmen.

Pwllhely	Thomas Williams	5	0	0
	Hugh Ellis	5	0	0

Boatmen.

Pwllhely	John Morice	5	0	0
	Henry Evans	5	0	0
Portenllain	William Hughes	10	0	0
	John Ellis	10	0	0

Assistant Searchers and Boatmen.

Beaumaris	Gilbert Langthan	10	0	0	March 24, 1736
Bideford	Matthew Moody	60	0	0	April 18, 1738
Carnarvon	Owen Hughes	10	0	0	
Cardigan	Rawleigh James	30	0	0	
Chester	Samuel Hardwick	20	0	0	
Dartmouth	William Robinson	50	0	0	

Aldborough	George Crabbe	10	0	0	March 24, 1736
Barnstaple	Richard Davis, jun.	30	0	0	April 18, 1738
Beaumaris	James Brisco	10	0	0	
Bideford	Nicholas Parminter	30	0	0	

Dover	William Oliver	50	0	0	
Falmouth	John Kitlow	40	0	0	

Dartmouth	John Browne	50	0	0	
	Allowed for riding expence	10	0	0	May 9, 1732
Dover	Henry Petken	40	0	0	
Falmouth	Richard Davis	50	0	0	
	Allowed on account of increase of fishery	24	0	0	May 9, 1769
St. Mawes	John Roberts	25	0	0	Oct. 27, 1737
	A farther allowance	5	0	0	May 23, 1776

319

32
An Account of the Number of Officers employed in his Majesty's Office of Works, with their respective Salaries, on the 25th of October, 1705, and also an Account of the Number and Names in each Department, with their Salaries, as they stood on the 15th day of January, 1779, distinguishing the Time when any Increase in the Number of such Officers or their Salaries was first made.

25th October, 1705.

5th January, 1779.

per day per ann.
 s. d. l. s. d.
 Excheq. Salary.

per day per ann.
 s. d. l. s. d.
 Excheq. Salary.

Surveyor General - - 13 2 80 0 0
 Riding Charges - 4 10
 Surveyor's Man - 3 0

Whitfield Keene, Esq.
 Riding Charges
 Surveyor's Man

Additional Salary from

Comptroller
 Riding Charges
 Comptroller's Man

the year 1726
 Sir William Chambers
 Riding Charges
 Comptroller's Man

In lieu of a house at
 Kensington, from the
 year 1728

Master Mason
 20 Marks per annum

Stephen Wright, Esq.
 Settled at the above sum
 in 1719.

Riding Charges

Riding Charges
 Do. Deputy Surveyor from
 the year 1718

Master Carpenter
 Riding Charges

Robert Taylor, Esq.
 Riding Charges

Was settled as above in 1718.
 James, Adam, and Thomas
 Sandby, Esqrs.

Joint Architect
 None

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780.

This office was first constituted in the year 1705.

This office was first constituted in the year 1761.

as above.
Richard Ripley, Esq. 2 10

323

[illegible]

25th October, 1705

per day
s. d.
1 6
1 6

Master Joiner
Master Smith

Master Bricklayer

Master Plasterer
Sergeant Painter
Sergeant Plumber

No Plumber at Windsor Castle
or Keeper of the Conduit.

Master Carver
Master Glazier
Auditors of the Imprest

Ranger of St. James's Park

No Surveyor of the private Roads.

5th January, 1779.

per day
s. d.
1 6
5 2 12 6

William Greenell
No Master Smith. This office
discontinued in 1716.

No Master Bricklayer. This
office discontinued in 1768.

Thomas Clark
James Stuart
Daniel Floodman
Daniel Floodman

This office constituted in
1716.

Samuel Norman
Richard Cobbett
Auditors of the Imprest
An addition of 110l. per an.
in 1716.

Earl of Orford
The salary reduced to 80l.
per ann. in 1728.

Hon. Henry Fane
from 1717 the establishment
of this office to 1756 was
200l. per ann. from that
time to 1757 it was 518l.
per ann. and from thence
to the present period as
above.

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780

324

Excheq.
Salary.
£ s. d.

per ann.
£ s. d.
5 2 12 6

18 5 0
10 0 0
18 5 0
18 5 0

27 7 6
19 9 0

140 0 0

80 0 0

918 0 0

No Surveyor of the Gardens.

William Vane, Esq.
From 1715 to 1726, 400l.

No Surveyor of the Gardens.

Tower of London	2	3
Clerk of the Works		
Whitchall St, James's, West-		
minster	4	8
Clerk of the Works		
Winchester	2	3
Clerk of the Works		
Newmarket		
Clerk of the Works	2	3
Hampton Court Palace		
Clerk of the Works	2	3
Hampton Court Gardens		
Keeping the Garden Account	2	0
Kensington Palace		
Clerk of the Works	2	3
Kensington Gardens		
Clerk of the Works	1	0

Windfor Castle
No Clerk of the Works.

Mewse
No Clerk of the Works.

William Vasey, Esq.
From 1715 to 1726, 4col.
per ann. from 1726 to
1764, 5col. per ann. and
from thence to the present
time as above.

Samuel Pepys Cockerell	2	3
John Wolfe	4	8
No Clerk of the Works. Dis-		
continued in 1775.		
James Paine	2	3
William Rice	2	3
William Rice	1	0
John Smith		100 0 0
No Clerk of the Works. Dis-		
continued in 1761		
Thomas Tildesley	2	3
Constituted in 1717		
Henry Holland	2	3
Constituted in 1716		

25th October, 1705.

Greenwich
No Clerk of the Works,

New Park Lodge
No Clerk of the Works.

Richmond and Kew
No Clerk of the Works.

Queen's Palace
No Clerk of the Works.

Bushey Park
No Clerk of the Works.

Hampton-Court House Park
No Clerk of the Works.

Carlton House
No Clerk of the Works

25th January, 1779.
per day per ann.

William Leach
Constituted in 1729 at 100l.
per ann. to 1776, and
from that time to the pre-
sent period as above.

120 0 0

James Paine
Constituted in 1726, at 180l.
per ann. to 1764, and from
that time to the present
period as above.

125 0 0

Thomas Fiilling
Constituted in 1729.

3 3

Kenton Coufe
Constituted in 1762.

2 3

William Rice
Constituted in 1771.

2 3

Thomas Rice
Constituted in 1773.

1 0

Kenton Coufe
Constituted in 1763.

2 3

N. B. The above salaries are subject to the usual deduc-
tions of civil list, land tax, place pensions, &c.

An Account of Offices and Employments in the Departments of the Secretaries of State for the Northern and Southern Departments.

Samuel Buckley, Esq. writer of the London Gazette, appointed by the King, May 2d, 1719, but not paid by his Majesty.

William Frazer, Esq. ditto, appointed by the King, July 23d, 1770, but not paid by his Majesty.

The office of law clerk to the Northern and Southern departments of the secretary of state's offices was granted to Thomas Waite, Esq. on the 31st of January, 1742, and on the 22d of July, 1747, to Lovel Stanhope, Esq. has remained vacant since Mr. Stanhope's resignation in the year 1771. The warrants arising in the secretary of state's offices for these appointments do not affix any salary to this office.

Under secretaries of state in the Northern and Southern departments, without any allowance from the crown till the 12th of July, 1770, when, in consequence of a very considerable diminution of their fees, by the separation of the American department, his Majesty was pleased to make and continue to each under secretary, for the time being, the allowance of 500l. per annum.

The two first clerks have no emoluments but such as arise from the established fees of office, which have been invariably the same for time immemorial.

The other clerks have no fees of office, and their salaries are paid by the secretaries of states in their respective departments. But Parliament, in consideration of the loss they sustained by the privilege of free postage being taken from them, did, in the year 1769, grant to each office 500l. per annum, to be paid out of the revenue of the general post office, which sum is divided in the respective offices solely among the clerks who have no share in the fees of office.

An Account of the Office of Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

The Earl of Hillsborough appointed secretary of state, 21st January, 1768.

Lord George Germain appointed secretary of state, 10th November, 1765.

The two under secretaries of state were without any allowance from the crown till the 12th of July, 1770, when his Majesty was pleased to make and continue to each of them for the time being, the allowance of 500l. per annum.

The

The first clerk enjoys a proportion of the fees which arise according to what has been established for the secretary of state's office time immemorial.

The other seven clerks have no fees of office, and their salaries are paid by the secretary of state: but Parliament, in consideration of the privilege of free postage being taken away from the clerks in the secretaries of state's offices, did, in the year 1769, grant to the office 500l. per annum, to be paid out of the revenue of the general post office, which sum is divided amongst them, the first clerk, on account of the smallness of his fees of office having an allowance out of it.

Comparative State of the Office of Trade and Plantations on the 25th Day of October, 1705, and the 5th Day of January, 1779.

Establishment of the Office of Trade and Plantations, as it existed on the 25th day of October, 1705.

Eight commissioners, at 1000l. per annum each	-	8000
One secretary at 500l. per annum	-	500
One deputy secretary at 100l. per annum each	-	100
Four clerks at 300l. per annum altogether	-	300
Two chamber keepers at 40l. per annum each	-	80
Two Messengers at 40l. per annum each	-	80
One necessary woman at 30l. per annum	-	30
		9000

Number and Names of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and Officers employed under that Establishment, with their Salaries as they stood on the 5th Day of January, 1779.

Seven commissioners, viz.

Soame Jenyns, Esq.	-	100
Bamber Gascoyne, Esq.	-	100
Lord Robert Spenser	-	100
William Jolliffe, Esq.	-	100
Honourable Charles Greville	-	100
William Eden, Esq.	-	100
Thomas De Grey, Esq.	-	100
Richard Cumberland secretary, by establishment, in the year 1705	-	500
Added in the year 1764	-	200

Carried over 77

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

329

Brought over 7700

Silas Bradbury, deputy secretary by establishment int 1705, 100
 Added in the year 1741 and 1764 - - 200

300

Ambrose Serle, solicitor and clerk of the reports established
 in the year 1730 - - - 300

Nine Clerks, viz.

John Sharpe Palmer

William Berkley

William Roberts

Chamberlain Davies

Lemuel Dole Nelm

John Joseph Powell

William Lloyd

John Goddard

Francis Rush Clark

The establishment for four clerks in the year 1705, was 300

There was added in 1707-8, for two other clerks, and for
 regulating the salaries of the former clerks - 90

Two clerks added in 1764 - - 85

Addition to the salaries of all the clerks in 1764 - 330

Further addition - - 40

Salaries of the nine clerks in January, 1779 - 845

Edward Searl, office-keeper and assistant messenger 85

William Bonnick, chamber-keeper and messenger 45

The establishment in 1705, for office-keepers and messengers
 was - 160

By the establishment in January 1779, the said offices was
 only 130l. as above, therefore a decrease of - 30

130

Mary Searle, necessary woman - 30

9305

An Account of the Offices and Employments existing in his Majesty's Treasury on the 25th of October, 1705, the Number of Officers employed, with their respective Salaries, and also an Account of the Number and Names of the Officers, with their Salaries, as they stood on the 5th of January, 1779, distinguishing the Time when any Increase in the Number of such Officers or their Salaries was first made.

1705.	Salary per an. £.	1779.	Salary per an. £.
Lord High Treasurer		Commissioners of the treasury.	
Lord Godolphin	800	Lord North	1600
		Lord Beauchamp	1600
		Cha. Wm. Cornwall	1600
		Lord Westcote	1600
		Lord Palmerston	1600
1708.			
Chancellor of the Ex- chequer	1600 and 200	Lord North	1600 and 200
John Smith, esq.		Sir Grey Cooper, bart.	no salary
Two secretaries	no salary	John Robinson	
William Lowndes		Milward Rowe	
J. Tylour		Sir Ferd. Poole, bart.	no salary
Four chief clerks		Thomas Pratt	
William Glanville		Fred. Reynolds	
Richard Pervis			
Christopher Tilsen	no salary		
Henry Kelall			
1708.	Salary per an. £.	1779.	Salary per an. £.
Under clerks			

1708.

Salary per an.
£.

1779.

Salary per an.
£.
each 100

Under clerks.

1715.

Edward Webber
Wm. Lowndes, junior
Mark Frecker
Thomas Bowen
Thomas Lowndes
Robert Bunbury
Samuel King
Charles Chevalier
William Wyatt

100 Tho. Tomkyns
100 Sir J. Hoby Mill, bart.
100 James Royer
50 William Speer
50 William Beldam
50 Francis Dancer
50 Edward Bishopp
50 Thomas Cotton
50 George Herbert
50 Henry Fowler
Edw. Chamberlayne
I. M. Leake
William Mitford
Thomas Dyer
Edward Boughton
George Ramus
John West
William Brummell
George Goodenough
Dean Point
B. Broughton
Wm. Edw. Smith
Henry Webber

April 5, 1721 50
July 5, 1721 50
From Midf. 1733, 8 of
the clerks salaries were
raised to 100l. per an.
each 400
April 5, 1748 100
Jan. 5, 1756 100
Jan. 5, 1756 100
July 5, 1757 100
April 5, 1761 100
Jan. 5, 1762 100
Jan. 5, 1762 100
April 5, 1762 100
April 5, 1763 100
Ditto 100
Ditto 100
July 5, 1766 100
July 5, 1766 100
July 5, 1772 100
Jan. 5, 1773 100

D E B A T E S

Date of increase	Increase per an. £.
Since which have de- creased	
October 10, 1775	100 0
March 1, 1776	100 0
Ditto	100 0
Ditto	100 0

Clerks for making up Accounts of the Public Revenues, &c.

Oct. 25, 1705,	Mr. Christopher Tilton for making up an account of the income and issues of the Customs and other revenues	150 0
From Mich. 1714,	Mr. Mark Freeker, for himself and other clerks, for the like	260 0
Lady Day, 1725,	Mr. John Beresford, for himself and other clerks for the like	260 0
Christmas, 1727,	Ditto	310 0

Memorandum,

The warrant being made out for himself and other clerks, neither their number or names are now known; but at Michaelmas, 1742, there were Thomas Wilkin, 100l. per an. John Hughes and William Speer, 50l. each

Oct. 10, 1753	Mr. Thomas Wilkin, for himself and other clerks	310 0
Jan. 5, 1754	Ditto	362 10
Apr. 5, 1758,	Mr. William Speer, for himself and two other clerks, viz. George Herbert and	362 10

April 5, 1761,

Ditto for himself and three other clerks (Francis Dancer being appointed

Jan. 5, 1754, 1758, 1780. Mr. William Speer, for himself and two other clerks, viz. George Herbert and

April 5, 1761, Ditto for himself and three other clerks (Francis Dancer being appointed at 200l. per annum, from the 2d of February, 1761, Mr. Speer an addition of 60l. per an. and Mr. Herbert and Mr. Fowler 40l. per annum each)

Jan. 5, 1762, Ditto for himself and other clerks

Memorandum,

By a Minute of the treasury of the 22d of December, 1761, the Lords ordered Mr. Speer an increase of 160l. per an. to his salary, in consideration of his particular merit, but his successor is to stand reduced to the salary which Mr. Speer enjoyed when he entered his present office.

July 5, 1762, Ditto for himself and 5 other clerks (including James Royer appointed at 200l. a year, from the 21st May, 1762, and Ralph Featherstone 200l. a year from the 5th of July, 1762)

April 5, 1763, Ditto for himself and other clerks (Mr. Featherstone's allowance being reduced to 100l. per annum)

July 5, 1763, Ditto for himself and seven other clerks (including Edward Boughton appointed at 100l. a year, and John Balchen West 50l. a year)

April 5, 1768, Do. for himself and six other clerks (Mr. Featherstone dying, Mr. West succeeded, and his salary of 50l. ceased)

April 5, 1776, Do. for himself and seven other clerks (including William Edward Smith at 100l. a year)

Names and Salaries of the above Clerks, on the 5th Day of January, 1779, viz.

William Speer, chief clerk 700 0
George Herbert 350 0

Carried over 1050 0

D E B A T E S.

1473 0
1373 0
1523 0
1473 0
2250 0

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1783.

Brought over	1050
	300
	250
	200
	200
	150
	100
	2250

Henry Fowler
Francis Dancer
James Royer
Edward Boughton
John Balchen West
William Edward Smith

Dates of increase	Increase per an. £.
April 5, 1763	200
July 5, 1739	80
Midsum. 1796	20
Midsum. 1786	40
Christmas, 1738	40

Salary per an. £. s. d.	Salary per an.
1779	400
1779	480
4kaday	40
4kaday	40
4kaday	40

Salary per an. £. s. d.	Salary per an.
1779	400
1779	480
4kaday	40
4kaday	40
4kaday	40

1705

Keepers of papers in the treasury

1726

Henry Nelson
Office-keeper to provide sundry necessaries for the office

William Weckett
For carrying letters
John Farra
Four patent messengers

1705

Salary per an:

1779

Salary per an.

Dates of increase

Four patent messengers

4 day Thomas Gibbons
Thomas Harrison

Midsum. 1730
Christmas, 1738

40
40
40

40
40
40

1705

Salary per an.
£. s. d.

Salary per an.
£. s. d.

Dates of increase
per an.

For ranging books

John Shepherd

Bag bearer, 1717

William Empion

Messenger of the
chamber

John Thorrowkettle

Messenger to the

custom-house

John Thorrowkettle

Solicitors to the trea-
sury, 1705

William Borrett

Henry Baker

Assistant solicitor to
the treasury

John Walker
William Ross

William Waton

William Waton

3 4 a day Samuel Barnsley

3 4 a day S. J. Barnsley

Wm. Chamberlayne
H. V. Jones

Thomas Francis

Midsum. 1772
Ditto

Christmas, 1737

Oct. 10, 1754

100l. Ap. 29, 1746
150l. Ap. 5, 1706

D E B A T E S.

33

An account of the Offices and Employments under the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland, existing on the 24th of June, 1708, being the Termination of the first Year of their Management, with the Number of Officers employed at that Time, and their respective Salaries.

Officers.		per ann.	Letters patent, dated	Date of the first Commission.
Commissioners, five in number, each	-	400	-	May 22d, 1707
Comptroller, for himself and clerks	-	350	-	June 11th, 1707
Auditor, for himself and Clerks	-	260	-	Aug. 13th, 1707
Secretary; also solicitor clerk of the securities and correspondent for himself and clerks	-	300	Constituted by the commissioners, pursuant to treasury warrant, dated	June 10th, 1707
Assistant solicitor	-	80	Ditto	Sept. 5th, 1707
Cashier, for himself and clerks	-	300	Constituted by the commissioners, pursuant to the powers given them in their letters patent	July, 23d. 1707
Accountant general	-	80	Ditto	July, 16th 1707
Accountant for Edinburgh brewery and distillery	-	50	Ditto	July, 16th 1707
Accountant for country collectors accounts	-	50	Ditto	July 24th, 1707
Clerk of the Edinburgh fines	-	20	Ditto	Aug. 30th, 1707
Agent and messenger for himself and assistant	-	55	Ditto	Sept. 29th, 1707
Housekeeper	-	40	Ditto	June 24th, 1707
Doorkeeper and storekeeper	-	55	Ditto	June 24th, 1707
Assistant doorkeeper and watchman	-	25	Ditto	July 15th, 1707
Hallkeeper and watchman	-	20	Ditto	Aug. 15th, 1707
Clerk of the diaries	-	40	Ditto	Aug. 30th, 1707
Ten collectors in the country, each	-	90	Ditto	July, 1707
One ditto, at	-	70	Ditto	Aug. 1707
Two ditto, at	-	65	Ditto	Oct. 1707

Besides the above officers there were then appointed without doors by the commissioners pursuant to the powers given them by their letters patent, as follow, viz.
 Eighteen supervisors in the country, each
 Five ditto, in Edinburgh, each
 Two hundred and six gaugers, each

*Names of Officers continued.**Establishment of the Excise Yachts fitted out to cruize against the Smugglers, viz.*

		Royal Charlotte.	
		£.	s.
Duncan Aire, commander, at		50	0
1st mate at		40	0
2d ditto at		25	0
Clerk at		25	0
Carpenter at		22	16
Boatswain at		20	0
Gunner at		18	0
Commander of a detached boat at		25	0
Twenty-four sailors, each at		15	0
		Royal George.	
John Ogilvie, commander, at		50	0
1st mate at		40	0
2d mate at		25	0
Clerk at		25	0
Carpenter at		22	16
Boatswain at		20	0
Gunner at		18	0
Thirty-seven sailors, each		15	0
One boy at		6	0
		Prince of Wales.	
Lewis Gellie, commander, at		50	0
1st mate at		40	0
2d mate at		25	0
Clerk at		25	0
Carpenter at		22	26
Boatswain at		20	0
Gunner at		18	0
Twenty-four sailors, each		15	0
One boy at		6	0

Note. The commanders of the above vessels are allowed 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per diem subsistence for each of their crews.

Surveying Officers in Edinburgh and Precincts, viz.

General surveyor.	{ Salary	150 }	190
	{ Port collector	40 }	
Edward Wyvill, Esq;			

Supervisors each.	{ Salary Chamber Rt. For receiving arrears	60 5 8 }	£. 73
	William Nimmo		
	Henry Mackay		
	Alex. Peat		
A supervisor.	{ As above Riding charges	73 14 }	87
	William Darling		
A supervisor.	{ As above Port officer at Leith	73 20 }	93
	William Begg		

Officers at 35l. per ann. each, viz.

William Aberdeen	Robert Hutchinson
David Allan	John Luke
Alex. Bain	Daniel M'Kerchar
John Blyth	John Mitchell
William Bowman	Hugh Morison
Alex. Brisbane	William Peterkine
Thomas Campbell	John Pringle
Patrick Chrystie	Walter Ramsay
John Clark	George Robertson
James Dale	John Samuel
James Darling	William Scotland
Robert Dauling	John Stewart
Hugh Ferguson	Arch. Stewart
Alex. Gardiner	William Straton
Pat. Gilchrist	James Thompson
Andrew Gellarly	James Turnbull
William Gledstanes	Alex. Watson
Robert Greenlees	John Wilson
John Hervey	John Wood
David Home	George Wood
Robert Horseman	

Assistants at 25l. per ann. each.
 Robert Watt Thomas Taylor, jun.
 Thomas Taylor, sen.

ABERDEEN COLLECTION.

General supervisor per ann. 150
 Angus M'Intosh

Collecte

Collector per ann.	{ Salary	90	}	160
	{ Riding charges	40		
	{ For a clerk	30		

James Keith

Supervisors each per ann.	{ Salary	65	}	79
	{ Riding charges	14		

John Douglas

James Peat

William Geddes

Officers at 35l. per ann. each, viz.

John Aitken

Lewis Littlejohn

Thomas Alexander

John M'Connel

James Anderson

Alex. M'Kenzie

James Boyn

John Middleton

Alex. Brodie

Patrick Ogilvie

William Calder

John Rois

John Chalmers

Alex. Reid

David Clark

James Reid

William Corbet

Robert Sandison

William Craig

Walter Stewart

Alex. Dick

John Stobie

Alex. Frazer

Robert Watson

Arch. Fullerton

Alex. Williamson

Pat. Gordon

Alex. Anderson

William Hunter

Donald M'Larty

John Hutton

John Milliken

William Hay

A supernumerary at 25l. per ann.

James Jamieson

AIR COLLECTION.

Collector per ann.	{ Salary	90	}	204
	{ Riding charges	44		
	{ For a clerk	30		
	{ Port collector	40		

John Wright

Supervisors at 79l. per ann. each

Alexander Hamilton

John Hoome

Dan Harrison

Supervisor.	{ Salary, &c.	79	}	109
	{ Port surveyor	30		

John Rankine

Officers at 25l. per ann. each, viz.

Ben. Begg

James Campbell

Alex. Bowes

Thomas Cochrane

Neil Brook

Humphry Colquhoun

Walter Brown

James Corbet

X x 2

John

John Drummond	John Mitchell
Robert Erskine	Matthew Montgomery, jun.
James Fairservice	Bryce Muir
John Grant	Thomas Mutrie
Kenneth Grant	John Rose
John Hamilton	William Scott
Thomas Henderson	George Simpson
Thomas Hay	Andrew Stewart
James Hutchison	Arch. Stewart
David Johnston	David Stirling
Claud Laird	John Thomson
James Laird	John Wallace
William M'Allan	John Weir
William M'Alister	A supernumerary at 25l. per ann.
Andrew M'Quaker	Excise Boat at Greenock,
John M'Quaker	William Scott, commander, 35l.
Adam M'Fadzen	per ann.
William M'Phune	Seven men at 25l. per ann.

ARGYLL NORTH COLLECTION.

Collector and super-visor per annum { Salary 80 } 100l.
 { Riding charges 20 }

Simon Frazer

Officers at 35l. per ann. each, viz.

Alex. Campbell	Dun. M'Phune
William Drummond	Walter M'Farlane
Allan Fullerton	Arch. Mathie
Donald M'Phune	Robert Somerville

ARGYLL SOUTH COLLECTION.

Collector and supervisor at 100l. per ann. as above.

Alex. Robertson.

Officers at 35l. per annum each, viz.

Colin Campbell	Alex. Merchant, sen.
John Espie	Alex. Merchant, jun.
John Ferguson	A supernumerary at 25l. per ann.
Alex. M'Nicol	

CAITHNESS COLLECTION.

Collector and supervisor 100l. per ann. as above.

James Calder.

Officers at 35l. per ann. each, viz.

William Campbell	Alex. Forbes
George Dewar	William Gibb

James Heggie
 Pat. M'Intosh
 James Sinclair

Thomas Steedman
 Neil Sutherland
 A supernumerary at 25l. per ann.

DUMFRIES COLLECTION.

Collector per ann. { Salary 90
 Riding charges 36 } 156l.
 For a clerk 30

James Ramsay.

Supervisors at 79l. per ann. each.

Edward Horsfeman

John Stewart.

Officers at 35l. per ann. each, viz.

Jacob Allen
 John Bogle
 William Cuninghame
 James Dryden
 James French
 George Gray
 John Halbert
 William Johnston
 Robert Johnston
 William Lindsay
 Thomas M'Adam
 John M'Rinkine
 John M'William

Alex. Murray
 Richard Nash
 Alex. Ross
 John Sloan
 Richard Smith
 John Thomson
 Robert Watt
 William Whyte
 Robert Wilson
 George Wishart
 James Cuthbertson
 James Scott
 A supernumerary at 25l. per ann.

FIFE COLLECTION.

Collector per ann. { Salary 90
 Riding charges 50 } 170l.
 For a clerk 30

James Ogleby.

Supervisors at 79l. per ann. each, viz.

James Balvaird

John Lindsay

Thomas Fleming

Officers at 35l. per ann. each, viz.

William Adams
 Hugh Anderson
 Edward Bain
 John Brodie
 George Burnet
 James Campbell
 James Clark
 Alex. Colvill
 Alex. Craig

William Cumming
 Thomas Cumming
 John Cumming
 Christ. Douglass
 John Finlason
 William Forbes
 John Gardiner
 George Graice
 Francis Hutchings

William

William Inglis
James Johnston
Mark Kerr
Peter Mack
John Mac Millan
Dun. Montgomery
Pat. Murdoch
George Ggilvie
John Oliphant
Samuel Parker

Charles Stewart
John Stirling
Robert Stirling
James Tait
George Thompson
Rod. Tuach
Alex. Wardlaw
John Wilson
Thomas Wilson
James Wilson?

A Supernumerary, at 25l. per ann.

GLASGOW COLLECTION.

Collector per ann. { Salary 90l.
Riding Charges 42l. } 164l.
For a Clerk 30l.

Alexander Stewart,

Supervisors, at 79l. per ann. each, viz,

George Johnson, sen. Christ. Latimer
George Johnson, jun. Gilbert Ogilvie

Officers, at 35l. per ann. each, viz.

Donald Bain	John Mac Farlane
Thomas Blyth	John Mac Farlane
Walter Brock	James Morison
Thomas Brown	Robert Nevison
John Bruce	Henry Oswald
John Clarkson	George Porteus
Hugh Cogan	Matthew Roeburn
George Cooper	John Rowand
William Corbet	Andrew Rowand
Pat. Corbet	Arch. Rowand
William Crawford	Robert Rowand
John Dempster	John Rutherford
William Dick	Robert Semple
John Fulton	Henry Shand
Pat. Gillespie	Robert Tain
John Hall	Alexander Thom
James Hood	William Thompson
James Lawton	Peter Vernon
John Mac Farlane	William Watt

A Supernumerary, at 25l. per ann.

HADDINGTON COLLECTION.

Collector per ann. { Salary 90l.
Riding Charges 32l. } 156l.
For a Clerk 30l.

Archibald Hope

Supervisors, at 79l. per ann. each, viz.

Francis Young

James Cook

Alexander Miller

Officers, at 35l. per ann. each, viz.

Alexander Crawford

William Ogg

William Cumming

William Ord

George Cuthbertson

Robert Paterson

James Dick

Christ. Raper

Archibald Douglas

William Robertson

James Forbes

Robert Scott

George Fordyce

Robert Scott

Robert Garnock

James Scott

James Keltie

Robert Smith

James Kilgour

William Sloan

James Mc. Arthur

Robert Thomson

Gilbert Malcolm

Robert Watt

William March

George Welsh

John Montgomery

Walter Welsh

Alexander Morison

John Wilson

A Supernumerary, at 25l. per ann.

INVERNESS COLLECTION.

Collector per ann. { Salary 90l.
Riding Charges 36l. } 156l.
For a Clerk 30l.

Gilbert Gordon

Supervisors, at 79l. per ann. each, viz.

James Tolmie

John Cochrane

John Gilchrist

Officers, at 35l. per ann. each, viz.

James Anderson

John Kerr

John Brander

John King

William Campbell

George Lawrence

William Campbell

James Mackay

James Collie

James Mac Nurce

John Collie

John Mac Donald

James Cumming

James Mac Kay

John Cumming

John Mac Lairen

William Duthie

John Mitchell

George

George Grant
 Grigor Grant
 Nathaniel Grant
 Robert Grant
 Hugh Grant
 Francis Grant
 Thomas Hoffack
 John Hutchison
 Archibald James
 Gabriel Kay

John Morison
 John Murray
 Alexander Peterkine, sen.
 Alexander Peterkine, jun.
 John Rose
 Pat. Stewart
 James Stewart
 John Warden
 William Wilson

A Supernumerary, at 25l. per ann.

LINLITHGOW COLLECTION.

Collector per ann. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Salary 90l.} \\ \text{Riding Charges 40l.} \\ \text{For a Clerk 30l.} \end{array} \right\} 160l.$
 John Campbell

Supervisors, at 79l. per ann. each, viz.

James Anderson
 John Lewares

James Mac Killop

Officers, at 35l. per ann. each, viz.

Pat. Balbirnie
 James Boyd
 James Callander
 Peter Chrystie
 Dun. Clark
 William Craig
 Thomas Crawford
 George Elliott
 John Forrester
 George Gibb
 John Grant
 William Greig
 Thomas Greig
 James Grindlay
 Archibald Horn
 John Inglis
 John Kidd

Robert Leishman
 Daniel Mac Nure
 William Maxwell
 John Mac Naughton
 Lawrence Mac Kenzie
 David Milne
 Robert Mitchell
 James Mitchell
 Robert Muat
 William Muat
 Henry Peddie
 Walter Smith
 Hugh Stalker
 Thomas Temple
 George Temple
 John Thomson
 William Walker

A Supernumerary, at 25l. per ann.

P E R T

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

345

P E R T H C O L L E C T I O N .

Collector per an. { Salary 90l.
Riding Charges 44l. } 164l.
For a Clerk 30l.

Duncan Campbell.

Supervisors, at 79l. per ann. each,

Lewis Hay
James Lees

John Mitchell
William Scott

Officers, at 35l. per ann. each, viz.

Charles Anderson
John Beveridge
John Boyle
James Brodie
Archibald Brodie
Thomas Brodie
John Bruce
Charles Callum
William Cock
Robert Craig
John Craig
Charles Cummine
James Dickson
Thomas Donaldson
Charles Douglas
Andrew Dykes
Alexander Findlater
James Fletcher
Robert Glass
Peter Grant
George Grant, sen.
George Grant, jun.
John Hally
Alexander Henderson

Thomas Henderson
James Hoffack
John Hogg
John Hutchinson
John Leven
John Mac William
Robert Mac Nab
David Mallock
Alexander Maxwell
George Mercer
Stephen Mitchell
William Ogilvie
James Paton
John Pearson
John Peddie
Daniel Ross
John Rutherford
John Scotland
James Liddel
Robert Steel
William Wardlow
James Watt
William Wright

A Supernumerary, at 25l. per ann.

T E V I O T D A L E C O L L E C T I O N .

Collector per an. { Salary 90l.
Riding Charges 36l. } 156l.
For a Clerk 30l.

Roderick Merchant.

Supervisors, at 79l. per ann. each, viz.

Alexander Strang

Thomas Vaughan

Officers, at 35l. per ann. each, viz.

Andrew Bayne
John Bertram
Vol. XVI.

Thomas Brown
James Fairbavin
Y y

Colin

Colin Fairfoul
John Ford
James Forfyth
Gavin Frair
Hugh Grieve
John Home
James Huie

James Jackson
William Lumsden
William Parci al
Francis Pringle
Alex. Scott
William Walker, sen.
William Walker, jun.

A Supernumerary, at 25l. per an.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 22d April, 1779.

Exd.

THOMAS LOCKHART
T. WHARTON

GILBERT LAWRENCE
GEORGE BROWN

*Abstract of the Establishment of the Collecting and Surveying Officers in
North Britain,*

Collections	General Supervisors	Collectors	Supervisors	Officers	Supernum. and Assist.
Aberdeen	1	1	3	34	1
Air	0	1	4	39	1
Argyll North	0	1	0	8	0
Do. South	0	1	0	6	1
Caithness	0	1	0	9	1
Dumfries	0	1	2	25	1
Fife	0	1	3	38	1
Glasgow	0	1	4	38	1
Haddington	0	1	3	30	1
Inverness	0	1	3	37	1
Linlithgow	0	1	3	34	1
Perth	0	1	4	47	1
Teviotdale	0	1	2	18	1
Total Country Collections	1	13	31	363	12
Edinburgh and Precincts	1	0	5	41	3
Total North Britain	2	13	36	404	15

Note, Of the foregoing Supervisors 23 were appointed at the commencement of the Revenue, and 6 more on the duties on candles and hides being imposed in 1710 and 1711. The remaining 7 have been added at different periods, according as the interest of the Revenue made it necessary.

The

There were likewise 206 gaugers originally appointed; two more were added on the commencement of the candle duty; eleven on that of the leather; and one hundred and one on the malt in 1725. The remaining eighty-four have been from time to time appointed, according as the increasing population of the country, and the greater consumption of exciseable commodities, made an additional number of divisions and rides necessary.

JAMES RAMSEY, Accomptant General.

JAMES LOWNDES, Accomptant.

STAMP - OFFICE.

An Account of the Offices and Employments under the Crown, existing on the 25th Day of October, 1705, with Officers employed at that Time, and their respective Salaries, viz.

Officers	Names	Salaries per an.
Commissioners	Edward Lloyd, Esq. -	300
	Henry Cornish, Esq. -	300
	Richard Uthwart, Esq. -	300
	Robert Pooley, Esq. -	300
	Richard Dyot, Esq. -	300
Secretary	William Bridges -	200
Receiver	John Evelyn -	300
Comptroller	Robert Pawling -	300
Secretary's Clerks	Charles Bridges -	50
	William Horsley -	50
	Thomas Ellys -	50
	Joseph Holden -	50
Receiver's Clerks	John Miles -	50
	Robert Harrison -	50
Comptroller's Clerks	Isaac Lee -	50
	George Mackay -	50
	Edward Storey -	50
Solicitor	John Montagu -	50
Bank of Securities	Joseph Watts -	50
Office of Stamps	Joseph Barry -	50
Office of War-	Thomas Beard -	50
Office for stamping	John Rayner -	50
Officekeeper	Anthony Isaacson -	50
trib. for Lond.		50
Revenue		Warc-

Warehousekeeper of understamped goods	Charles Pratt	-	-	50
Clerk to do.	Edward Drakeford	-	-	30
Warehousekeep. of Stamped goods	Norton Curtis	-	-	130
Clerk to do.	William Curteis	-	-	50
Inspector of Courts	Francis Lacon	-	-	40
Chamberkeeper	John Hall	-	-	30
Messenger	George Austin	-	-	30
Porter	Charles Symister	-	-	30
Packer	John White	-	-	20
Supervisor of the Stampers	Henry Sydenham	-	-	50
Stampers	William Sharpe		40l. each	
	Fawcet Newman			
	John Hyton			
	John Day			
	Matthew Sheffield			
	Thomas Knight			
	John Cole			
	Evan Hughes			
	John Spackman			
	John Callaway			
	James Gardiner			
	John Alexander			
	Henry Browne			
	John Bayley			
	William Ford			
	Gabriel Collins			
	Ellis Owens			
	Charles Rawson			
	Isaac Masters			
	William Hodges			
	William Portrefs			
	William Browne			
	Thomas Lane			
	Giles Luinny			
	Abraham Fowler			
	Roger Nicholls			
	Robert Jenkinson			
	Thomas Awberry			
	Samuel Pugh			
	Frederick Milford			
	John Evans			

Stampers

John Turner

George Mills

John Sacheverell

Rice Williams

William Ray

John Willoughby

40l. each

Stamp Office, 27th April, 1779.

JOHN KENRICK,

J. BINDLEY,

W. BAILLIE,

M. WHISH.

S T A M P - O F F I C E .

An Account of the Number and Names of the Officers in each Department, with their Salaries, as they stood on the 5th Day of January, 1779, distinguishing the Time when any Increase in the Number of such Officers or their Salaries was first made, viz.

Officers	Names	Annual Salaries, 5th Jan. 1779.	The time when any increase in the number of officers or their salaries was first made.
Commissioners	Jn. Kenrick, esq.	500	Increased 100l. Dec. 10, 1714, and 100l. Dec. 7, 1757.
	Jas. Bindley, esq.	500	
	Wm. Baillie, esq.	500	
	Wm. Waller, esq.	500	
	Martin Whish, esq.	500	
Secretary	John Brettele	300	Incr. 100l. March 18, 1714.
Receiver	William Poole	600	Incr. 200l. Feb. 5, 1717, and 100l. July 14, 1756.
Comptroller	Morgan Vane	400	Incr. 100l. July 12, 1717.
Secret. 1st Clk.	Cha. Ed. Beresford	130	Incr. 20l. Feb. 22, 1714, 10l. Jan. 15, 1716, 20l. Dec. 24, 1728, and 30l. July 1, 1741.
Second do.	Wm. Gregson	70	Incr. 10l. Feb. 22, 1714, and 10l. April 13, 1721.
Third do.	Humphry Hoyden	60	Incr. 10l. each, Feb. 22, 1714.
Fourth do.	Thomas Brown	60	1714.
Fifth do.	James Benyon	50	Established April 13, 1721.
Receiv. 1st Clk.	James Dugdale	140	Incr. 5l. April 19, 1706, 45l. Febr. 22, 1714, and 40l. July 14, 1756.

Second

Officers	Names	Salaries	Time of Increase.
Receiv. 2d Clk.	Francis Fludyer	60	Incr. 10l. Feb. 22, 1714.
Third do.	George Thring	60	Establ. at Midsummer, 1700 at 45l. and increased 15 Feb. 22, 1714.
Fourth do.	John Filby	60	Established Jan. 20, 1713, 50l. and incr. 10l. Feb. 22, 1714.
Fifth do.	Wm. Hall Baillie	60	Established 27 Oct. 1778.
Sixth do.	Peter Hart	50	
Comptroller's first Clerk	John Lloyd	100	Increased 20l. Feb. 22, 1714, 10l. Jan. 15, 1716, 10l. June 27, 1722, and 10l. Feb. 25, 1729.
Second do.	Geo. Longcroft	60	Increased 10l. each, Feb. 22, 1714.
Third do.	Robert Thompson	60	Established Feb. 22, 1714.
Fourth do.	John Beck	60	Established July 6, 1765.
Fifth do.	Chr. Rich. Wheeler	50	Established July 14, 1756.
Correspondent	Richard Hale	100	Established Feb. 22, 1714.
Examiner and Account. Clk.	Benj. Radcliffe	100	Established Feb. 22, 1714.
Assistant to do.	William Griffin	50	
Solicitor	Gibbs Crawford	100	Increased 50l. Oct. 13, 1717.
Tell. of Stamps	William Wright	100	Incr. 10l. Feb. 22, 1724, 10l. October 5, 1715, and 30l. May 24, 1728.
Assistant to do.	Thomas Hudson	50	Established Feb. 22, 1714.
Clk. of Securit.	James Royer	100	Incr. 20l. Feb. 22, 1714, and 30l. June 3, 1760.
Regist. of War- rants for Stamp.	Edwd. Chamber- layne	140	Incr. 30l. Feb. 22, 1714, 20l. Jan. 15, 1716, and 40l. July 18, 1740.
Assistant to do.	Peter Glossop	10	Established Oct. 5, 1715. N. B. He is also a Stamper at 50l. per annum.
Warehousek. of unft. goods	Thomas Clarson	70	Increased 20l. Sept. 12, 1728.
Assistant to do.	John Hunt	50	Established Apr. 19, 1706, at 20l. increas. 20l. Febr. 22, 1714, and 10l. Decem. 11, 1728.—N. B. This Office was at first called a clerk at a salary of 30l. per ann.

Ware

Officers	Names	Salaries £.	Time of Increase
Warehousek. of	Geo. Whatley	200	Incr. 30l. July 20, 1730, 40l. May 27, 1756
Stamp goods			
Assistant to do.	George Brooke	100	Increased 30l. May 17, and 20l. June 21, 1758
Checker	Thomas Burch	50	Incr. 20l. Sept. 13, 1700, and 10l. Oct. 5, 1715
Inspectors of	Thos. London	100	Established Aug. 22, 1706, at 60l. incr. 40l. Feb. 22, 1714
Courts and cor- rections, and	Wharton Ameotts	100	Estab. Aug. 22, 1706, at 40l. N. B. This Officer was also a clerk in the Secretary's Office, at 50l. increas. 60l. Feb. 22, 1714
Binding Survey-			
	Alex. Emerson	100	Established Nov. 25, 1718
Inspect. of do.	Samuel Roycroft	100	Increased 60l. Feb. 22, 1714
Within the bills of mortality			
Assistant to do.	Thos. Collebrooke	50	Established Jan. 20, 1713
Housekeeper	Peter Raillane	70	Increased 20l. July 15, 1729
Contributor for	Francis Blackstone	50	Has not been incr. since 1705
London			
Supervisor of	William Allen	100	Incr. 30l. Feb. 22, 1714, and 20l. July 3, 1723
Stampers			
Deputy Super-	George Harris	10	Established Feb. 22, 1714
visor of do.			
as a Stamp- Do.		50	Increased 10l. Sept. 27, 1720
Stampers 39, at 50l. each.			Incr. 10l. Septem. 27, 1720.
John Harris	John Nicholson		N. B. At Michaelmas 1705 there were 37, at Midsummer, 1706, 36, and Febr. 22, 1714, four were added, one whereof was made the Deputy Supervisor.
Thomas Kay	Benjamin Eaton		
William Wilatt	George Andrews		
George Tuper	Richard Williams		
John Bark	George Kemble		
Th. Busby	Samuel Crabb		
Mr Glossop	Robert Marshall		
Edward Stanley	Robert Sanders		
Thomas Greenwood	William Lyon		
Edward Kebble	Edward Royer		
George Sanders	John Parish		
Robert Beatson	Thomas Luck		
James Clement	Edward Barker		
Robert Bonnick	Thomas Capel		
Benjamin Johnson	Thomas Cope		

Officers	Names	Salaries	Time of Increase
Edward Davis	50l. Chr. Mann	50l.	
John Hayward	50l. John Hill	50l.	
Joseph Hooper	50l. John Barnes	50l.	
Hirons Claridge	50l. James Dutton	50l.	
George Collins	60l.		
Rolling Press	Timothy Gee	55	Established Feb. 22, 1714,
Printers 3	John Gumerfall	55	50l. increased 5l. March
	Richard Newbery	55	1723
Layers & takers	Richard Ash	50	Established Feb. 22, 1714,
of paper on and	Richard Cod	50	40l. increased 5l. Dec. 3
from the rolling	William Holmes	50	1720, and 5l. March
press 7	John Bowers	50	1723
	Charles Barrer	50	
	John Thynne	50	
	Stephen Smith	50	
Wetters of pa-	John Cobb	50	One established Jan. 20, 171
per for the rol-	Stephen Stephens	50	and the other Feb. 22, 17
ling presses 2			both at 40l. incr. 5l. De
			31, 1720, and 5l. March
			1723.
Rolling-press	Charles Smelt	50	Established Aug. 3, 1757
officer			
Billman	William Gaywood	50	Established Apr. 19, 1706,
			30l. incr. 10l. Feb. 2
			1714, and 10l. July
			1776.
Chamberkeeper	Richard King	50	Increased 10l. Feb. 22, 17
			and 10l. July 19, 1766
Messenger	David Wilson	30	Has not been increased si
			1705.
Porter	Francis Mollison	40	Incr. 10l. Feb. 22, 1714.
Watchmen	Stephen Pugh	30	Established Feb. 22, 1714-
	Thomas Lucas	30	
Entering Clk.	Samuel Pritchard	50	Established Feb. 22, 1714-
of cards & dice			
Searchers and	Thomas Higginson	45	Three establ. Jan. 20, 17
Surveyors of	Stephen Bafs	45	and 5 added Feb. 22, 17
cards and dice 8	Thomas Field	45	all at 40l. incr. 5l. Nov.
	John Dupont	45	1720, and the last incre
	John Powell	45	15l. April 26, 1768.
	John Ingram	45	
	Chr. Wafs	45	
	John Farrer	60	

Officers	Names	Salaries	Time of Increase
Maker of dice	Thomas Major	30	Established Feb. 22, 1714
Register of pamphlets	Robert Harris	80	Ditto
Assistant to do.	Edward Stanley	20	Ditto Oct. 5, 1715
3 Inspectors of gaming houses	Francis Blackstone		
and venders of cards, dice and pamphlets	Isaac Grigg, each	20	Ditto Feb. 22, 1714
	George Harris		
Solicitor of wine licences	Alexander Baillie	60	Do. Dec. 7, 1757
Register of do.	Richard Turner	100	Do. March 15, 1758
Clerk of do.	William Bennett	100	Do. Dec. 7, 1757, at 70l. and increased 30l. June 10, 1760
Clerk assistant & correspondent	W. Rob. Duill	50	Do. Feb. 13, 1772
4 Travelling inspectors of ale and wine licences	Daniel Cafs, each	50	Do. Dec. 7, 1757
	Thomas Howse		
	Isaac Grigg		
	John Gill		
Register and comptroller of the apprentice duty	John Bennett	150	Do. April 27, 1710
His clerk	Henry Alleyne	50	Do.
Receiver's clerk	Peter Hart	10	Do. Oct. 27, 1778
Entering clerk and messenger	David Wilson	30	Do. Feb. 22, 1714
Stamp Office, April 27, 1779.			J. KENRICK, J. BINDLEY, W. BAILLIE, W. WISH.

A Return of the Commissioners for Licensing Hackney Coaches and Chairs to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, for an Account of the Number of Officers and their Salaries employed in their Office on 5th of January, 1779.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain.

IN obedience to the order of this honourable House, signified to us by a letter from Sir Grey Cooper, Bart. dated Treasury Chambers, the 18th of March, 1779, by which it is ordered,

“That there be laid before this House an account of the offices and employments under the crown existing on the 25th day of October,

ber, 1705; the number of officers employed at that time in each, with their respective salaries, and also an account of the number and names of the officers in each department, with their salaries, as they stood on the 5th day of January last, distinguishing the time when any increase in the number of such officers or their salaries were first made."

We humbly take leave to inform this honourable House, that by a fire which happened at this office in the year 1770, all books and papers relative thereto were destroyed, by which means we cannot ascertain the number and names of the officers employed on the 25th day of October, 1705, with their respective salaries; but believe the number of commissioners and officers, with their respective salaries, were then the same as the year 1772.

That the following were the names and number of the officers in the said office on the 5th day of January last, with the times when an increase was made to their salaries, viz.

		Salaries on 5th of Jan. 1772, out of which taxes are deducted.	Salaries on 5th of Jan. 1772, out of which taxes are deducted.
Commissioners	John Cookson	£.	£.
	John Soley		
	Richard Capper	} each	150
	Wm. Moreton Pleydell		
	Jacob Reynardson, Esq.		
Receiver	Edward Moore	62	100
Register	Edward Moore	80	100
House-keeper	Anthony Crosby	40	50
Messengers	Robert Williams	} each	40
	George Edmunds		
	Stephen Sturdy		
Street-keepers	Mathew Thomas	} each	35
	Joseph Hallier		

Together with a solicitor, who is paid for his quarterly attendance at the rate of 12l. 20s. per quarter, and also his incidental bill.

The respective salaries before mentioned were increased to the sums opposite each name (on the 5th of January last) upon an additional number of 200 hackney coaches being licensed in the year 1772, pursuant to an act of his present Majesty, intituled "An act for licensing an additional number of hackney coaches and applying the money arising thereby."

Hackney-coach Office,
March 26, 1779.

RICHARD CAPPER,
WM. MORETON PLEYDELL,
J. REYNARDSON.

An Account of the Number and Names of the Officers of the Customs, with their Salaries as they stood on the 5th Day of January, 1779, distinguishing the Time when any Increase in the Number of such Officers or their Salaries were first made.

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

355

An Account of the Number and Names of the Officers of the Customs, with their Salaries as they stood on the 5th Day of January, 1779, distinguishing the Time when any Increase in the Number of such Officers or their Salaries was first made.

Annual Salaries per establishment.
Annual Salaries per incidents.
Annual ditto per dormant warrant.

L O N D O N.

Office.

Officers Names.

The Board and its attendants.

Edward Hooper, Esq;

Henry Pelham, Esq;

Sir John Frederick, Bart.

Sir William Musgrave, Bart.

James Jeffreys, Esq; 9 each. 1000

Thomas Boone, Esq;

Welbore Ellis Agar, Esq;

William Hey, Esq;

Thomas Allan, Esq;

Edward Stanley, Esq;

More for himself and clerks

More for a Northern clerk

More for a chief copying clerk

More for the coal duty

Replaced on the establishment in

1709. The allowance first granted

per warrant 17th Aug. 1698.

More by addition

More for 13 under copying clerks

As in 1705

Secretary

As in 1705

Z z 2

60
765

400
150
80
60
100

Clerks	Salaries.	Clerks.	Salaries.
Per minutes Sept. 7, 1714, five clerks	160	Brought forward	665
June 10, 1728, one clerk	20	May 22, 1747, an addition to one of the clerks of	20
July 16, 1729, an increase to the clerks salaries	100	Jan. 1764, reduced	100
March 8, 1731, an addition to one of the clerks of	20		585
Nov. 13, 1733, two clerks	60	July 19, 1765, an addition to four of clerks of	70
Sept. 25, 1734, one clerk	40	Two additional clerks	60
June 25, 1725, an additional to two of the clerks of	20		715
Feb. 28, 1738, an addition to two of the clerks of	50	July 1767, reduced	30
Dec. 23, 1741, an addition to one of the clerks	10		685
Feb. 5, 1741, one clerk at	15	April 13, 1775, an addition to four of the clerks of	40
Sept. 29, 1743, an addition among the clerks and to two new clerks	130	One additional clerk	40
	665		765
Western Clerk in the Secretary's office.		John Lowe, Esq;	130
		£. 80 as plantation clerk in 1705, increased to 130d. per warrant,	
		Feb. 2, 1709	150
		By addition	
		Per minute Dec. 6, 1709	100
		Joseph Spisbury	
Northern Clerk in the Secretary's office.			
Minutes Dec. 6, 1769.			
Plantation Clerk in ditto			
Dec. 11, 1763			
June 7, 1764			
	£. 50		
		James Powell	

1780.

D E B A T E S.

357

Plantation Clerk in ditto Dec. 11, 1763	£. 50	James Powell	70
June 7, 1764	20		
Assistant to the plantation clerk		James Newey	80
Feb. 5, 1744	50		
Oct. 5, 1763	10	William Lewis	52
June 7, 1764	20		
Additional Clerk		Walter Adams	80
Aug. 16, 1768			
Clerk to the Petitions		John Hyatt	40
March 5, 1765	50		
Dec. 1, 1769	30		
Register and Keeper of the boards, papers and books in the paper office		Joseph Spilbury	50
May 28, 1756			
Examiner of the officers, craves for stationary, and comptrollers of the stationers bills			
June 26, 1716	20		
Dec. 4, 1724	10	Charles Hart William Davidson	each 60
Door-keepers and messengers			
1st door-keepers salary increased to	36		
Per warrant April 18, to	60		
Dec. 10, 1773			
2d door-keeper's salary increased to	40		
Per warrant Oct. 3, 1740 and to	60		
Per warrant Nov. 13, 1778			

Office.

Extra messengers before 1715, 10s.
per week each; June 28, 1735,
an increase of 5l. making together
31l. per ann. each. Increased to
40l. Dec. 22, 1757

March 6, 1728
Dec. 15, 1736
April 13, 1771
Jan. 22, 1772

9
5
6

Officers Names.

Thomas Johnfon
Thomas Sawyer
Thomas Crosby
Thomas Balcomb
Charles Sweet
Richard Lockyer
Thomas Leech

More to Charles Sweet for stamping
Land-waiters books, and taking care
of the printed forms, instructions, &c.
More to Thomas Johnfon for attending
the clerk of the petitions, to carry the
boards, orders and papers to the proper
officers, and for taking care of the keys
of the several warehouses in the de-
pository.

Bridget Kelly

Houfekeeper

Jan. 1705, 24l. increased per war-
rant May 10

Sept. 19, 1709, to 80
Aug. 5, 1730, to 100
May 25, 1741, to 385
1762, to 385

Comp. of the houfekeeper's accounts

April 12, 1766
For care and trouble in superintend-
ing the stables

John Lowe, Esq;

Bridget Kelly

Sal. &c. J Sal. &c. J Sal. &c.

7 each 40

20

10

385

25

10

For care and trouble in superintending the stables

Bridget Kelly

Surveyor of the buildings

June 10, 1742

Other officers attending the Board for the general business without being confined to any particular port.

As in 1705

Solicitor for the port of London and the Western ports of England and Wales

Nov. 25, 1725

250

Jan. 31, 1732

50

Solicitor for the Northern ports of England and Wales

Appointed per constitution dated

Sept. 13, 1725, at per ann.

250

Nov. 25, 1715

175

Jan. 31, 1732

25

Solicitor for bonds and criminal prosecutions

Appointed per constitution dated

Feb. 8, 1728, at per ann.

25

July 16, 16, 1729

140

July 14, 1736

40

George Medcalfe, Esq;
More for clerks and a messenger

300

366

John Tyton, Esq;

250

More for clerks and a messenger

200

More to the Western and Northern solicitors for receiving and accounting for prosecutors shares of forfeitures, each, 20l.

George Litchfield, Esq;

250

More for clerks and a messenger

180

DEBATES.

359

1780.

Officers Names. Sal. &c. | Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.

More to the three solicitors for coach hire and waterage, 30l. each 90

More to ditto for chamber rent, &c. 54

18l. each
William Cooper 50

Daniel Flowerdew
From the Western solicitor, 30l.
From the Northern ditto, 10l.

William Poyntz, Esq;
Has no certain salary, but receives
12d. per pound out of all monies paid
into the Exchequer for seizures, and on
all recoveries

For a clerk, Aug. 31, 1726 40

More for every indenture of appraisement, where the king's part exceeds
10l. 5s.

May 17, 1727
Cashiers and Paymasters with their
several contrrolls.

1000

William Mellish, Esq;
His affiant 100

For two tellers and two clerks to get
bills of exchange accepted 190

Office.

Nov. 25, 1725

July 16, 1729

Solicitor for coast bonds

As in 1705

Auditor of the Solicitor's accounts

Inspector of prosecutions

Register of seizures

Receiver General

The established allowances as in 1705

595

5, 1717
More for a clerk or clerks for paying
the preferable tidefmen and other
officers upon incidents, per warrant

100

July 2, 1762

50

Another clerk, 1714

Thomas Jones

For giving a quarterly account of
out-port remittances

20

Richard Hopkinson

40

Henry Ellifon, Esq;

For clerks

400

180

More for himself and clerks

80

Thomas Bect

70

John Cope Freeman, Esq;

60

One of the Receiver General clerks

Feb. 27, 1707

10

Feb. 19, 1772

10

Messenger to the Receiver General

April 8, 1762

Comptroller of the issues and payments

of the Receiver General

Established allowance as in 1705

Sept. 27, 1717

Paymaster of incidents

In 1705, 40l. increased to 70l. per

warrant Nov. 16, 1759

Account. of petty receipts

Appointed by incidents per minute

June 21, 1727, at 60l. per ann. and

placed upon the establishment at that

salary per constitution to June 1760

Officers Names. Sal. &c. | Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.

Office.

appointed by incidents per minute
Aug. 13, 1729, and placed upon
the establishment at the same salary,
per constitution ditto

Receiver of the King's part of enu-
merated goods, fines, and forfeitures
remitted from the out ports
Comptroller on the receiver of the
King's part of enumerated goods,
fines, and forfeitures remitted from
the out ports

Receiver of the superannuation funds
March 15, 1771
Comptroller of the superannuation
funds, March 15, 1771

Comptroller general
Per warrant Jan. 11, 1717

Per warrant Dec. 11, 1728

Warrant June 17, 1761
Minute Feb. 27, 1707

For two clerks

75

Thomas Dering, esq. for himself and
clerks

600

Robert Shafto, for himself and clerks

William Bissett

100

Joshua Powell

80

Comptrollers and Examiners of the general Accounts.

Robert Parsons, esq.

1000

More out of the several duties to be paid
in certain proportions, and to be dis-
continued whenever they cease

198

More for two chief clerks to be ap-
proved by the board

150

More for six other clerks

250

More for keeping a book for entering
the collectors of the out port bills,
and acquainting them when brought
to account

50

Minute June 10, 1772

never more than two years in arrears
More for two other clerks

100

Minute June 10, 1772

One of the chief clerks to the comptroller general

Surveyor of the out port accounts
Inspector of the exchequer books in the out ports

Inspector of out port collectors accounts and vouchers

Created per patent June 11, 1707, with the allowances per contra, for himself and clerks

Chief clerk to ditto

Dec. 24, 1712

July 8, 1725, 10l.

Ditto 30, 729, 10l.

Examiners of the out port books as in

1705

never more than two years in arrears
More for two other clerks to enable him to keep up his accounts, to be discontinued whenever the consolidation of the duties shall take place

William Biffett

For preparing an annual account of the grofs and nett produce of all the branches of the customs, per warrant Dec. 1, 1757, to be paid for each year when the account is compleated and delivered

Robert Thompson, esq.

Heneage Legge, esq.

William Eddington, esq.

For four clerks
James Powell

For preparing an account of the receipts and payments in the out ports

William Moreton each 50

Stephen Demainbray

Francis Blackstone

George Huddesford

100

366 16 8

300

400

200

30

20

50

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 17

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.

Officers Names.
More to these examiners, each
More to be craved quarterly
Mordecai Cutts, esq.

Office.
Examiner of the sufficiency of officers
securities, and to solicit the pay-
ment of debts standing out in the
plantation receipt

50
40
100
50
30
50
50
40
40
500
20
400
each
20
400

More for increase of business
For a clerk
Duncan M' Andrew

As in 1705
May 7, 1740
Oct. 6, 1714,
March 29, 1728,
Examiner of the inferior officers day
pay bills

In 1705 this office was called clerk to
the tide surveyor, and to set the
weighing porters to work, and the
salary was then 50l. per annum
established

More by addition
Christopher Williams

Aug. 31, 1770
Clerk to ditto
April 17, 1765

Inspectors of officers conduct
Thomas Baron Pelham, esq.

Surveyor general by patent
As in 1705

For a clerk
Michael Collinson,
Arthur Hammond
Thomas Monday, Esq.

General surveyors attending in Lon-
don

John Carter

Clerk to the General Surveyors,
Mar. 18, 1772,
Mar. 18, 1772,

John Carter

Clerk to the general surveyors, 100

Mar. 18, 1772, 80

May 7, 1773, reduced to

Surveyor general of the riding

officers appointed to guard the

coast of Kent

In 1705

per warrant Jan. 5, 1761, for

himself

and for clerks

Surveyor general of the riding

officers appointed to guard the

coast of Suffex

In 1705

Per warrant May 17, 1714, for

a clerk

Per warrant Nov. 20, 1729, for

himself

and for another clerk

Surveyor general of the riding officers

in the county of Norfolk

Surveyor general of the riding officers

in the county of Essex

These offices were appointed per

warrant June 19, 1741, and vested

in one person at 250l. per annum,

per warrant 22 and 23 May, 1761,

they were divided, and two officers

Edward Milward, esq.

More for his extra services in inspect-

ing and examining into the ma-

agement of the ports in Kent

More for two clerks

William Battine, esq.

More for inspecting and examining

into the management of the ports

in Suffex, and for inspecting into

the management of sloops appoint-

ed for the guard of the said coast

More for two clerks

Richard Norton, esq.

Thomas Clantrees, esq.

250

250

100

50

250

20

100

30

100

50

250

250

appointed at 250l. per annum each			
Examiner of the riding officers journals for the northern ports	James Powell	25	
Dec. 18, 1717			
Do. for the western ports	John Lowe	25	
Dec. 18, 1717			
Officers for keeping Accounts respecting the State of Trade.			
Register general of all trading ships belonging to Great Britain	Peter Shaw, esq.	500	
Created by patent, Dec. 24, 1707, at 500l. per annum			
For clerks in 160l. per an. increased to 190l. per warrant July 4, 1715	For five clerks	190	
Inspector general of imports and exports	John Pelham, esq.	500	
In 1705, 1000l. per an. per constitution Dec. 11, 1714, reduced to 500l. per an.			
In 1705 200l. per an. for clerks increased to 280l. per warrant, Aug. 16, 1722	For clerks	280	
Affistant to ditto	John Tomkyns	120	
The affistant created per warrant Aug. 16, 1722, at 120l. per an. increased to 180l. per warrant May 22, 1766	By addition	80	

Officers employed above Stairs in the Foreign Business, inwards and outwards,
and Officers in the Long Room for both Branches.

Comptroller inwards and outwards First allowed per warrant Feb. 20, 1712			225
As in 1705			
Appointed per warrant July 29, 1706, at 100l. per annum			
Customer of cloth and petty customs			
Comptroller of cloth and petty customs			
Surveyor for the port of London			
As in 1705			
Collector inwards, and receiver of the grand receipt, and receiver of wines and currants			5
In 1705 300l. per an. reduced to 200l. per warrant Feb. 20, 1712			200 300
Per warrant July 21, 1727			
Receiver of the grand receipt, under and deputy to the collector inwards			
Comptroller of the inwards and outwards			
For approving merchants securities			200
For a clerk for the impost on tobacco			20
For a deputy out of the 15 per cent on muslins			100
Perry Player, esq.			
Lancelot Harrison, esq.			
Henry Stawel Legge, Esq.			
For a clerk for the impost on tobacco			20
Officers in the Long Room, for the Import Business.			
Sir Horatio Mann, bart.			200
*per warrant Dec. 4, 1723			
For clerks employed under him in the plantation receipt, paid out of the impost on tobacco			200
More for a deputy in the warehouse, and for two clerks to assist him			70
William Suckling			
Out of the 15 per cent on muslins and calicoes in 1702			100
First placed upon the establishment in 1709, at 100l. per annum			

Office.

Officers Names.

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.

More out of the impost 1690, and

1692-3, as in 1705

50

Computer of the imposts on tobacco
under dittoComputer of the imports on tobacco
under ditto

100

One of the clerks under the collector
inwards for paying impostsCollector of the petty customs inwards
Register of warrants inwardsExaminer of all duties inwards ex-
cept wine and currants

William Mucklow, Oct. 10, 1761

Thomas Meggs, Esq;
Steneage Legge, Esq;

50

62 6 8

William Moreton

60

As in 1705

More for keeping a certificate book

25

As in 1705

More for the new impositions

35

Warrant Oct. 24, 1707.

More for a clerk to assist him

30

Minute March 11, 1761

Examiner of the duties on wines and
currants

80

John Goldham

40l. in 1705 increased to 80l.

June 17, 1757

Computer of the 15 per cent. on mus-
lins and white calicoes

Phillip White

To attend the East India sales out of the
15 per cent. on muslins and white

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 17

To attend the East India sales out of the
15 per cent. on muslins and white

1780.

DEBATES.

369

William Suckling to attend the East India sales	30	
per warrant May 31. 1715.		
William Saxby	40	
As in 1705		
William Reade	60	
As in 1705		
For a Clerk	20	
May 6. 1728		
Peregrine Sims	10	
Nov. 11, 1715		
Officers in the long room for export business		
George Duke of Manchester	276	13 4
Fredrick Augustus Bernard, Esq;	50	
Richard Williams, Esq;	30	
Abraham Greenwood	30	
As in 1704		
More for copying the bills of entries outwards for the Inspector General of the imports and exports	10	
Nov. 11, 1715		
William Vane, Esq;		

Usher in the Long Room

VI.

Copying clerk of the entries inwards

Assistant to the clerk of the ships entries

Clerk for copying the bills of entries inwards for the Inspector General of imports and exports

B B B

Collector outwards, &c.
Collector of the great customs on wool and leather exported
Comptroller of the great customs on wool and leather exported
Copying clerk outwards

Office.
Day watchman in ditto

Day watchman in the additional Long
Room

3 Jerquers in 1705.

Jerquers

One appointed per warrant
Feb. 23, 1727.

Ditto, ditto Dec. 23, 1776

Officers Names.

William Ridd
May 4, 1765

Thomas Hicks

Oct. 21, 1774

Additional cheques on the foreign busi-
ness inwards and outwards

James Burne

More to ditto for two clerks

Dec. 15, 1727

July 17, 1733

Nov. 15, 1771

More to ditto for drawing out an ac-
count of naval stores imported

Kenneth Mc. Pherfon

More to ditto for a clerk

Dec. 15, 1727

John Tombs

More to ditto for a clerk

Dec. 15, 1727

William Armstrong

More to ditto for two clerks

Dec. 15, 1727

July 17, 1733

Nov. 15, 1771

Edmund Fothergill

More to ditto for a clerk

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c. | Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.
40 40 40 40

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1781

100 70

2

100 30

100 30

100 70

100 30

60l. in 1705, 90l. in addition per war-
rent in 1706

Ditto, ditto Dec. 23, 1776

Edmund Fothergill
More to ditto for a clerk

30

Examiner of debentures

35

60l. in 1705. 90l. in addition per war-
rant 29 Oct. 1747, 60l. for himself,
and 30l. for a clerk

More for increase of business, and ex-
amining corn debentures

70

70l. in addition per warrant, Dec. 13,

1774

For a clerk

30

Officers at the water side for the foreign
business inwards

9 at 200l. per ann. each in 1705, 1
additional at 200l. per annum, per
warrant, Dec. 23, 1760, 1 addi-
tional at 200l. per annum, per war-
rant, July 29, 1775

Land Surveyors

Increased to 230l. per annum each
per warrant. Oct. 8, 1776

Benjamin Batley
Winwood Serjeant

George Leycester

Roger Hale

Edmund Horrex

11 each

230

Charles Bromfield

Rober Coker

James Kiell

Thomas Brown

Thomas Chetham

Walter Thomas

More for superintending the sales of
condemned goods, 35l. each sale, paid
out of the produce thereof

DEBATES.

1780.

371

Office.

Surveyor to assist the land surveyors
in the examination of paper
Surveyor to assist the land waiters in
the examination of baggage

Clerk to the Land Surveyors

Messenger to ditto

19 Patent king's waiters

12 Deputies to ditto

Officers Names.

Smith Squire

Per warrant, Aug. 8. 1712.

Thomas Wiggins

Per warrant, Sept. 30, 1724

John Greenall

April 24, 1734

William Lacy

Nov. 26, 1713.

Joseph Hudson

Robert Wilson

James Rodney

Wenman Nutt

William Burnett

John Bean

William Raven

Charles Collins

Robert Smith

John Hervey Jennings

Samuel Steekford

John Corfield

Robert Jones

Alexander Lennox

Thomas Hillear

Timothy Omond

Allen Fitzherbert each 5al.

Thomas Philips Lamb

James Lamb

James Jones

Henry Hastings

William Frazer

Samuel Downe

John Guilt

Charles Bellingham

John Raper

John Timothy Swainson

John Grindon

John Edgar

Hedworth Reed

Thomas Radcliffe

Banbury Beadall

John Nicholls

Joseph Allen

One vacant

1780,

D E B A T E S.

3737

31 Land-waiters, as in 1705

Additional Land-waiters, per war-
rant 15th Jan. 1718.

3 Gaugers.

25 Weighing porters, as in 1705.

Joseph Allen
One vacant
James Cunningham
Peter Hill
John Sherring
John Nodin
Lancelot Adney
Thomas Aubrey
John Heathfield
John Ward
Richard Hardwicke
John Parke
Henry Tobin
Richard Forster
George Raincock
Edward Jones

Thomas Tucker
Robert Manning
George Milford Flower
William Sadler
William Richardson,
Apr. 17, 1728.

John Church
Cornelius Floyd
Edward Goodwin
William Watts
Michael Preston

John Nicholls

Kemp Bowman, each 80
William Elwood
Caesar Adamson
Jacob Pearce
Edward Dockley
James Dunphey
Walshall Oliver
John Phillips
Edward Stares
Joseph Walker
William Balderstone
John Harker
Thomas Wilton
Edward Kenyon

John Taylor each 80
Thomas Nicholls
Thomas Kennier
Richard Fenton each 80

John Jones each 35
John Stafford
James Rofs
John Fizach
John Trott

Office,

Officers Names.

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.

374

199 Preferable weighers, and day-pay

when employed.

18 Non-tenders, as in 1705.

42 Watchmen, as in 1705.

Stephen Thornton
Rivers Stiddolph
Joseph Grove
James Bulger
John Gosling
Thomas Davis
John Barber

John Osborn
Thomas Simme
William Allen
William Selby
John Riddledale
Robert Allen
Charles Harding
William Skinner
William Raynon
John Thomas,
Joshua Griggs
Norman Mill
Benjamin Dalley
Francis Hern
John Bird
Giles Maynard
Thomas Church
John Hillman

each
each
16
5

Joseph Vincent
Samuel Elford
James Tipson
John Duncan
Thomas Lewis
Isaac Pugh
John Field
Wilkins Bruch
Joseph Leach
Thomas Baker
Thomas Rudge
John Bean
William Kew
Henry Babb
Thomas Roffe
John Summerfield
George Farley
William Lacey

each
6 15

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780

George Farley
William Lacey

Thomas Church
John Hiltman

James Hilbert
Hiram Arter
John Nelson
John Page
Henry Porter

Ambrose Wilkins
Edward Medway
Joseph Hamerton
Thomas Rice
John Napier,
John Hubbard

More to Joshua Griggs for acting as supervisor,
May 18, 1726

More to John Thomas for acting as day porter
to the Commissioners, Aug. 23, 1751

Officers at the waterfide for the foreign business
outwards.

George By
Philip Westfaling, and
William Burrard
Henry Shelley
Richard Gee

Charles Churchill, (dor-
mant warrant 12l. each)
Sir Geo. Vandeput, Bart.
Francis Matthew Schutz

Robert Hare
Nathaniel Webb, jun. (dormant warrant 12l. each)
Richard Jones
William Hankins, fen.
William Hankers, jun.

Thomas Parker
Michael Fitzgerald
Elisha Ambler
John Throp
James Havard
Robert Daintree
George Want
Edward Hatton
Howell Davies
Joseph Copple
John Delaye

10
10
5

20 Preferable watchmen, and nightly
pay when employed.

Chief patent searcher, deputy

5 Under patent searchers in London

2 Ditto, at Gravefend

5 Senior deputies to the patent search-
ers in London, are paid by their re-
spective principals.

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.

160

each.

James Miller

Obadiah Arrowsmith

Edmund Robbins

John Wood

Thomas Fitter

Henry Thames Rogers

William Twycrofs

David Stone

Thomas Hale

Richard Hereford

John Prother

Richard Seddon

each

John Goodeve

Robert Weston

Henry Fielder

Robert Hodgson

George Robinson

5 Addition to ditto, per warrant,
Mar. 5, 1776.

2 Deputies to the patent searchers at
Gravesend

10 Searchers deputed by the board as
comptrollers on the patent search-
ers or their deputies in London

5 In the year 1705, at 60l. increased
to 160l. per warrant Sept. 27, 1775
(5 additional, per warrant July 29,
1775, to 100l. increased to 160l.
per warrant Sept. 28, 1775

Deputed or comptrolling searchers at
Gravesend

Tassiel Reed

40

Surveyor of the searchers

John Delane

150

More for certifying the prices of corn, out of
which he is to pay 4l. to the meal weighers
William Kelley, Oct. 26, 1724

Commissioner's clerk in the searcher's
office

Clerk to the patent searchers in Lon-
don

Edward Bailey, per warrant, Jan. 30, 1776

50

Clerk to the deputed, or comptrolling
searchers in ditto

Hugh Scott, per warrant, Jan. 30, 1776

50

Officers to assist the searchers in taking
an account of gunpowder shipped
for exportation

Robert Alefounder, Aug. 18, 1731

10

Edward Watnew
Jeffrie Barker, July 30,
John Mackay

Officers to admit the searchers in taking
an account of gunpowder shipped
for exportation

Officers for taxing on the stamps on
callicoes, &c. exported

Vol. XVI.

Chief packer under the searchers
Assistant to the searchers in opening
and repacking muslins and other
fine goods
6 Coopers and weighers under the
searchers

Surveyor of the quays
4 Constables on the quays

C c c

Surveyor of the King's warehouse
Assistant to the surveyor
Additional assistant to the surveyor
Clerk to the surveyor
Warehouse-keeper
Warehouse-keeper for the crown by
way of comptroller, or the collec-
tor inwards, or his deputy in the
King's warehouse
Examiner of foreign books imported
Officer for stamping foreign silk,
crapes, &c. imported

Robert Alefounder, Aug. 18, 1731

James Matthews
John Mackay

Thomas Burfoot, Feb. 1, 1777

Edward Boulton. April 30, 1777

Nathaniel Bishop Alexander Frazer each 2s. 6d.
Thomas Matthews Francis Wood per diem.
Daniel dawson James Pocock, March 14, 1777
Forrester Ford, per warrant, Jan. 16, 1717 100
Thomas Ward John Prestage each
David Daintree Charles Frederick
Dec. 24, 1731, and 11. for every disorderly person
taken up by them and committed.

Officers in the King's Warehouse.
Joseph Hetherington, as in 1705.
William Ruff, as in 1705
John Pritchard, as in 1705
John Bartlett, Jan 22, 1768
Maac Needham.

John Walker, as in 1705

James Powell, Jan 12, 1754
Robert Trott, Sept. 13, 1753
More by addition, Feb. 23, 1764

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

100

5

30

40

25

50

10

200

80

50

60

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.

5 Addition to ditto, per warrant, Mar. 5, 1776	Edmund Robbins John Wood Thomas Fitter Henry Thames Rogers	James Miller Obadiah Arrowsmith William Twycrofs	each. 160
2 Deputies to the patent searchers at Gravefend	David Stone Thomas Hale Richard Hereford John Prother Richard Seddon	John Goodeve Robert Weston Henry Fielder Robert Hodgson George Robinson	each 160
10 Searchers deputed by the board as comptrollers on the patent search- ers or their deputies in London	Tassel Reed		40
5 In the year 1705, at 60l. increased to 160l. per warrant Sept. 27, 1775 (5 additional, per warrant July 29, 1775, to 100l. increased to 160l. per warrant Sept. 28, 1775	John Delane	As in 1705	150
Deputed or comptrolling searchers at Gravefend	More for certifying the prices of corn, out of which he is to pay 4l. to the meal weighers William Kelley, Oct. 26, 1724		40
Surveyor of the searchers	Edward Bailey, per warrant, Jan. 30, 1776		50
Commissioner's clerk in the searcher's office	Hugh Scott, per warrant, Jan. 30, 1776		50
Clerk to the patent searchers in Lon- don	Robert Alefounder, Aug. 18, 1731		10
Clerk to the deputed, or comptrolling searchers in ditto			
Officers to assist the searchers in taking an account of gunpowder shipped for exportation			

Sal. &c. &c. exported
for exportation
Edward Matthews
Isaac Barker
John Mackay
James Hastings
John Mackay

Officers to assist the searchers in taking
an account of gunpowder shipped
for exportation

Vol. XVI. Calicoes, &c. exported

Chief packer under the searchers
Assistant to the searchers in opening
and repacking muslins and other
fine goods

6 Coopers and weighers under the
searchers

Surveyor of the quays
4 Constables on the quays

C c c

Surveyor of the King's warehouse
Assistant to the surveyor
Additional assistant to the surveyor
Clerk to the surveyor
Warehouse-keeper

Warehouse-keeper for the crown by
way of comptroller, or the collec-
tor inwards, or his deputy in the

King's warehouse
Examiner of foreign books imported
Officer for stamping foreign silk,
crapes, &c. imported

Robert Alefounder, Aug. 18, 1731

James Eslinges
John Mackay

Edward Matthews
Jeffrie Barker, July 30, each
1714

Thomas Burfoot, Feb. 1, 1777

Edward Boulton. April 30, 1777

Nathaniel Bishop

Thomas Matthews

Daniel dawson

Forrester Ford, per warrant, Jan. 16, 1717

Thomas Ward

David Daintree

Dec. 24, 1731, and 11. for every disorderly person
taken up by them and committed

Alexander Frazer each 2s. 6d.

Francis Wood per diem.

James Pocock, March 14, 1777

John Prestage each

Charles Frederick

Officers in the King's Warehouse.

Joseph Hetherington, as in 1705

William Rush, as in 1705

John Pritchard, as in 1705

John Bartlett, Jan 22, 1768

Isaac Needham

John Walker, as in 1705

James Powell, Jan 12, 1754

Robert Trott, Sept. 13, 1753

More by addition, Feb. 23, 1764

A 1780.

100

D E B A T E S.

5

30

40

200

80

50

60

25

50

10

377

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780.

Officers Names.

William Wakerley

Richard Snow

Robert Cleghorne

Each of the above three at 7l. 16s. to be paid out of the produce of enumerated goods

Joseph Beldon, Oct. 1, 1717, 521.

Jan. 10, 1726, 81.

Thomas Pearce, Thomas Alderton, as in 1705, each

William Reynolds, April 8, 1719

Isaac Parkin, July 14, 1759

William Clarke, Aug. 1759

William Ward, Feb. 7, 1776

Joseph Sherwin Gazeley, Feb. 1, 1771

Coal Buifness.

Robert Weston. In 1705 200l.

May 2, 1716 120l.

Hugh Bishopp, In 1705 6ol.

May 2, 1716 4cl.

For a clerk, May 27, 1748

John Whitmore, May 5, 1743

Benjamin Green For giving the

For giving the coal examiner list of ships enter-

Office.

Officer for attending the examin2-

tion of brandy, via alcohol in the

Cooper

Appraisers.

Comptroller on the appraisements

Warehouse-keeper for cambricks and

Comptroller on do.

Warehouse-keeper for foreign sugar

Examiner of the said warehouse-

Collector of the coal duties for him-

Comptroller of do.

Examiner of the coal quarter book

Clerk in the coast office under the

Coal miners, nominated by the Corporation of London.

Sir James Esdaile

Examiner of the coal quantity under the
Clerk in the coal office under the
Corporation of London without
any salary from the crown, but are
allowed an halfpenny per chaldron
on all coals meted by them

William Smith
Sir James Esdaile
Felix Smith
Edward Sheppard
Henry Clyatt
Joseph Skinner
Thomas Gurnell

John Rogers
Matthew Jennour
Richard Scarfton
Joseph Tomkins
James Brookes
William Smith
Stephen Todd

Coast Business.

Clerk of the coast business, and to
make out bills of store
Surveyor of the coast waiters
18 Coastwaiters; 17 as in 1705; 1
additional per warrant, May 6,
1731

William May, as in 1705
Edward Whitehouse, as in 1705
John Freeclove
John Calvert
John Wymberley
Thomas Pilcher
Joshua Cleobury
Rich. Ward Hound
Randolph Burges
Thomas Harrison
John Scott

Edward Davies
John Hall
Barry Drew
William Wilder
Charles Goodchid
Richard Payne
Samuel Artis
Thomas Clarke

East India Warehouse, &c.

Surveyor
Assistant to the surveyor

Stephen Demainbray, per warrant, Sept. 18, 1704
Thomas Collingwood, per warrant, Feb. 20, 1709
More by addition, March 17, 1767
More for a clerk, do.

D E B A T E S.

A. 1780.

50
60

130
70

30
30
379

Office.	Officers Names.	Sal. &c.	Sal. &c.	
		£.	£.	
Inspector of the Delivery of all un-rated East India Goods	Stephen Demainbray More by addition 100l. as in 1705 20l. in addition per warrant, July 29, 1706 20l. in do. June 22, 1764 David Maclean, Nov. 14, 1767	120 30		60
Assistant to the Inspector Jerquer of the warehouse-keeper's books and accounts of prohibited East India goods	David Maclean, July 24, 1758 Samuel Bowerman, James Sodden, each As in 1705	100		60
2 Comptrollers on do.	Francis Coke, Thomas Brunfden, as in 1705, each	50		
Warehouse-keeper for pepper	Joseph Barnes, per warrant, Aug. 8, 1712	100		
Comptroller for do.	Jeremiah Simmons, per warrant, dicto William Applin John Westneys each	50		
7 Warehouse-keepers for coffee, tea, and cocoa nuts	Herbert Jefferie Edward Porter Thomas Attwater Peter Duvall William Reynolds	60		
2 Comptrollers on do.	6 appointed June 19, 1724 1 appointed Jan. 25, 1756 Stephen Rigaud, Thomas Walmsley, each		60	
Examiner of the warehouse-keeper's accounts for prohibited East India goods, coffee, tea and cocoa nuts	One appointed June 19, 1767, the other April 22, 1769 William Edwards, Dec. 1, 1713, 20l. May 26, 1736, 10l.			
Ditto for ditto prepared for Parliament	John Robson, Dec. 1, 1713			
er's accounts for bugles imported	John Robson, William Edwards, Dec. 1, 1766			
Comptroller on the lockers at the new				

PARLAMENTARY

A. 1780.

30
20

goods, coffee, tea and cocoa nuts
Ditto for ditto prepared for Parliament
er's accounts for bugles imported
Comptroller on the lockers at the new
china warehouse

Husband for taking up and receiving
all goods consigned from his Ma-
jesty's plantations on account of
the four and half per cent
Clerk to ditto
Assistant to the husband
Comptroller on the husband

Examiner of the accounts of the hus-
band and comptroller of the four
and half per cent
Chief weigher and warehouse keeper
Cooper on account of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent

Register general of tobacco

Revenue of Four and Half. per Cent.
Edmund Ainsstrong
In 1705, 100l.
Increased to 160l. per warrant, March 6, 1766

William Lawless, Jan. 27, 1776
John Hyatt, March 5, 1762
Philip Gregson, Aug. 5, 1734 30l.
Feb. 26, 1740 20l.
April 11, 1766 50l.

Edward Stanley, June 3, 1765 (dormant warrant 250l.)
William Ward, Feb. 7, 1776
John Banfield, Aug. 15, 1734

Tobacco Business.

Henry Halcomb, Esq. 300
Established salary per warrant Sept. 18, 1751
More by addition, May 8, 1765
More for inspecting the tobacco warehouses
April 8, 1767
More for superintending the business and examining the
accounts of the person appointed to assist the searchers
in the tobacco business outwards, May 28, 1771 300

DEBATES.

1780. 20
1780. 20
1160
40
20
100
10
50
20
40
300
20
300

Office.		Officers Names.		Sal. &c.	Sal. &c.
Clerks to the register-general of tobacco		Edmund Clutterbuck		£. 150	30
		William Smith,		80	40
		Samuel Lawrence		50	40
		Peter Graham, Henry Sampson Fry, each		40	40
Under the collector inwards		Per warrant, Sept. 18, 1751			
		Clerks for the inland tobacco business.			
		Charles Thredler		80	40
		Charles Walkden		40	80
Under the comptroller		William Fletcher		80	40
		Henry Herd, per warrant, Oct. 31, 1753		40	200
Viewer and examiner of tobacco inwards and outwards		John Easton, Esq. as in 1705		200	
		Henry Stone, May 28, 1761			
		Ezekiel Woodvill, Dec. 12, 1766			
One of the tobacco lockers for superintending the conduct of the rest					
		Inspector of the burning damaged tobacco and warehouse-keeper at the burning kiln			
		Edward Burlton, March 12, 1717			
		Four, each 2s. 6d. per diem in summer and 3s. per diem in winter			
Watchmen and labourers at the burning kiln		John Gethen, March 26, 1773		30l.	
		April 10, 1773		10l.	
		Henry Heath, March 4, 1730			
		Officers for the Landguard.			
Bargeman for conveying damaged tobacco from the quays to the kilns		Isaac Phillis, as in 1705			
Tobacco cooper					
Surveyor of the land carriage officers					

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 17

60

Thomas Bavin
Calch Chimes
William Brice
Daniel Babin
Isaac Phillis, as in 1705

William Brice
Daniel Baftin
Henry Wertz
Mark Harvey
Martin Lemon
William Constable
Samuel Sibley
Philip Meyer

Extra land carriage man
Waiter and fearcher at Blackwall
Supervifor of the riding officers at
Dartford
Riding officer at Madam's Court Hill

James Leeden, as in 1705
Richard Edgcombe, as in 1705

William Tankard, Dec. 17, 1734
Robert Rowley, Nov. 14, 1738. 30l.
April 9, 1749 20l.

Officers for the Water-guard.

Samuel Brown for himself and clerks

July 30, 1728 50l.
Jan. 10, 1742 50l.

For an additional clerk, Sept. 11, 1744
John Tarratt, as in 1705
For a clerk, Feb. 10, 1747

Nathaniel Cleveland
Robert Welfett
Two at 80l. in 1705.

One added at 80l. in 1722.

Increased to 100l. per warrant, 1755
One added at 100l. per warrant, Nov. 12, 1755

Surveyor of the act of navigation

4 Inspectors of the River

Surveyor of the building and repairing
sloops and boats

D E B A T E S.

35

100

50

100

30

20

40

Quere.

One added at 100l. per warrant, Nov. 12, 1755

383

Office.

Officers Names.

Sal.&c. | Sal.&c.

384

MON 159 122

More to the Inspectors of the River, after the rate of 20s. per week for their extra expences during their attendance at Gravesend, Sept. 30, 1758. And also after the rate of 10s. per week for their extra expences and trouble in advancing money to the tide-men there, Sept. 30, 1758

8 Tide Surveyors

Nicholas Ridley
David Field
Matthew Popplewell
William Hunter
Thomas Bennett
John Rex
Jacob Newson
Richard Monday

26

each 60

9 Tidemen acting as additional Tide Surveyors

As in 1705
John Donell
Henry Bacon
Robert Speak
John Hutchinson
John Kurtshalts
Thomas Scriven
Daniel Ahman
Richard Burr
James Meyrath

each 20

Two appointed April 29, 1719;
Four June 10, 1720.
One Feb. 9, 1724.
Two June 7, 1776.
Roger Wright

Register for the Tidemen

50

Clerk to do.

John Burley, Feb. 1, 1734

30

Register for the Watermen Surveyors at the Tower and St. Ca-

James Horlock, Jan. 8, 1777, Richard Dawkins each

40

Surveyor at Erith
XV Surveyor at Poorfleet

Robert Atterounder, as in 1705.
John Eales, per warrant, Feb. 20, 1774

40

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 17

Clerk to do.
Register for the Watermen
Surveyors at the Tower and St. Ca-
Surveyor at Erith
Surveyor at Poorfleet
Surveyor at Greenhith
Surveyor at Grays
Tidemen on the superior list

XVI.

D d d

James Horlock Jan. 6, 1775 Richard Dawkins each 40
Thomas Parsons
Robert Alexander, as in 1705.
John Eales, per warrant, Feb. 22, 1714-15
James Griffiths, an-established tidefman
William Martin, an established tidefman
Roger Seabrook, an established Tidefman
James Hoare
John Dickinson
Humphry Carpenter
Isaac Oliver
Thomas Davies
Francis Pack
Brown Ward
John Dorrell
James Eddrup
Roger Seabrook
Edward Kenwick
Robert Bell
William Clark
Alexander Mear
Robert Taylor
John Fielder
Henry Bacon
William Blackrie each 40
Christopher Goldwire
Alexander Dick
Stephen Sargent
Richard Webfter
Thomas Shearman
Richard Dedicotte
John Martindale
John Pulvertoft
John Hutchinson
John Davies
Benjamin Otbie
Thomas Beck
John Savidge
Thomas Petty
Robert Drake

As in 1705
Thomas Petken
John Bennet
Daniel Stuart
Moses Willatts

Tidefman on the superior list as in 1705

Robert Tifield
Robert Speak
Roger Profler
James Lagden

Office.

Officers Names.

John Kurthalte
 Thomas Billyatt
 William Adams
 Daniel Webb
 Thomas Thwaites
 William Martin
 Thomas Gummer
 George Storr
 William Aston
 Edward Bell
 James Payne
 Anthony Heatley
 Daniel Allman
 Daniel Williams
 Edward Davy
 Richard Sayer
 John Jones
 George Allen
 Nathaniel Bradshaw
 Thomas Arnold
 Robert Bell
 Samuel Deale
 William Jolly
 Jeffery Cobb
 William Joshua Matthews
 Robert Pitt
 Thomas Bowen
 Joseph Baubry

Robert Oliphant
 John Simmons
 William Wickham
 Thomas Scriven
 John Osmond
 Matthew Roker
 William Sully
 John Mort
 Thomas Deighton
 James Bunce
 William Claudius Guerrier
 George Dering
 James James
 Richard Baker
 Richard Newman
 William Bald
 James Bramstone
 Morgan Parry
 John Coombes
 Edward Cooke
 Coningsby Williams
 George Knights
 John Winnet
 William Attwood
 James Wallis
 Benjamin Corfield
 William Thomas
 John Rowlands

£.
 each 40

Tidemen on the inferior List, as in
 1705

Thomas Bowden
Joseph Baubry

Tidefmen on the inferior list, continued as in 1705

Ellis Winch
Walter Keith
Richard Osband
John English
William Bacon
Benjamin Garlike
William Knox
Richard Burr
Evan Evans
David Evans
John Gray
Solon Pearse
Carlton Pattison
Rice Jones the 1st.
David Allinson
Thomas Widdell
William Wright
Ambrose Milway
Michael Walton
John Moore
Robert Lewis
Morris Syder
Thomas Parker
Robert Hofach
James Higham
John Pearne
William Loosley
Andrew Kerby

Ddd 2

£.
each 35

Thomas Corfield
William Henry
Joseph Rawlinson
John Corp
John Cooper
Daniel Smith
Miles Greaves
Alexander Treſcott
William Barrift
Joseph Lambert
James Glen
William Pamp
Thomas Hills
Thomas Smith
John Rawlins
Thomas Ackland
William Purlis
Thomas Collins
Thomas Scrafton
John Graham
Thomas Jaffris
James Crow
Richard Chambers
John Rice
Thomas Kemp
Robert Sawkins
Wm. Whitehead
Kepworth
James Griffiths

tinued as in 1705

Preferable tidefmen 352, each 3s. per diem when employed.

Charles Munn
John Hills
Thomas Munton
William Stokes
William Hubbard
Rice Jones (the 2d)
John Tompkins
Richard Chamings
John Williams
James Meyrath
William Shackleton
Charles House
William Richardson
John Evers
Benjamin Bryant
William Gray
Charles Little
John Bailey
William Bailey
William Sutton
William Mocraft
William Neale
Thomas Wade
Edward Smith
Matthew Johnson
Robert Baynes
James Coufens
Joseph Wright

Established watermen, as in 1705

James Under
Matthew Morris
James Mallet
Thomas Bethell
Richard Palmer
Richard Carpenter
William Birch
Charles Herrington
John Pearce
Benjamin Boulter
John Evans
William Arthur
Benjamin Marshall
John Shales Whellock
Richard Baker
Edward B own
Robert Ashwell
Samuel Robins
Thomas By, jun.
Henry Holt
Thomas Loft
John Vicars
Abrahams Billings
John By
Adam Watfon
Andrew Mallet
Thomas Moody
Thomas Maffam
George Layman

£.
each 35

Richard Smith
Montague Wm. Hyndes

Richard Higgs
John Wood

James Coulens
Joseph Wright
Richard Higgs
John Wood
John Robert Farrier
John Pearce Penn
John Fell
James Fleming
John Kimbell
John Wall
Augustine Crispe
John Beadle
Christopher Turner
John Blackabee
William East
Charles Sadler
Thomas Norman
William Wall
Luke Cook
George Kelly
John Shelburne
William Walton
Benjamin Bell
Thomas Fenwick
Benjamin Squires
Thomas Varley
Phineas Maintain
Cracknell
Robert Shadow

James Layman
George Layman
Richard Smith
Montague Wm. Hyndes
Benjamin Plumridge

Per warrant Feb. 22, 1714-15 to attend
surveyors at the tower & St. Catharine's
As in 1705

Per warrant Feb. 22, 1714-15 to
attend the surveyor at Erith.

Settled preferable watermen.
Four appointed April 30, 1719
Ditto June 13, 1720
Ditto ditto
Two ditto, Aug. 29, 1721
Four ditto, Dec. 19, 1721
Two ditto Feb. 12, 1724
Ditto, April 1, 1724
Four ditto, Sept. 15, 1725

James Loft
John Stafford
Richard Keys
John Dickey
Daniel Rogers
John Lambert
William Candy
George Nath
William Munro
John Woon
Samuel Howe
Richard Hunt
Samuel Wilkinfon
Benjamin Hopkins
Joseph Loft
Simon Poor
Emmel Lawrence
Benjamin Turner
Henry Percy
John Wilkinfon
Solomon Reading
Robert Loft

Office.

Eight ditto, June 7, 1776

Four ditto, July 5, 1776

(Other preferable watermen 59, each 2s. 6d. per diem when employed)

Vigilant Yacht and Lively Cutter, appointed Nov. 28, 1777.

Commander

Master

Chief Mate

Second Mate and Steward

Cook

Officers Names.

Walter Atkins

John Hewitt

Michael Shelburne

William Smith

William Johnson

Samuel Brown

Thomas Leffer

Samuel Millen

William Alderman

William Jarrat

Eight Mariners at 15l. per ann. each

A boy

Victualling 14 men at 9d. per diem each

For fire and candle 1s. per lunar month, per man

Defence Cutter, appointed Nov. 28, 1749.

Commander

James Teale, Nov. 28, 1749

Dec. 7, 1756

Andrew Fish, Nov. 28, 1749

Feb. 25, 1756

Sept. 15, 1761

Thirteen mariners at 15l. per ann. each

Victualling 16 men at 9d. per diem each

Fire and candle 1s. per lunar month per man

A boy

To furnish horses to carry the expresses

Collector and deputy customer

Deputy comptroller

Surveyor

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.

L. s. d.

40

30

25

20

120

8

191 12 6

9 12 0

40

30

195

219

10 8

8

30

PARLIAMENTARY

A.

Thomas Nightingale, as in 1705
John Nicholson

To furnish horses to carry the express

Collector and deputy collector
Deputy comptroller
Surveyor
Deputy Searcher
Waiter and deputed searcher

12 Tidismen

2 Boatmen

2 Riding officers

1 Supervisor of the riding officers

Surveyor, waiter, and searcher
Assistant

Boatman

Riding Officers

Thomas Nightingale, as in 1705
John Nicholson
Thomas Harwood, 40l. in 1705, 5 per order Aug. 2, 1764
Thomas Harwood

Robert Dixon, 20l. in 1705, 10l. per warrant Aug. 19, 1713, 5l. per order, Aug. 1764

Charles Penny

William Pledge

John Coucher

Daniel Day

William Pluckwell

Jonathan Arlidge

per warrant Feb. 1766, at 20l. 26 Jan. 1773, by addition 5l.

Mark Hammond

July 29, 1736

Isle of Shepey

James Ongley

Sittingbourne

George Evans Baker, per warrant, Nov. 28, 1759

Maidstone.

John Rhodes, per warrant, Aug. 19, 1713

Humphry Potter, per order, June 15, 1732

Chatham

Richard Brown, per warrant, Aug. 19, 1713, 25l. per warrant, Apr. 30, 1777, an addition of 5l.

Stroud and Dartford.

William Lavets

Thomas Wiseman, per minutes. Mar. 1727. and Oct. 4, 1729

D E B A T E S

30

50

40

30

each 25

each 30

each 60

35

30

30

60

20

39

Deputy Outfitter's Office.

Deputy Outfitter
Deputy Comptroller

Commander
Mate

Commander
Mate

Master

Assistant Master

Officers Names.

Queensborough.

George Evans Baker
John Saffery

The Success cutter, appointed, per warrant, Aug. 19, 1713.

Thomas Brown
Samuel Wallale

Eleven mariners

A boy

Victualling 14 men at 7¹/₂d per diem

For wear and tear, fire and candle

The Otter cutter, appointed, per minute, Jan. 10, 1727.

Alexander Craig
William Beech

Ten mariners

A boy

Victualling 13 men, at 9d. per diem,

For fire and candle, 1s. per lunar month, per man

The Newark Lazarette in Standgate Creek, appointed per

minute, May 15, 1775, June 13, 1770

John Bond

Nine mariners

A boy

Victualling 11 men, at 9d. per diem

For fire and candle, per lunar month, per man

The Prince Frederick, additional lazarette, per minute, June 13, 1770.

William Parkeson
Six mariners

Est. &c. | Est. &c.

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1788

50
23
10

each 15
8

each

each 10
35

each 40

each 15
8

each

each 40

each 15
8

each

each 40

each 15
8

each

each 40

each 15
8

each

each 40

each 15
8

each

each 40

each 15
8

each

1783.
30
each 18
William Parkeson
Six mariners
Assistant master
Vol. XVI.

Vol. XVI. 1783.

Collector	Victualling nine men, at 9d. per diem Faversham.	each	
	Carlefs Franklin, as in 1705	40	
	For a clerk, as in 1705	10	
	More in lieu of incidents, per warrant, Aug. 19, 1713	10	
	For keeping a horse, per order, May 2, 1727		
	For his trouble in acting as warehousc-keeper, per order, Jan. 29, 1766		
Deputy customer	Carlefs Franklin		
Deputy comptroller	Robert Moin, per order, Jan. 29, 1728		
Deputy searcher	Thomas Stone		
Waiter and deputed searcher	Thomas Stone, junior, as in 1705	30	
	Ore.		
Surveyor	Thomas Stone	40	
In 1705 only 2 boatmen, at 20l. each,	Nicholas Kindness,		each
per warrant, Oct. 27. 2 each	Robert Hopper	25	
5 additional boatmen, per warrant, Jan. 19, 1718, 2 at 25l. per annum.			
Deputy customer	Milton.		
Deputy comptroller	John Sea		
Deputy searcher	Henry Grace		
Waiter and deputed searcher	Henry Grace		
	Richard Wreff, as in 1705.	40	
	Canterbury.		
Register of wool	George Lane, per warrant, Nov. 6, 1717	30	
Riding officer	John Crowter	60	
	Sittingbourne.		
Riding officer	Francis Rouse	each 60	

D E B A T E S.

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 178

Office, 4

Officers Names.

Horn and Reculvers

Riding officer

Henry Baker

2 at 90l. per annum, in 1705, for the wool business, per warrant, May 6, 1719, reduced to 60l. per annum, per warrant, May 6, 1719, another riding officer appointed at 60l. per annum

Hern Bay.

Waiter, searcher, and riding officer

Vacant. This office stood at 30l. per annum in 1705, per warrant, May 6, 1719, 30l. addition 60

Whitstable.

Waiter and searcher

John Smith, 25l. per order, May 22, 1723

Ditto, to keep a horse, 10l. per order, Jan. 29, 1728, 5l. per order, Jan. 18, 1734

Ditto, for keeping a horse to see wool weighed at Queenborough, per order, July 7, 1726

Collector

William Jordan, per warrant, Aug. 16, 1710, no allowance in 1705, as collector, except 10l. per annum for a clerk. He was riding officer at 60l. per annum 60

For a clerk

Customer

His deputy

Comptroller

His deputy

Searcher

His deputy

Surveyor, waiter, and deputy searcher

Matthew Brettingham (Dormant Warrant 72 8 4)

William Jordan

Robert Lathrop (Dormant Warrant 15 6 8)

Benjamin Denne

William Huggefon (Dormant Warrant 10 0 0)

John Jordan

Henry Kelly Bradford, 30l. per annum in 1705, 10l. per warrant, Aug. 16, 1710

Do. Jan. 8, 1740

Do. June 12, 1741

Date Stones

John Davies

L. s. d.

25

15

5

£. 60

40

His deputy Surveyor, waiter, and deputy searcher	Henry Kelly Bradford, 30s. per warrant, Aug. 16, 1710	1780.
Do. Jan. 8, 1740	John Davies	25
Do. June 12, 1741	Stephen Rickfies	25
Boatmen	Thomas Forrest	25
	3l. 15s. per annum each in 1705, increased to 30l. per warrant, Jan. 28, 1714.	each 30
	John Stamper	each 30
	per order, July 4, 1745.	
	Isle of Thanet.	
Supervisor on the eastern division of Kent	Edward Navin, in 1705, 120l. per annum, reduced to 100l. ditto, warrant May 6, 1719	30
	Margate.	
Tide surveyor	John Cowper, per warrant, March 10, 1717	12 10
	Richard Laming, 40l. per annum, in 1705, 10 ditto, per warrant, Jan. 28, 1714	50
12 Tidesmen, per order, Nov. 6, 1744	For keeping a wool register	
	David Geneffer	each
	Thomas Beer	
	John Sacket	John Jacobs
	John Brothers	William Bundock
	William Curling	Henry Foster
	John Abbott	Richard Scoales
	James Finn, per order, March 16, 1735	Henry Kipps
	John Humble	James Debock
	William Horne	William Dawson
	James Sparkes	John Whitesides
Chief boatman		
6 Boatmen, 1 in 1705, 5 per warrant, March 5, 1728		each 30

Office.

Officers Names.

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c. 306

£.

£.

Tide surveyor
Chief boatman

6 Boatmen, 1 in 1705, 5 addition,
per warrant, March 5, 1728

2 Waiters, searchers and riding officers

Ramsgate.

John Westbeeck, per warrant, March 5, 1728

Thomas Edwards, per warrant, Dec. 14, 1732

By addition, per order, Dec. 16, 1732

Edward Fennell

Matthew Bryman

Nicholas Pickley

Stephen Holman

1 at 90l. per annum, reduced per warrant, May 6,

1719, to 60l. per warrant, May 6, 1719, another

appointed at 60l.

Broad Stairs.

John Slaughter

in 1705, one at 90l. per annum, reduced, per war-

rant, May 1719, to 60l. Ditto, ditto, another ap-

pointed at 60l.

Henry Temple

Daniel Young

William Forster

James Abbot

Peter Jacobs

Joel Culner

6 Extra tidesmen and coal meters,

2 appointed, Dec. 17, 1741, 1 ap-

pointed Nov. 22, 1764, 2 appointed

May 24, 1765, 1 appointed Sept.

19, 1765

Chief boatman

6 Boatmen, per warrant, Aug. 9,

1737

Samuel Coward, per warrant, Aug. 9, 1737

George Long

Thomas Worley

James Abbott

Deal.

Benjamin Sayer, as in 1705

Nov. 1700

Duty customer

Deputy comptroller

Benjamin Sayer

Per order

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 178

5

5

40

30

50

50

Duty customer
 Deputy comptroller
 Waiter and deputed searcher
 Deputy searcher
 Tide surveyor
 Three riding officers between Deal
 and Dover, 2 in 1705. at 60l. 1 added,
 by warrant, May 6, 1719
 2 Tidesmen
 4 Tidesmen and boatmen, per or-
 der, April 1713
 8 Tidesmen and boatmen, per order
 June 13, 1738
 6 Boatmen
 2 Boatmen
 Sitter
 5 Boatmen

Benjamin Sayer
 Per order, Jan. 29, 1728,
 As in 1705

By addition, per order, Oct. 26, 1717

William Collman

George Ludewig, as in 1705

More by addition, per order Jan. 29, 1776

John Pepper

Charles Stewart each 60l.

John Goodchild

James Shelley

Thomas Bean

William Wyborn

John Batchelder

Jacob Walter

Ralph Goodchild

Besides 2s per diem when on board, and 2s. 6d. when row-
 ing, the whole not to exceed 25l. per annum each

Timothy Donnevan

William Ferrier

Francis Hubbert

St. Margaret's Bay.

Samuel Fisher

Thomas Sharp, per order,

James Kingsford

John Walter Tucker

John Moon, per order, Aug. 9, 1737

John Brothers, as in 1705, each 30

George Peake

Valentine Knight each

John Abbott

William Pigg

John Brice

Michael Terry each

Thomas Hart, as in 1705, each

John Buzar, as in 1705, each 30

Aug. 9, 1737

Roger Ingram

James Arnold

D E B A T E S.

£. 20

5

10

30

15

30

40

30

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1785

£.

100

40

60

30

10

25

15

40

Dover

James Gunman as in 1705

For a clerk as in 1705

James Gunman

Rooth Colebran

James Hammond, in 1705, 8ol. per annum, per war-
rant, Dec. 4, 1718, reduced to 6ol.

Thomas Boyton, this office sunk during the war in
1705, per warrant, March 22, 1706, one appointed
at ol.

More by addition, per order June 6, 1716

John Ridley

Thomas Wood, per order Feb. 20, 1720

For acting as tide surveyor, per order, Sept. 7, 1764

William Goodwin, per warrant, Dec. 4, 1718

John Morris, per order June 8, 1732

John Rusbridge

Jonathan Osborn

Henry Thomas

William Pinnes

John Gibbs

William Yardley

Edward Ladd

William Jordan

Appointed per warrant, July 13, 1710, at 12ol.

per annum each, per warrant, May 6, 1719 re-
duced to 10ol.

Collector

Deputy customer

Deputy comptroller

Land surveyor

Landwaiter

Deputy searcher

Coastwaiter

Tide surveyors

14 tidefmen. 10 tidefmen in 1705,

at 2ol. per annum each, and 1s. 6d.

per diem, when employed per war-

rant; Oct. 2, 1716, increased to

3ol. per annum each.

4 added per warrant, Dec. 4, 1718,

at 3ol. per ann.

Supervisors of the Middle division

riding officers Western division

Tide surveyor

Henry Andrews, per warrant, Sept. 30, 1735

£.

40

A. 1785

1780.
35
30

D E B A T E S.

399

40

10

60

60

60

Henry Andrews, per warrant, Sept. 30, 1735
John Andrews, per order, Dec. 5, 1733.
Thomas Allen
Isaac Miller
Robert Grundy
Thomas Moody
Charles Rouse
Peter Yeames
Stephen Somes
William Richard
John Stavely
William Huntley
Mathew Norris
William Baker, besides 2s. per diem when employed
Thomas Jordan
William Legget
In 1705 a 90l. per ann. reduced to 60l. per ann. per warrant, May 6, 1719
Hythe
Richard Gray
Stephen Kennet
Thomas Rolfe
In 1705 at 50l. per ann. reduced as above
Dunchurch
William Mercer
Rooth Colebran
In 1705 at 90l. per ann. reduced as above

each

each

each

each

Tide surveyor
Chief boatman
15 boatmen. 7 per order April 10,
1729, 2 ditto Nov. 19, 1730,
2 ditto March 10, 1736, 1 ditto
Aug. 6, 1737, 2 ditto July 13,
1738, 1 ditto March 12, 1739.

7 tidesmen, per order, April 20, 1734

3 riding officers.

5 riding officers.

3 riding officers.

Office.		Officers Names.	Sal. &c. Sal. &c.	9
2 riding officers.		Romney	£.	£.
		Freebody Dray	each	60
2 riding officers		In 1705 at 90l. per ann. reduced as above		
		Lydd		
Commander Mate		John Gill	each	60
		In 1705 at 90l. per ann. reduced as above		
		Francis Forrest		
		N. B. There were 18 riding officers in 1705 at 90l. per annum		
Commander Mate		The Tartar cutter, appointed per warrant, Dec. 31, 1713		
		Henry Jelly	50	
		John Andrews	35	
		By addition, 9 mariners	15	
Commander Mate		A boy	8	
		Visitalling 12 men at 7½d. per diem each, ditto at 1½d. per diem each		
		In lieu of fire and candle 1s. per lunar month per man		
		The Assistance cutter, per min. October 13, 1774,		
Collector		Feb. 7, 1778	50	
		Edward Columbine	30	
		Stephen Watson	15	
		26 mariners		
Deputy comptroller Surveyor		William Davis, as in 1705	60	
		More for a clerk, per order, April 11, 1734		
		For keeping a wool register, per order, June 18, 1737	30	
		John Hogben, as in 1705	5	
Deputy comptroller Surveyor		William Gibbon, stood at 60l. per ann. in 1705, reduced to 50l. per warrant, Jan. 27, 1713	28	
			50	

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 178

Richard Weight
John Sargent
Thomas Barry
at 20l. each

1780.

D E B A T E S.

408

OL. XVI.

F f f

Deputy customer and supervisor of the
riding officers from Hastings to
Pavensea

Waiters and searchers, and riding of-
ficers

Riding officers

The surveyor to command the boat
and the officers belonging thereto

Chief boatman
3 boatmen as in 1705

2 per order, April 22, 1705

3 Riding officers

Thomas Barry
4 at 20l. each in 1705, increased to 30l. per warrant
Feb. 2, 1713

Hastings.

Thomas Evitt, per warrant, May 24, 1733, at 100l.
per ann.

More by addition, per warrant, Feb. 9, 1741, by
addition 30l.

To defray the expences of turnpikes, per order,

Sept. 4, 1756

William Bourne
At 80l. per ann. each in 1705, reduced to 60l. per
warrant, May 6, 1719

William Prosser
Per warrant, May 6, 1719, at 60l. each

Robert Meadow, per warrant, May 26, 1761, at
50l. per annum

George Page, per warrant, May 22, 1722

Mark Morphet

William Phillips

John Hide

Bourne.

John Thatcher

Henry Baker

2 in 1705, at 90l. per ann. reduced per warrant,

May 6, 1719, to 60l. per ann. 1 per warrant,

ditto at 60l. ditto

30

100

30

60

60

50

35

30

30

60

Office.

Officers Names

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c. |

£.

£.

Deputy customer
Deputy comptroller
Sitter

6 boatmen per order, Jan. 2, 1776
N. B. This boat is now laid aside,

2 riding officers

9 riding officers. 1 at 90l. per ann.
in 1705, reduced to 60l. per war-
rant, May 6, 1719
1 per warrant, ditto at 60l. at 90l.
per ann. in 1705, reduced to 60l.
per warrant, May 6, 1719

5 Per warrant, July 5, 1727, at 60l.

1 Per warrant, April 18, 1729, at 60l.
Supervisor of the riding officers from
East Guldeford to Hastings
3 Riding officers

East Bourne.

Charles Smith Mortimer

Henry Mandy

John Andrews

Henry Nash

James Mac Tolderidge

John Campbell

Pavensea.

John Plummer

2 in 1705, at 90l. per ann. each, reduced to 60l. per
warrant, May 6, 1719

Bexhill.

John Walfsh

East Guldeford.

Thomas Cooke

Decoyhouse.

John Polhill

Lydd.

George Morriſon

New Canal.

John Whistler

Winchelsea.

William Martin, per warrant, July 5, 1727, at 130l. 130

Richard Butler

2 in 1705 at 90l. per ann. each, reduced per warrant,
May 6, 1719, to 60l.

John Nash

William Trelegon

Stephen Watſon

each

60

John Stephens

each

60

60

Henry Mandy

each

60

60

David Balfour

each

60

William Belchier

each

60

John Swine

each

130

John Peters

each, reduced per warrant,

A. 1780.

£.

George Slace, per warrant, May 6, 1719, at 60l. each
Pett. 60Charles Stephens John Stephenfon . each 60
2 per warrant, May 6, 1719

The Stag Cutter, per warrant, May 31, 1713

John Haddock

Thomas Allen

11 Mariners, each

A boy

Vittualling 14 men at 7½d. per diem each, ditto 1½d.

6 Additional mariners, each

Vittualling ditto at 9d. per diem each

Newhaven.

In lieu of fire and candle 1s. per lunar month per man

John Buckley, in 1705, at 60l. per an. per warrant Jan.

27, 1713, reduced to 45l. per an.

More for a clerk, per order May 24, 1762

For another clerk, per warrant Dec. 4, 1754

John Buckley,

Richard Rogers, per warrant July 27, 1713

Richard Stevens, per warrant July 23, 1734, each

Samuel Sage, per warrant Feb. 13, 1734

Benjamin Brooker Benjamin Bolland each

Jonathan Brooker Edward Feast each

Joseph Dicker Thomas Whitpainé each

2 in 1705, at 90l. per ann. each per warrant May 6,

1719, reduced to 60l. per an.

Commander

Mate

Collector

Deputy customs

Deputy comptroller

Landwaiters

Deputy searchers, 2 as in 1705

Boatmen, per warrant March 8, 1720

Riding officers

D E B A T E S.

15

30

30

50
35
15
845
2525
4030
60

Office.

Officers Names.

Sal. &c. Sal. &c.

04

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780

Supervisor of the riding officers from
Shoreham to Pavensea

Lancelot Harrison, appointed per warrant Jan. 27,
1713, at 150l. per an. per warrant May 6, 1719,
reduced to 150l. per ann.

£.

Riding officer

More by addition, per warrant Feb. 10, 1719,
William Baker, per warrant Oct. 22, 1720

100

30

60

Lewis.

Riding officer

Abraham Edwards
In 1704 at 90l. per annum each, per warrant May 6,
1719, reduced to 60l.

60

Riding officers

James Newman, Aug. 28, 1725, removed from Arundel
John Newington, per warrant March 6, 1727 each
East Dean,

60

Riding officers

Henry Bean
per warrant, March 5, 1757
The boat appointed in lieu of the sloop laid aside.

60

Supervisor and commander of the boat
Chief boatman

Joseph Stevens

More in lieu of victualling

35

25

Six Boatmen, per warrants July 26,
1736, and Oct. 13, 1756

Charles Wood

Edward Hood

Thomas Wood

Bartholomew Hubbard

30

Shoreham.

Collector

John Pelham, per warrant, Jan. 27, 1713, at 45l. per an.

45

More for a clerk, per warrant March 14, 1755

25

Deputy customer

John Pelham

25

Surveyor, waiter, and searcher

James Stow, per warrant May 19, 1715

To keep a horse, per order Dec. 20, 1710

40

Surveyor, waiter, and searcher

Boatmen

Tidesmen

Tidesmen and boatmen

Riding officers

Riding officers

Commander

Mate

Deputy customer, waiter, and searcher
Riding officers

Sitter

Four Boatmen, per order March 21,
1769Collector and deputy customer, per
warrant Nov. 25, 1747, Jan. 7,
1747

James Stow, per warrant May 19, 1715

To keep a horse, per order Dec. 29, 1719

For the hire of a room at the lock, per order Jan. 12, 1726

James Legg

Rice Jones

Joshua Ridgwell

Robert Johnson

Broadwaiter.

Thomas Baker Lancing

The Enterprize cutter

Nicholas Roberts, as in 1705

John Butler

Fifteen mariners

A boy

Brighthelmstone.

James Murtlebury, per orders April 10, 1766, 28 ditto 1767

Alexander Whitfield

William Fuller, per order
May 10, 1714

John Wells (dormant warrant 40l.)

John Parnell

Humphry Stokes

Arundel.

Younge Willes

For a clerk

Allowed for ferriage

40

30

60

60

50

35

15

8

60

30

40

20

D E B A T E S.

7180.

8

1

30

30

405

1

Offices.	Officers Names.	Sal.&c. Sal.&c.	406
Deputy comptroller, per warrant Oct. 2, 1716, Dec. 7, 1731	Richard Vincent Allowed for ferrage	£. 20	1
Surveyor, land and coast waiter, per warrant June 14, 1742	John Broad To keep a horse	40	10
Deputy searcher	Richard Boxhold Littlehampton.		
Three Riding Officers	John Hunt, John Shove, John Wheeler per warrant May 6, 1719	each 60	
Boatman	To Shove and Wheeler for ferrage, per warr. 1708 each John Fowler	30	
Riding officers	Tarring. Hugh Foster Climping. John Roberts, Middleton Richard Lea, per warrant March 22, 1737	60	
Tidefmen and boatmen	More to Roberts and Lea, for ferrage John Gregg Francis Broad appointed on the general survey, 1764 Chichester.	each each 30	
Collector	Till Hollier, as in 1705.	60	
Customs	Thomas Sanden		
His deputy	Till Hollier	12	
Comptroller	Person serving to be paid, as in 1705		
His deputy			
Surveyor	John Bridget, per warrant July 9, 1715 To keep a horse	40	
	Thomas Hollier, at 20l. per an. in 1705, increased to	10	

Coast waiter
Chief boatman

William Ntant, per warrant Nov. 26, 1759
Stephen Fleet, as in 1705

To keep a horse
 Thomas Hollier, at 20l. per an. in 1705, increased to

Constable
 Chief boatman

Boatmen
 Supervisor of the riding officers from
 Climping to Brightelmstone

Supervisor of the riding officers from
 Emfworth to Climping

Riding Officer

Four riding officers

Riding officer

Riding Officer

Four Boatmen

Commander

William Miant, per warrant Nov. 28, 1739
 Stephen Fleet, as in 1705
 By addition

John Bay, jun. Edward Bennett, as in 1705

James Holmes, per warrant Aug. 5, 1710

By addition, per warrant July 5, 1727

For ferryage

Henry Norton, per warrant March 22, 1737

By addition for ferryage

Chichester and Emfworth.

Richard Miller

Felfam.

Andrew Rood

New Timber

Selfea.

Robert James

West Wittering.

John Jenkins

In 1705 at 90l. per an. each, reduced to 60l. per

warrant May 6, 1717

Cock Bush.

Thomas Ifemonger

Samuel Bennett

The Falcon Cutter

Removed from Shoreham per minute, March 5, 1738-9

Cornelius Legg

D E B A T E S.

407

each 30

100

30

100

60

each 60

60

60

each 30

50

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 178

Office.	Officers Names.	Sal. &c. Sal. &c.
Mate	Thomas Worton By addition Eleven mariners A boy	25 10 each 15 8
Collector	Portsmouth. William Cooley, for himself and clerks, as in 1705, with an addition of 20l. per ann. for a clerk Henry Roe, as in 1705 William Stiles, to have 20l. per ann. from the principal, or the whole fees, and from the King In 1705, 15l. per ann.	10 60 10 25
Deputy Customer Deputy Comptroller	John Rickman, to keep a horse and visit the coast eastward to Chichester, as in 1705 George Walton James Peers Richard Grace each 40 In 1705 two at 40l. each, per warrant, May 27, 1723, one appointed.	60 40 60
Surveyor	Thomas Barker, for assisting the Land-waiters, per order, May 27, 1729	20
Land-waiters	Thomas Damerum, per warrant, March 26, 1725 William Holland	20 45
Deputy Searcher	For assisting the collector in the warehouse For sweeping the offices in the custom-house Per order, May 18, 1738, July 25, 1750	20 10 3 15
Coastwaiter Weighing Porter	Charles Collins Robert Wattell William Coward	50 each 30 30
Tide Surveyor Tidefmen, as in 1705 Tidefman and Boatm. as in 1705	John Selby	50 each 30 30

Robert Holloway
Benjamin Attwick

John Waterman
Joseph Beck

in conference of the general survey made in 1726

Vol

In consequence of the General survey made in 1726

20 Extra tidefmen and boatmen, per order, Dec. 10, 1741, Apr. 6, 1742

Supervifor of the riding officer in this port and the Ifle of Wight
Riding officer

Waiter and fearcher and riding officer

Waiter and fearcher,

John Waterman
Joseph Beck
Thomas Roe
Roger Smith
William Burden
Simon Divan

Joshua Simpson
William Stubbington
John Woolcombe
James Pearce
John Chadwick
William Hicks
James Sparkes
John Wright
William Alford
John Liddell

Befides the ufual day pay, when employed,
William Spinks, per war. Jan. 20, 1749

John Jerom, per order, Apr. 18, 1724, Dec. 24, 1725
Fareham.

John Green, to keep an account of the coast veffels, and to enable him to keep a horfe
In 1705, 25l. per ann. eftab. and 5l. per ann. by incidents
By addition

Per warrant, June 5, 1710, an addition of 20l. per ann.
Gofport.

Stephen Riboleaus, as in 1705

Robert Holloway
Benjamin Attwick
Henry Conway
John Lockyer
Thomas Barlow
Joseph Brixey

Branchom Hall
Edward Richards
Richard Crofts
Nicholas Diddams
Mofes Babb
Charles Excell
William Webber
John Fox
William Long
Thomas Elkins

D E B A T E S.

each 30

each 5

50

5

409

100

45

40

OFFICE.

Officers Names.

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.
£. £.

410

Waiter, searcher, and rid. officer

Emsworth.

William Whittman

60

In 1705, 20l. per ann. estab. and 70l. per ann. by incid.

Waiters, search. and riding officers

Richard Kent John Cotton, each to keep a house

50

Per warrant, June 5, 1710

Stokes Bay.

Riding officer

William Newnham

45

More to keep a horse, per order Dec. 24, 1725, and Apr. 9,

1763

Titchfield.

5

Riding officer

Owen Jones, as in 1705

45

Hayling.

Chief boatman, as in 1705

Richard Morze

35

George Luther

William Ward

John Pay

each 30

The Roebuck Cutter, per warrant, Nov. 3, 1727

Commander

John Stiles

Mate

Peter Peat

50

Eight mariners, at 15l. per ann. each

35

A Boy

8

Two additional mariners

The Antelope Cutter.

John Cafe

Nine mariners, at 15l. each

Mate

A. 1780

each 15

15

PARLIAMENTARY

For a Clerk

In 170 only 10l. per ann

100

40

17

20% per ann. in addition

Office.

Waiters and searchers. In 1705
30l. per ann. establ. each and
incr. per warrant Oct. 31, 1717,
March 12, 1727
Riding officer for the guard of
this place and the adjacent coast

Waiter and searcher

Collector of the coal duties
Deputy customer

Deputy comptroller

Deputy searcher, as in 1705
Riding surveyor to superintend the
preventive offices between South-
ampton and Hurst Castle, the
Eastern division

Riding surveyor to superintend the
preventive officers between Hurst
Castle and Pool, the Western
division

Officers Names.

Christchurch.

James Noyce, for himself and horse

By addition

John Bursey

William Newlam

By addition

Bourn Bottom.

John Reekes, for himself and horse

per warrant, May 1, 1712, and March 12, 1727

Lymington.

William Trattle, as in 1705

John Whiteway

No allowance from the crown

John Wickenden, as in 1705

More to Trattle, Whiteway, and Wickenden, for Sta-
tionary Wares

Philip Burrard

In 1705 one at 50l

Joshua Stevens Jeans

In 1705 one at 50l.

PARLIAMENTARY

412

10

10

50

20

3

100

100

40

A. 17

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

41

Waiter and searcher	Edward Roe, per warrant, Dec. 7, 1725	50
Riding officer, per war. Nov. 20, 1719	Thomas Harris	50
Waiter and searcher, ditto	John Hibbs	40
Riding officer	Richard Morfe, per warrant, Feb. 10, 1725	50
Register of certificates	Jersey.	
Waiters and searchers, per war. Feb. 13, 1767	Thomas Haskar, per warrant, June 6, 1707	60
Boatmen, per war. Feb. 13, 1767	Samuel Sorrell, Robert Benneham	each 40
Register of certificates	John Skelton	each 25
Waiter and searcher	Daniel Rutter	60
Boatmen	Guernsey.	40
Commander	Thomas Dormer, as in 1705,	25
Mate	William Baneham, per war. Feb. 13, 1767	50
	John Smith Thomas Dalton, as in 1705,	25
	The Rose Cutter, per warrant, Feb. 10, 1709.	each 25
	Richard Wallis	50
	Richard Taylor Bates	25
	By addition	
	Eight marines, at 15l. per ann. each	10
	A boy	15
	Ten additional mariners, each	
	Cowes.	
Collector	William Arnold, for himself and clerk, as in 1705	130
	More for another clerk, per minute, Aug. 15, 1774	20

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780.

Deputy comptroller	James Gill, per warrant, April 12, 1743	60	
Surveyor	John Payne	25	
Waiter and deputy searcher, as in 1705	William Holloway, for the patent searchers fees, or 20l. per ann. and from the King, in lieu of all salaries and allowances.	30	
Landwaiter	Lancelot Fouquett, as in 1705	40	
Coastwaiter	John Budden, per war. Apr. 24, 1765	40	
Tide surv. per war. Feb. 2, 1709	John Miller	40	
9 Tidesmen and boatmen	By addition Henry Harton William Rymet John Brown Francis Terrell Newport Brinewood N. B. There are 11 extra tidesmen and boatmen who are occasionally employed at 2s per diem each. John Grimes, per war. Feb. 26, 1722	10	each 30
Riding surveyor to survey the coast from Newton to the Needles		100	
Waiter and searcher, as in 1705	Newport. William Andrews By addition	25	
Waiter and searcher	Yarmouth. Andrew Moucher, as in 1705	30	
Boatmen, as in 1705	Bewley. Isaac Byerly John Hollis	each 30	
Boatmen, as in 1705	St. Hellen's. John Mewse William Gregory	each 30	

Boatmen, as in 1705

John Mewse

William Gregory

each 30

Chief boatman

Francis Terrell, per minute, May 24, 1766

Riding offic. per war. Aug. 13, 1715

Edward Dixon
Ride.

Rid. offic. per war. Aug. 13, 1715

Peter Bannister
Chine.

Rid. of. per war. Aug. 13, 1715

Stephen Squire
More to Bannister and Squire
Pool.

Collector, as in 1705

John Lander, to have 20l. per ann. from the customer,
to account for the fees of the port to the principal,
and from the King

For a clerk

For the new impositions

More for a clerk

Nathaniel Bond

John Lander

Robert Smith

Samuel Weston

Peter Jolliffe, as in 1705

William Pike

Moses Hooper

George Glover
Jacob Whitewood each

Two as 1705; two per warrant, Aug. 14, 1733

William Clapcott Lisse, as in 1705

Thomas Mercer, per warrant, May 4, 1710

Thomas Bristow, per minute, Sept. 10, 1741

William James, per minute, April 14, 1741

Customer, ditto

His deputy, do.

Comptroller, do.

His deputy, do.

Surveyor

4 Land waiters and deputy searchers

Patent searcher

His deputy

Coastwater

Weighing porter and noon tender

D E B A T E S.

A. 1780.

30

50

40

40

each 10

50

10

10

30

25

60

40

40

30

415

Office.

Tidefmen and boatmen

Six as in 1705; four per warrant,
April 14, 1741

Riding officer

Waiter and searcher

Waiters and searchers, as in 1705

Waiter and searcher
Boatmen, as in 1705

Riding officer

Commander of the vessel for the lodg-
ment of the officers applied to
guard the mouth of Pool HarbourCollector and deputy customer, as in
1705

Officers Names,

Charles Pope Shank

John Cartridge

Christopher Ruffel

Richard Purfs

Martin Deet

John Butler

Sarum.

William Chippard, as in 1705

Wareham.

Henry Bestland

Nathaniel Florence

Studland.

Joseph Stephenson, as in 1705

James Snook, George Hyde, each

Kemmeridge.

Thomas Croombes

Jonathan Arrowsmith, per warrant, Aug. 18, 1717

A small boat, of which Jonathan Arrowsmith is sifter

Four mariners, each 15l.

Mem. There are 11 extra tidefmen who have commis-
sions and are allowed 2s. per diem when employed

Weymouth.

William Weston, jun. to have 20l. per ann. from the
principal, and from the King, whereof 10l. is in lieu
of incidents

Comptroller of Pool, as in 1705

William Weston, jun. in lieu of fees taken from him at
other ports and from the King

Sal.&c. | Sal.&c.

£.

£.

30

50

40

25

50

25

30

50

40

80

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780

Collector and deputy currier, as in 1705.

Comptroller of Pool, as in 1705

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His deputy

Land surveyor, as in 1705

Land waiters, as in 1705

Deputed searcher

Deputy searcher

King's cooper

Tide surveyor

6 Tidefmen and boatmen, as in 1705

H b h

Supervisor of the riding officers

Riding surveyor for the guard of the coast between Weymouth & Pool

Waiter, and searcher, and preventive officer

Riding officer from Lulworth to Dorchester and west to Abbotsbury

Riding officer

William Weston, jun. in lieu of fees taken from him at other ports and from the King

Robert Poulden, per minute, June 18, 1734

John Crouch, jun.

More to keep a horse

Thomas Johns, Peverell Meggs, each

William Clapcott Lisle, as in 1705

John Crauch, jun.

John Oakley

Rent for the warehouse of seized goods

Robert Theddum, as in 1705

John Beale

Peter Aubie Ruffel

John Harbin

John Slaughter, John Tewkesbury

Per minute, Dec. 24, 1725

John Crouch, per minute, June 29, 1731

Lulworth.

Francis Tewkesbury

Abbotsbury.

John Newman

40l. in 1705, increased to 50l. in 1760

Dorchester.

William Old

By addition, per warrant, Aug. 18, 1717

William Old, per minute, Dec. 24, 1725

D E B A T E S.

13

6

3

20

10 417
50

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 178

Sal. &c. Sal. &c.

£. £.

25 25

25 25

25 25

25 25

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25 25

Officers Names.

Henry Warren, jun.

More by addition

Thomas Bishop

Henry Buck

By addition

11 marines at 15l. per ann. each

A boy or two of 10l. per ann. each

John Warren, to have 20l. per ann. from the principal

and from the King

Two clerks

William Peterfon, to have 20l. per ann. from the principal and from the King

And to be allowed as much by incidents as will make up his established salaries and fees 20l. per ann.

Arthur Raymond

Giles Davie, William Peterfon, each

Arthur Raymond, to have 20l. per ann. from the principal, or the whole fees, and from the King

John Swaine

John Domett

Thomas Kaines

John Harlowyn Avery

Thomas Lock

William Robert Seffe

Robert Smith

Carey Mannin

Richard Hide

Thomas Cafe

each

each

Office.

Riding officer, per minute, Dec. 24,

1725

Commander

Mate

Collector and deputy collector, as in

1705

Deputy comptroller, per warrant,

Sept 18, 1751

Surveyor, per do.

Land waiters, do.

Deputy searcher, per warrant, Dec.

3^d 1755

6 Tidemen, per ditto

3 Boatmen, do.

Riding officer from Benton to Ex-

mouth, to reside at Exmouth

By addition.

John Harlowyn Avery

Thomas Lock

William Robert Seffe

Robert Smith

Carey Mannin

Richard Hide

Thomas Cafe

each

each

60

Riding officer from Benton to Exmouth, to reside at Exmouth, 25th Dec 1705

1780.

D E B A T E S.

419

35

20

50

4

15

20

25

50

30

130

20

20

80

40

By addition.
Joseph Wallis
Bridport and Chidcot.
Andrew Warren.

By addition.
Benjamin Domett Puddicombe
per warrant, Dec. 24, 1725
Thomas Case

Seaton.

By addition.
Benjamin Domett Puddicombe
per warrant, Dec. 24, 1725
Thomas Case

Exeter.

James Charter for himself and clerks, in lieu of all former allowances

Robert Hynde (dormant warrant, 133l. 6s. 8d.)
John Smith

Phylip Deneyer (dormant warrant, 10l. 6s. 8d.)
Barnard Besley, in lieu of all incidents

More to enable him to keep a clerk for the greater dispatch of business in his office

Solomon Tozer, John Tincomb, each
One in 1705, and one in addition in 1706

More to Solomon Tozer
James Cornish

Roger Puddicombe
Jonathan Puddicombe
Richard Ireland

John Charlton.
George Ninnis

More to Cornish for acting as tide surveyor at Tintmouth

Ditto

Ditto

Riding officer

Cooper

Collector, per warrant, March 23, 1706

Customer, do.
His deputy, do.

Comptroller, do.
His deputy, per. warrant, July 14, 1705

Land surveyors.

2 Landwaiters; 6 in 1705; 1 per warrant, 1727

Dec 3

ORCE

Office.

Patent searcher
 His deputies
 Coast wavers, per warrant, Dec. 18, 1764
 3 Weighing porters, as in 1705
 Messenger, as do.
 Tide surveyors, do.
 10 Tidemen and boatmen, as in 1705

Boatmen, as in 1705
 Tideman and coal meter, as do.

Deputy searcher

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705

4 Tidemen and boatmen, do.

Boatman

Waiters and searchers, per warrant,

Riding officer

Officers, Names.

William Marshall (Dormant warrant, 201.)
 James Charter, Richard Garland

Simon Kingstone, Richard Garland, each
 John Bidlake, Nicholas Toms, John Cooksley, each
 John Tancock

Robert Wotton, John Withers, each

John Pamplin William Fales

Stephen Langdon Joseph Deem

Henry Taylor Solomon Ireland

Hanibal Jewell Robert Jerman

Samuel Scoball Richard Paddicombe

John Farr, William Rogers, each

George Searle

And 2s. per diem when employed

Topham.

Simon Kingston

Limestone.

Benjamin Hill

For keeping a horse and by addition

Exmouth.

William Hunt,

Robert Palfrey

Thomas Filler, per minute, June 6, 1765

Seaton, Bear, and Branscombe.

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c. 4

L. 6.

40

30

20

60

each 30

30

5

20

20

30

30

A. 1780

PARLIAMENTARY

William Hurley, per warrant, Oct. 17, 1787
 Sidmouth.

Riding officer

Chief boatman
5 Boatmen

William Hurley, per warrant, Oct. 17, 1717
Sidmouth.

John Swain, per warrant, Oct. 17, 1717
Samuel Farr William Raddon
William Woodley John Tancock, jun.
William Tancock, per warrant, Oct. 17, 1717, each
More to Raddon and Tancock, jun. to keep a horse, each
Starcross.

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705

James Bulkley

Assistant waiter and searcher

By addition
Thomas Mudge, at 10s. per week by incidents when
employed

Tidsmen and Boatmen, as in 1705

John Nofworthy, Austin Spreat, each
Tingmouth and Dawlish.

Tidsmen and Boatmen, do.
Watchmen

John Newman, Thomas Widger, each
Thomas Bennison, George Langdon
To assist as weighers at 1s. 6d. per diem by incidents,
when employed on that service

Cooper in the warehouse

George Culverwell
Dartmouth.

Collector, as in 1705, 80 per ann.
Clerk 10l.

Daniel Shath
For a clerk

Deputy Customer

Thomas Skinner

Deputy comptroller

John Browne, per order, July 11, 1732

Land surveyor

Thomas Brooking, as in 1705

2 Land waiters, as in 1705

Henry Phillips George Grigg

Deputy surveyor, or tide surveyor, per
warrant, Oct. 16, 1735, and Dec.

Arthur French

More by addition

5. 1767

Office.	Officers Names.	Sal. &c. Sal. &c.
Coast waiter	Vacant	£. 40
4 Tidemen and boatmen, as in 1705	John Carlswell William Smith	each 30
Riding surveyor between Dartmouth and Exeter	Philip Frost John Elliott, as in 1705	50 50
Riding surveyor from Plymouth to Dartmouth.	Roger Ringwood, as in 1705	each 30
2 Tidemen and boatmen, as in 1705	Torkey. Thomas Winded Totnefs.	each 30
Waiter and fearcher, as in 1705	John Baffow More to keep a horse Brixham.	30 10
Waiter and fearcher	Arthur Eames, as in 1705	35
4 Tidemen and boatmen, to act occasionally as tidemen at Dartmouth, as in 1705	Thomas Cooper Roger Pomeroy John Ebdon William Eames	each 30
Waiter, fearcher and preventive officer	Paington. John Pront, as in 1705 Tarcrofs.	30
Chief boatman	John Snell, as in 1705	35
4 Boatmen, per warrant, Oct. 17, 1717	William Parkhouse, John Prince Babicomb.	each 30
Chief boatman, per warrant, Oct. 7, 1717	John Matthews.	35

John Matthews.
Bantam in Bichney Bay
Vacant
each 30

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

423

Waiter and searcher	John Matthews. Bantam in Bigbury Bay.	each 30
Waiter and searcher	Richard Cullin, as in 1705 Salcombe.	30
3 Tidemen and boatmen, as in 1705	Richard Valentine, as in 1705 Henry Clarke, whereof 15l. per annum is in lieu of incidents	30
2 Boatmen, as in 1705	Thomas Short William Roper	30 each 30
2 Boatmen, as in 1705	Kingsware. Daniel Sowden	each 30
Collector, as in 1705	Plymouth. Henry Tolcher, for himself and clerks	120
Customer	Bryan Cook, as in 1705 (dorm. war. 38l. 13s. 4d.) William Deane	
His deputy	George Marshall, as in 1705 (dorm. war. 16l. 16s. 8d.) Roger Widger	
Comptroller	Thomas Bligh Darracot, as in 1705	80
His deputy	Andrew Hill John Tolcher	
Land surveyor	Samuel Errys (dorm. war. 30l.) William Burdwood	each 40
4 Land waiters, as in 1705	John Ellis Alford, as in 1705 William Hume, as in 1705	30 30
Patent searcher	Joseph Tolcher William Burdwood	60 50
His deputy		
Coast surveyor		
Warehouse-keeper		
Weighing porter, as in 1705		
2 Tide-surveyors, as in 1705		

Office.

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John Blight, as in 1705
Stonehouse.

Waiter and searcher

2 Boatmen, as in 1705

William Bezzle

Edward Thomas
Arm River.

Benjamin Kemp

each 30

2 Boatmen, as in 1705

George Tolcher
Robert Holyday

John Mallett

each 30

Sitter, per warrant, Oct. 1717

John Kemp

Bartholomew Doughty

35

4 Boatmen, ditto

Peter Richards

John Trowte

each 30

Chief boatman, per warrant, June 9,

Vacant

each 25

1757

2 Boatmen, ditto

The Ranger cutter, per warrant, 1670.

To cruize into Torbay, round the Start to the Lizard, and

into Mount's Bay

Thomas Caffell

Nathaniel Lane

Eighteen mariners

A boy

Looe.

John Hoskins, as in 1705

John Hoskins

each 15

Commander

Mate

Richard Puddicombe

More by addition

Stephen Puddicombe, as in 1705

each 40

Collector

Deputy customer

Deputy comptroller

60

Waiter and deputy searcher

10

20

40

D E B A T E S.

15

8

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780.

Sal. &c. 1 Sal. &c. 426

Office.

Officers Names.

Deputy Searcher	John Soady	each 25
2 Tidesmen and boatmen	West Looe.	
Surveyor, waiter, and searcher	Joseph Soady	50
Additional waiter and searcher, per warrant, May 10, 1721	Waldron Dyer, as in 1705	10
	More by addition	50
Riding officer between Looe and Fowey, as in 1705	Robert Johns, for himself and horse	
2 Boatmen, per warrant, Aug. 18, 1717	More by addition	
	Paul Pero.	
	Thomas Pincet	25
	More to keep a horse	10
	Abraham Bosavern	25
	To maintain a boat	
	Fowey.	
Collector	John Courts, in 1705, 50l.	60
Deputy customs	John Courts	
Deputy comptroller	John Lewis	
Surveyor, waiter, and searcher	William Cotton, as in 1705	50
Deputy searcher and land waiter, as in 1705	Walter Polgrean, to act for the searchers' fees, and from the King	30
5 Tidesmen and boatmen, in 1705, 12l. per annum each	Robert Rundle	
	Thomas Courts	
	Robert Parkers Flamank	
	John Hawkins	
2 Riding officers	Polruin.	
Waiter and searcher	Nicholas Ventries, as in 1705	20
	Mevagizey.	
	Mathew Pomeroy, as in 1705	30
	James Hill	
	John Wolman	
	John Davis	
	each 30	
	each 40	

Stephen Willcock, as in 1705

Ditto

Ditto	Stephen Willcock, as in 1705 Bedlerick.	25
Ditto	William Husband, as in 1705 Lestwithiel.	25
Ditto	Samuel Carnac, as in 1705 Pentowan.	20
Riding officer	John Williams, per warrant, Aug. 18, 1717. Gurran.	20
Ditto, per warrant, Aug. 18, 1717	Peter Husband Trenarron.	20
Ditto, ditto	Thomas Baker Falmouth.	20
Collector, as in 1705	Henry Bawden For a clerk.	60
Deputy customer	Henry Bawden	10
Deputy comptroller, as in 1705	Person serving to be paid to act for his principal for his fees, or 10l. per annum, and from the King	10
Land surveyor, as in 1705	Daniel Pender More for doing duty at Penryn, in lieu of travelling charges	50
2 Landwaiters, per warrant, May 27, 1707	Thomas Andrews Richard Baker	40
Walter, searcher and deputy searcher, as in 1705	Person serving to be paid to act for his principal for his fees or per annum, and from the King	10
Tide surveyor, in 1705, 40l. per ann.	John Whitter, whereof is in lieu of incidents	50

Preventive officer, ditto
4 Tidemen and boatmen, per warrant,
April 20, 1728

Coverock.
Robert Cade
Edward Hawkey
John Trethowan
Besides 2s. per diem, when boarded on ships
Penryn.

Samuel Williams
Simon Owen

each

Collector 40

Deputy customer

Deputy comptroller

Deputy searcher

Waiters and deputed searchers, as in
1705

Ditto, ditto

Searcher, as in 1705

3 Tidemen and boatmen, as in 1705

More for acting as tide surveyor

John Nicholas

Person serving to be paid to keep a horse and guard the
coast to the Lizard

Noah Wallis

William Odgers

Turo.

Peter Tippet, as in 1705

Peter Tippet

John Marshall

Edmond Donnithorne, per warrant Sept. 7, 1737

Martin Sholl

John Tippet

Thomas Evall

John Clode

William Rowden

Penzance.

John Scobill, as in 1705

Joseph Jordan

William Crisp

Francis Tambllyn

each 25

60

D E B A T E S.

Office.

Officers Names.

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.
£. £.

1736

Deputy Customer

Deputy Comptroller

Surveyor

Waiter and deputed searcher

Deputy searcher

Tideſman and Boatman

Tideſmen and Boatmen, per warrant,
April 18, 1717

George Scobell

Rich. Treeve, per ord. Feb. 13, 1730, and Dec. 2, 1736

William Treeve, as in 1705

John Treluddra

Edward Rawling, In 1705 10l. per ann. increased 25l.
per order, Dec. 19, 1734

Michael Bearyman

More by addition.

Francis Bradley

John Hearle

Fred. Treſſelder, in lieu of all former allowances

James Thomas

By addition

John Peryman

Stephen Hodge

Merazon.

Daniel Ramſfield,

More to keep a horse and guard the coast to Port Levan

Port Levan.

William Stocken, per war. Aug. 18, 1717

Thomas Davies, per order, July 8, 1736

James Richards.

Benjamin Hearle, per do.

Toukins Cove in Mullion.

Vacant

By addition.

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705

Waiter and searcher

Sitter

3 Boatmen

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1786

each 25

20

10

A 1780.

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705	James Rowe	20	
	More to keep a horse and guard the coast to the Land's End	10	
Boatman, as in 1705	Joseph Smith	20	5
	By addition		
	Mouthole.		
Waiter and searcher and chief boatman per war. Aug. 17, 1717	Samuel Lambick	25	5
	More by addition		
Tidefmen and Boatmen, per warrant, Aug. 17, 1717	Miscant	25	
	Robert James	20	5
	By addition		
	Scilly.		
Collector	John Pasmore, as in 1705	60	
Comptroller and Surveyor	John Ereluddra, per order, July 24, 1736		
Boatmen, as in 1705	Vacant		
	George Sherry	each 15	
	More to each		
Addit. boatm. per ord. Oct. 21, 1773	Thomas Hall		10
	William Oliver	each 25	
	St. Ives.		
Collector	John Knile, as in 1705	30	
Deputy Customer	Thomas Wallis		
Deputy Comptroller	Thomas Hickens		
Land waiter	Hugh Mulfra, as in 1705	10	
Coast waiter and dep. search. as in 1705	Nathaniel Hickes	25	
	More to keep a horse and guard the coast and tide to		
	Penzance, to assist in the discharge of ships there	10	
Tidefmen, as in 1705	Thomas Rogers	each 25	
	Samuel Green		431

D E B A T E S.

Office.	Officers Names.	Sal. &c. Sal. &c. £. £.
Prevent. offic. per war. Aug. 18, 1717	Coves. Christ. Stephens Henry Williams By addition to Williams to keep a horse	30 20 5
Riding offic. per war, Aug. 18, 1717	St. Agnes. William Hickens Hayle.	35
Waiter and searcher Boatmen, as in 1705	William Bigglestone, per ord. July 2, 1771 Willm. Harry Silvanus Gibbs	each 15
5 Tidesmen and Coal Meters, per ord. Jan. 3, 1771	Willm. Harry John May John Hickee Tho. May Richard Edwards	each
Collector, as in 1705	2s. per diem when employed Padstow. John Philips More to keep a horse and guard the coast from Bewd to St. Ives	30 10
Deputy Customer	John Philips	10
Deputy Comptroller	Peter Salmon, as in 1705	10
Waiter and deput'd searcher	John Jelbeart, as in 1705	30
Deputy searcher	Peter Salmon	each 20
Tidesmen, per war. Aug. 18, 1717	Richard Roberts John Martin	each 20
Tidefm. and boatm. per do.	Henry Barnes William Lavering	each 20
Riding officer from Chappel An- gatha to St. Ives	William Taylor, as in 1705	35
Riding officer from Port Iwick to		35

Edward Clode, per warrant, Nov. 23, 1709, and
 Aug. 18, 1717
 William W. 1705
 10.

gatha to St. Ives
Riding officer from Port Izzick to

William Wade, as in 1705

Edward Clode, per warrant, Nov. 23, 1709, and
Aug. 18, 1717
Bewd.

of. XVI.

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705

Waiter and searcher

Riding officer

Chief boatman, per order, Aug. 4,

1767

4 Boatmen ditto

James Salmon, as in 1705

Samuel Martin

Beautreux Castle.

Joseph Avery, per warrant, Aug. 18, 1717

John Fuge

Joseph Bray

Richard Avery

Bideford

John Wade

Hugh Robins

each

K Collector, as in 1705

Deputy customer

Deputy comptroller, per warrant,

April 11, 1753

Surveyor

3 Waiters and deputy searchers, as in

1705

Deputy searcher

Wighers, per warrant, June 21, 1744

6 Tidemen, in 1705, 5 at 15l. per

ann. per warrant, Oct. 8, 1771.

1 Additional at 12l. per ann.

In 1705, 2 at 15l. per ann.

Benjamin Grant for himself and clerks, whereof 10l.

per ann. is in lieu of incidents

Benjamin Grant

Persons serving to be paid from the king

Thomas Grant, in 1705, 80l. per ann

Thomas Ascott

Samuel Lang

Thomas Ascott

Bartholomew King

Richard Rooke

John Chave

Richard Blackmore

John Parminster

70

40

30

12

30

D E B A T E S.

35

25

Office.	Officers Names.	Sal. &c. Sal. &c.	Sal. &c.
4 Tidesmen and boatmen, as in 1705	William Inledon. George Richards Besides 2s. per diem when employed Clovelly.	Ralph Bawden Anthony Lewis	each 12
Landwaiter	John Berry, as in 1705		40
Coastwaiter and deputy searcher	John Gibbs		25
Assitant waiter	Michael Randall, per orders, Jan. 8, 1722, and June 6, 1737		20
4 Tidesmen and boatmen, per order, Oft. 22, 1715	John Moule	Thomas Coles	each 18 15
Chief boatman, per warrant, Oft. 23, 1751	Joseph Cox, besides 1s. each night they watch		each
His crew	John Pine		25
	James Lowther	Thomas Summers Bavins	20
	Nicholas Moule	William Screech	each
	Appledore.		
Waiters and searchers, as in 1705	Richard Wickey		40
Tide surveyor	John Atcheson		50
	Richard Parminter		12
	By addition		18
Tidesmen, as in 1705	John Gribble		12
	Besides 2s. per diem when employed	John Hooper	each
	Thomas Russell		20
	Barnstaple.		
Collector, as in 1705	Paul Tucker		50
	For a clerk		10
	To keep a horse		10

1780.

D E B A T E S.

435

¹⁷⁵⁴
Surveyor of Barnstable, Appledore
and Inflow Key, as in 1705

Waiters and deputy searchers, as in
1705

Deputy searcher

Weighing porter, per order, Aug. 1729

Tidefmen and boatmen in 1705, 25l.

per annum

Riding officer

Collector

Deputy customer

Deputy comptroller, per order, Sept.

14, 1749

Deputy searcher

Tidefmen, per warrant, June 10, 1719

Boatmen, as in 1705

Letter carrier

Collector, as in 1705

Customer

His deputy

Comptroller, per warrant, Nov. 2,

1748

John Robbins

To keep a horse

Oliver Harris

More in lieu of incidents each

John Thomas

Robert Chilcott

Mathew Stoneman

John Sloley

George Wright, per warrant, Oct. 23, 1751
Lisracombe

Peter Fosse, as in 1705

Peter Fosse

John Rodd, to make his fees 20l. per ann.

Benjamin Fairchild

John Downe

Philip Crockford, per order, Feb. 1, 1736
Bridgwater.

Robert Kennaway

For a clerk

James Mingay, as in 1705 (Dorm. war. 28l.)

Robert Kennaway

Thomas Phelpe (Dorm. war. 5l. 6s. 8d.)

More to enable him to keep a deputy at Minchhead

20

50

10

each 40

20

each 20

40

40

8 12 8

each 25

each 25

6

60

10

20

Office.	Officers Names.	Sal. &c. Sal. &c. £. £.	10
His deputy Searcher	Acts himself		
Surveyor, waiter and searcher, as in 1705	Robert Smith Samuel Smith By addition	40	
Landwaiter	William Came, as in 1705	40	
Deputy searcher	Samuel Smith		
3 Tidemen, as in 1705	John Attwell Alexander Escott Coomwick. Thomas Lockyer	each 25	
Waiter and searcher, and commander of the boat	James Bowles, as in 1705	30	
Boatmen, as in 1705	Thomas Cox Start Point. Nathaniel Callen	each 25	
Waiter and searcher, and preventive officer	Thomas Rawlins, as in 1705	15	
Collector	Minchhead. Richard Cox, for himself and clerks In 1705, 20l. per ann. for 2 clerks, per warrant, Sept. 30, 1715, increased Thomas Adams	40	
Deputy customer	John Rawle, per order, March 7, 1718		10
Deputy comptroller	Richard Southcart John Trott	each 35	
Landwaiters, as in 1705	Richard Southcott		
Deputy searcher	Thomas Collins	each 25	
Tidemen, as in 1705	George Chapman		
3 Boatmen	John Sally Roger Poole Thomas Blake	each 25	

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

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Waiter and searcher	Watchett.	William Coombe, as in 1705	20
		By addition, per order, March 7, 1718	10
		Porlock.	
Waiter and searcher		Miles Beckwith, per order, March 7, 1718	20
		Bristol.	
	Officers within	doors for the business both inwards and outwards	
Collector, in 1705, 43ol. per ann.		John Powell	400
increased, per orders, Nov. 28,		More by addition	200
1751, Jan. 14, 1757		The collectors clerk	30
		Two other clerks	40
		each	
		For a clerk on account of the tobacco act, 24 G. II.	40
		For an assistant clerk in the tobacco business	20
		For a clerk to take care of the warrants	10
		Walter Bowman (dorm. war. 31l. 13s. 4s.)	
		Francis Hammond for 3 clerks	60
		More by addition for clerks	70
		Thomas Rothley, as in 1705	30
Patent comptroller			
His deputy per warrant, Dec. 8, 1708,			
Oct. 17 and 21, 1735			
Clerk comptroller by way of further			
cheque on the collector, and to keep			
an account of the proceedings of			
the port			
Examiner, and to take care of the coast			
books, per warrant, May 28, 1714			
Collector's clerk, per order, Nov. 27,			
1764			
		More by addition, per warrant, Nov. 19, 1708, and	10
		Jan. 9, 1712	
		Thomas Bawn, whereof 20l. per ann. is in lieu of in-	50
		cidents	
		Francis Daniell, for taking care of the warrants for	
		the discharge of goods imported	10

£. s. d.
£. s. d.

For the business of inwards only
 William Whitby (dorm. war. 571.)
 For a clerk on account of the new importation tobacco
 Charles Hertford
 Samuel Lowder, as in 1705,
 More by addition, per order, Nov. 2, 1748
 By addition for a clerk, ditto
 For the business outwards only

Thomas White (dorm. war. 571.)
 Anthony Palmer Collings
 Officers at the water-side for the business inwards.
 Robert Holton
 William Hutchefon
 James Farrah
 Lawrence Omerod each 100

Thomas James
 William Stephens
 By constitution from the lords of the treasury, and each
 15l. per dormant warrants, four deputies to the king's
 waiters
 Josiah Taylor
 Francis Greville each 10

Thomas Blackwell
 John Wilkins
 James Edwards
 John Ferry
 Michael Willis
 James Smith
 Abraham Bodman Cook
 James Rumsey each 50

Patent customer inwards

His deputy
 Jerquer

Patent customer-outwards

His deputy

4 Land surveyors, in 1705, 3 at 100l.
 per ann. each; one additional, per
 warrant, June 27, 1708-9
 4 King's waiters, as in 1705

13 Landwaiters, as in 1705, 1 addi-
 tional, per warrant, June 19, 1710

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

43

By deputation for the business outwards

Patent searcher

His deputy, as in 1705

Deputy searcher, as in 1705

Coastwaite, as in 1705

Supervisor of the weighing porters, as in 1705

3 Weighing porters

Noontender

4 Extra noontenders at 1s per diem,

6 Watchmen, 2 as in 1705, 4 additional, June 10, 1719

Watchmen within doors, per warrant, May 28, 1709

Messenger
Housekeeper

20

10

50

40

35

30

18 15s.

each 25

each 20

5

20 16

40

Thomas Crawford
Thomas Bevan to have 40l. per ann. from the principle and from the king

John Dyer
For the general business inwards and outwards

William Reeve
Thomas Miles

John Widams
Charles Emitt
Thomas Grindon

There are 15 extra weighers under oath and security who are allowed 2s. per diem when employed

Samuel Wade 1s. per diem

William Streete
William Standfast
Arthur Wimble
William Wintle

Thomas Badham
Joseph Hill
Thomas Harding

John Bryant

John Harris
John Bond

More each

N. B. There are six extra watchmen (one of whom has a commission, the others being only under oath and security) who are paid 1s. 6d. per noctem when employed

Robert Barret, per order, April 12, 1744
Catharine Daniel, per warrant, Sept. 25, 1744

Offices.

Officers Names.

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c. 40
£. s.

Warehouse keeper, as in 1705

John Cadell
By addition

30 10

Landcarriage men, as in 1705

Officers for the land guard
William Mackham Thomas Sone

each 30

Tide surveyors

Officers for the water guard

each 50

20 Tidesmen on the superior list, as in 1705

John Tandy George Luther
James Russell James Plant
John Arthur Henry Heath
Philip Singleton John Lovelace
Charles Ricketts John Peglar
Richard James William Long
William Thomas William Marshall
Thomas Wyatt Philip Wright
Joseph Gillam Joseph Radford
Henry Fufe Thomas Barton
William Day John Watkins

each 35 26

22 Tidesmen on the inferior list, as in 1705

More to Wright for assisting the surveyor at Pill
Thomas Harpur Robert White
Samuel Bellamy George Fox
Thomas Power John Wildgoose
John Murlis John English
Thomas Mason James Woolen
Thomas Gwilliams Samuel Prichard
Charles Chauntrell John Weaver
William Smith John Maxfield
Joshua James Vacant

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780

Thomas Bentley
N. B. There are 24 preferable tidesmen, with com- each 30

Thomas Kenney
N. B. There are 24 preferable tide-men, with com-
missions, who are paid 2s. per diem when boarded, and
1s. per diem when attending for that purpose.

There are also 33 extra tide-men under oath and security
only, who are paid the same as the preferable men,
when employed or attending at the Pill

Sea Mills.

Tide Surveyor.

Boatman

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705

Surveyor.

Waterman, as in 1705

6 Tide-men and boatmen, as in 1705

Waiter

Waiter, searcher, and preventive office,
per order, Dec. 24, 1763

College of surgery

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705

Boatmen, as in 1705

Edward Nicholls, per war. June 29, 1732

Martin Jack, as in 1705

St. Austin's Back,

John Sharples

Lime Kilns,

Richard Smith

Pill,

William Farr

George Rowles

James Pennington

Robert Pennington

Allen Lane

More to James Pennington

William Bowcott, to keep a horse

Besides 2s. per diem when doing duty in the boat on

the quarantine service, and 9d. per diem when vic-

tuating

Uphill.

William Kerfington

Richard Russell

Richard Jones

50

30

20

20

80

30

each 30

6 10

10

40

each 20

Portmen, as in 1702
Office as in 1702

Officers Names

Sal. &c. Sal. &c.
£. £.

Collector and customer

John Pitt (dorm. war. 6l. 13s. 4d.)

Comptroller

For a clerk

Searcher

Samuel Woodcock

Surveyor

Gabriel Harris (dorm. war. 8l. 13s. 4d.)

William Crump, as in 1705

There are two extra weighers at 2s. per diem, when employed.

Surveyor, waiter and searcher

Beachley.

Boatmen

Thomas Wadley, as in 1705

Riding officer

Joseph Skeltern

Collector and dep. customer

Berkley.

Deputy comptroller

Edward Saniger, as in 1705

Surveyor, wait. and search. as in 1705

Chepstow.

Waiter and searcher

Selwyn James, as in 1705

Boatmen, per war. July 30, 1730

Thomas Morgan

John Jones, to be maintained in part with the searcher's fees, and from the king

William Powell, per war. July 31, 1730

John Seys

Thomas Jenkins

Cardiffe.

Edmund Traherne

To keep a horse

John Osborn (dormant war. 16l. 6s. 8 d.)

Collector, as in 1705

Comptroller

His deputy

Edward Jones, per order June 12, 1742

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 178

25
10

Comptroller

His deputy

Surveyor

Searcher

His deputy

Deputy customer

Deputy comptroller

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705

Wait. & boatm. in the yawl as in 1705

Additional boatman

Boatmen, as in 1705

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705

Deputy comptroller

Deputy searcher

Waiter and searcher

Collector

Deputy customer

Deputy comptroller

Surveyor

Brook Jefferies (dormant war. 16l. 6s. 8 d.)

Edward Jones, per order June. 12, 1742

Alexander Willon, per do.

Edmund Traherne (dorm. war. 10l.

Edward Jones

Newport.

Henry Jones, per order, Jan. 26, 1737

David Jones

Thomas Jones, to be maintained in part with the searcher's fees, and from the King

David Jones

Thomas Stockwood, per order, Jan. 26, 1737

Pennarth.

William Matthews James Watters

Barry and Sully.

Thomas Hopkins

To keep a horse

Aberthaw.

David Hopkin

Thomas Walters

Charles Bassett, as in 1705

Swansey.

William Jeffreys

In 1705; 40l. per ann. increas. per war. Sept. 12, 1709,

July 23, 1719

William Jeffreys

Thomas Popkin

Samuel Hancorne, per order Nov. 17, 1737

D E B A T E S.

443

40

10

20

5

30

20

20

each 20

20

20

70

20

Office.

Officers Names.

Sal.&c. | Sal. &c.

4

Waiters and dep. search. as in 1705

John Bacho Charles Richards

each 25

Dep. searcher

Walter Tucker

5

4 Tidemen and boatmen as in 1705

John Ace James Lewis

Rich. Pritchard

each 20

More each

Morgan Bevan, per order, Nov. 17, 1737

5

Newton.

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705

Morgan Jenkins, to attend the discharge of coast goods

25

Oxwith and Pennarth.

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705

Samuel Haneorn, to keep a horse

25

Mumbles and Blackpool.

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705

Samuel Philips

12

Breton Ferry.

Waiters and searchers, as in 1705

George Hutton

25

Dan. Shewen, with the searcher's fees and from the King

15

Chief boatman

John Savages, per order Aug. 6, 1726

15

Tidemen and boatm. per ord. March

John Walters

25

24, 1718

Richard Bowen

20

Neath.

Deputy customer.

William Howell

Deputy comptroller

William Leyson

Deputy searcher

William Leyson

Southbury.

Waiter and searcher

James Datton, as in 1705

25

3 Tidem. and boatm.

John. Jones Thomas Griffiths, per ord. Nov. 17, 1737

each 20

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1786

Tidem. per ord. Nov. 17, 1718, June 28, 1724, May 24, 1744

Stephen Llewellyn, to keep a horse

30

3 Tidesm. and boatm.

Tidesm. per ord. Nov. 11, 1718, June
28, 1734, May 24, 1744

Tidesmen, per orders, Oct. 3, 1713,
Nov. 17, 1737

Collector and deputy customer

Deputy comptroller
Surv. wait. and deputed searcher
Deputy searcher

Deputy customer
Deputy comptroller
Waiter and searcher
Waiter, tidesman and boatman, to as-
sist the officer at Landstephan
Deputy searcher
Tidesmen and boatmen, as in 1705

Boatm. per ord. July 3, 1718, May
13, 1738

Chief boatman
Tidesmen and boatmen

Extra tidesm. per ord. Mar. 13, 1733

John Jones

Stephen Llewellyn, to keep a horse

Cheriton.

Matthew Benyon, to keep a horse

John Matthews, to keep a horse

Lanelly.

Evan Griffith,

25l. in 1705 by ord. March 29, 1729, 10l. by inci-
dents in addition, which was placed upon the esta-
blishment, Nov. 25, 1777

Morris Howell, per war. Sept. 11, 1751

William Jones, to keep a horse

Edward Dalton, jun.

Carmarthen.

John Williams, sen.

Lazarus Thomas

David Williams, per ord. Feb. 11, 1737

Zachary Bevan, as in 1705

John Williams, jun.

William Hugh Thomas Williams

Barnaby Pill.

Edward Dalton David Williams

Landstephan Ferry.

Henry James, per ord. Aug. 11, 1724

Thomas James Arnold Evans

Philip Bowen, besides 1s. per dieth, when employed

DEBATE'S

30

30

25

35

35

25

25

25

each 20

each 20

25

each 20

each 20

each 20

each 20

Deputy customer
Deputy comptroller
Deputy searcher
Tidesman and boatman
Chief boatman
4 Boatmen, per ord. Octob. 6, 1716,
Jan. 16, 1737

25

William Oriel, per ord. Oct. 6, 1716, Jan. 16, 1737

20

John Tucker
Thomas Garratt
John Peregrine Thomas Jenkins
Charles Eminent Thomas Warlow
Pembroke Quay.

each 20

Waiter, searcher, prevent. offic. and
coal meter, per ord. May 26, 1770,

Tidesman and boatm. as in 1705
Boatm. per ord. Aug. 20, 1723

30

Pembroke Ferry.
Benjamin Rees John Pawlett
John Bosher Henry Pattern
Haverford West.

each 25

each 20

Dep. cust. per wat, June 9, 1719
Dep. comptroller, per do.
Waiter and searcher

30

25

25

Person serving, to be paid
Person serving, to be paid
John Williams, as in 1705
Tenby.

Deputy customer
Deputy comptroller
Wait. and search. as in 1705
Tidesman and boatman to do duty at
Carmarthen, as in 1705
Assistant to the waiters and searchers,
per ord. Feb. 27, 1770

each 25

each 20

5

Robert Reed
William Smith
Thos. Williams John Lewis
John Ellis
Thomas Voyle
Thomas Griffith

and 1s. 6d. per diem, when employed
Landstephan.

Tidesman and boatman, to do duty at
Carmarthen

Thomas Rowe, as in 1705

D E B A T E S.

Deputy customer
 Deputy comptroller
 Vol. XVI. Waiter and deputed searcher
 Deputed searcher
 2 Boatmen, as in 1705
 2 addit. do. per ord. Aug. 1724, June 10, 1729

Waiter and search.
 Boatm. per ord. June 20, 1729

Wait. and search.
 4 Boatmen, per ord. Nov. 26, 1737,
 Nov. 26, 1747
 Salt office, per ord. Dec. 18, 1764

Collector
 Deputy customer
 Deputy comptroller
 Landwaiter
 Deputed searcher
 Tidefurveyor
 Boatmen
 Tidefsmen and boatmen

Mere by addition, per ord. May 26, 1753
 John Lloyd
 Cornelius Griffith, per ord. June 10, 1729
 Charles Griffith, as in 1705
 Pryfe Evans
 William Taylor Roynon Wickham
 Thomas Jones
 Roderick Humphreys
 Aberdisney.

Evan Hughes, per ord. June 10, 1729, and Dec. 18, 1764
 Richard Hugh Thomas Roberts
 Aberdovey.

Vacant, as in 1705
 John Julian John Jones
 Isaac Richards John Davies
 John Evans, to keep a horse
 Messenger, for carrying letters to Maeklinleath
 Maldon.

James Malden, Clapton, to keep a horse, as in 1705
 For a clerk, per ord. Sept. 30, 1731.
 James Malden, Clapton
 John Argent, per ord. April 20, 1728
 Jaspar Robbins, per ord. July 12, 1765
 John Draper
 Thomas Shearman, per ord. Dec. 3, 175
 Thomas Osborne Jos. Palmer, as in 1705
 John Wilkinfon James Grove
 per ord. Oct. 31, 1755; 25l. per ann. Dec. 3, 1755;
 5 in addition

1780.

D E B A T E S.

449

10
 20
 30
 each 15
 each 15
 15,
 each 15
 30
 15
 5
 3
 30
 35
 5
 60

PARLIAMENTARY		Sal. &c. Sal. &c.	50
Office.	Officers Names.	£.	£.
Wait. and search.	Burnham.		
	Thomas Coker	30	
Boatmen	In 1705 20l. per ann. per war. Apr. 6, 1714, 10l. in add.		
	More by addition, per ord. Feb. 10, 1735	5	
Surveyor and deputy customer	Richard Mofs	each 30	
	Christopher Francis		
Deputy comptroller	In 1705 one boatm. only, at 30l. per ann.		
	Leigh.		
Deputy searcher	William King	40	
	In 1705, 60l. per ann. per war. Apr. 13, 1715,		
Chief boatman	reduced to 40l.		
	Stevens Collins, per ord. Dec. 17, 1726		
Boatmen	William Whitfield		
	Isaac Adams	40	
Waiter and searcher	Per order, May 5, 1733, 35l. per ann. May 11, 1719,		
	5l. in addition.		
Supervif. of the rid. and prevent. offic.	James Swaine		
	William Ingram		
Riding officer, per ord. Nov. 17, 1722	John Hornsby	each 30	
	William Studd, per ord. Apr. 3, 1732		
Rid. offic. per war. Nov. 17, 1722	North Shoebury.		
	John Lee	50	
Rid. offic. per war. Nov. 17, 1722	In 1705, 40l. per ann. per war. July 6, 1763, 50l. per ann.		
	Witham.		
Rid. offic. per war. Nov. 17, 1722	Edward Abbott, per war. Jan. 23, 60l. per ann.	60	
	Prittlewell.		
Rid. offic. per war. Nov. 17, 1722	John Somerfet	50	
	South Benfleet.		
Rid. offic. per war. Nov. 17, 1722	Georgè Franoyes	50	

A. 1780

Thomas Lackford

Miles Weyborn

Colchester

each 50

Collector

Deputy customer

Deputy comproller

Surveyor

Waiters and deputed searchers

Deputed searcher

Tidefmen and boatmen

Superviser of the riding officers

M Riding officer

E Riding officer

Tidesurveyor

Boatmen, as in 1705

Boatman, as in 1705

Commander

Thomas Wilshire, as in 1705

Thomas Wilshire

Thomas Gibson, per ord. June 10, 1742

Timothy Shorey, as in 1705

By additon, per order, June 5, 1725

Upcher Alefounder Wm. Smith, as in 1705

30l. per ann. in 1705, 10l. add. per war. Nov. 22, 1717

Upcher Alefounder

Nathaniel Wyley Samuel Hedgthorn, as in 1705 each 20

More to each, per ord. Jan. 24, 1740

John Suror, per war. May 9, 1751

Hadleigh.

John Bayley, per ord. March 23, 1726

Clackton.

Edw. Mosely, per ord. Nov. 17, 1722

Brickelsea.

Philip Newton, per war. Nov. 13, 1764

More for coals and candles for the watch vessel

John Poppes, junr.

Richard Pullen

Merfley Island.

Robert Barrington, to maintain and keep a boat

To act as chief boatm. per ord. July 17, 1737

The Repulse Cutter, appointed per minute, Aug. 6, 1740

Dan. Harvey, per minute, Aug. 6, 1740, Mar. 19, 1752

1780.

D E B A T E S.

451

80

50

each 40

20

5

50

50

5

5

40

30

25

25

70

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780

Sal. &c. 1 Sal. &c. 1

Officers Names,

Office.

Mate: Martin Hopkins, per warrant, June 23, 1774

35
15
8

11 Mariners, each

A boy

Visualling 14 men at 7½d. per diem each

Additional mariners each

Visualling do. at per diem each

More for wear and tear

More for the rent of a boathouse

The Swift Cutter.

Mariners each

Visualling men at per diem each

Fire and candle

Harwich.

Henry Pelham Davies, 60l. per ann. in 1705

20l. per ann. in addition, per warrant. Oct. 11, 1709

40l. do. per warrant, Feb. 23, 1747

Henry Pelham Davies

James Cole

James Pulham, as in 1705

Joseph Culpack, as in 1705, 30l.

per warrant, Feb. 11, 1713, 10l.

James Pulham

Joseph Orlibar, as in 1705 John Turner

per warrant, May 7, 1742

John Cox

John Stacy

3 Tidefmen and boatmen, as in 1705

Deputy searcher

Tide surveyor

Deputy customer

Deputy comptroller

Land surveyor and waiter

Waiter and deputy searcher

Collector

Mate

120

50

40

each 60

each 25

3 do. as in 1705

Jonas Bridge
Samuel Crackling

James Palmer

3 do. as in 1705

4 Boatmen

Waiter and searher

Chief boatman
Boatmen

Commander
Mate

Collector

Customer
His deputy
Comptroller
His deputy

James Palmer

Jonas Bridge
Samuel Sprackling

Thomas Beaton

Thomas Balderfon

per orders, Feb. 3. 1726, and Feb. 29, 1737
Manningtree.

William Wilkinfon, 20l. in 1705

20l. in addition, per warrant, May 13, 1710
Handfleet Waters.

John Rolfe, as in 1705

Nicholas Munt

per order, Jan. 14. 1734

The Argus Cutter, appointed at Lady day 1729.

Cyprian Bridges

William Haggis

By addition, per order, Feb. 7, 1729

18 Mariners each

4 additional do. each

A boy

Vistualing 18 men at 9d. per diem each

Ipswich.

James Strahan, 20l. in 1705, to per warrant, July

26, 1706

For a clerk, per minutes, Mar. 20, 1748, Aug. 3, 1752

Samuel Wollaston (dorm. war. 55l. 6s. 8d.)

James Strahan

William Clarke (dorm. war. 10l.)

William Lockwood

D E B A T E S.

453

25

40

25

10

each 30

40

50

25

15

15

8

30

30

Office.

Officers Names.

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.

L.

Surveyor

Thomas Folkard, as in 1705

10

Land and coastwaiters, and deputed
searchers

By addition, per order, Feb. 10, 1708

40

Patent searcher

John Fisher Robert Dewey, per war-

His deputies

Jrants, une 29, 1742, March 1, 1743 each

3 Boatmen, as in 1705

Thomas Bowell (dorm. war. 81.)

40

Ditto, as in 1705

Robert Dewey John Fisher

Thomas Graces

25

Ditto, per order, Feb. 5, 1706

Thomas Sallowes William Burton each

Housekeeper

30

Letter carrier

Walter Wade

Surveyor of the riding officers

James Lee

25

Collector and deputy customer

Henry Seekamp

2

Deputy comptroller

Elizabeth Cust

50

Surveyor, waiter and deputed searcher

Joseph Boggies

10

Deputy searcher

By addition, per order, April 29, 1732

10

Riding surveyor

Charles Riffowe, as in 1705

15

Boatman

More to keep a horse, per warrant, Nov. 19, 1717

15

Chief boatman

By addition, per order, July 24, 1733

40

Chief boatman

Jonathan Tills

Miles Lane, as in 1705

10

Chief boatman

To keep a horse, per order, Aug. 11, 1733

70

Chief boatman

George Fielden

25

Chief boatman

George Fielding, per order, May 27, 1767

30

Chief boatman

Jacob Alexander

30

Chief boatman

Bawdsey Ferry.

30

Chief boatman

William Street, as in 1705

30

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780

Riding officer	John Burwood, per order, Dec. 4, 1722	each	25
Riding officers	Vacant, per warrant, Nov. 19, 1777 Nicholas Lackford, per warrant, Dec. 11, 1722 Butley.	40	50
Riding officer	Samuel Randall, per minute, April 9, 1745 Aldeburgh.	50	50
Collector and deputy customer	William Beddon, as in 1705	50	0
Deputy Comptroller	Samuel Aldrick, per order, July 27, 1731	40	10
Surveyor and Landwaiter	William Read, as in 1705 By addition, per order, Oct. 6, 1719 George Crabbe, per order, Oct. 6, 1719 George Crabbe	40	35
Waiter and deputed searcher	Charles Read, per order, Dec. 4, 1722 Orford.	50	50
Deputy searcher	Thomas Brady, as in 1705	30	25
Riding officer	By addition, per order, Dec. 19, 1764 John Randall, per warrant, March 3, 1764 Thomas Brady, per warrant, March 3, 1764 John Bill James Butcher John Syred Orford Haven.	50 40 30 25	
Waiter and searcher	Robert Hindes, per warrant, Aug. 3, 1730 John Storey Thomas Brett	40	
Tide surveyor	Richard Beddon		
Sitter			
4 Boatmen, per warrant, March 3, 1764			
Ditto			
Chief boatman			
7 Boatmen, per warrant, Aug. 3, 1730			

Searcher	Joseph Kamey, per warrant, 1758.				
His deputy	Benjamin Worthip				
Watchmen	John Coufens	each	30		
Tide surveyors	per warrant, Aug. 20, 1731	each	25		
	George Riches	each	50		
	As in 1705				
11 Tidemen, as in 1705	William Haw				
	Richard Miller				
	Nathaniel Spilman				
	Crane James French				
	William Bell				
	William Maddison	each	30		
In 1705 only 4 boatmen at 25l. vide Midf. Quar. 1758, 5l. in addition					
6 Boatmen, per warrant, Aug. 20, 1731, 2 additional boatmen appointed at 25l. per ann. vide Midf. Qr. 1758, 5l. per ann. in addition					
Riding surveyor between Yarmouth and Clay	Robert Howes				
	John Lancafter				
	John Mallison cufhing	each	30		
	John Smith				
	Mark Master				
	Brown Reckwood	each	30		
Riding surveyor between Shorringham and Heppisburgh	William Crofsby, as in 1705				
Do. between Yarmouth and Aldeburgh	Webster Lubbock, per warrant, June 19, 1717				
	John Whitall, per warrant June 19, 1717				
	More by addition, per order, Sept. 30, 1725				
	Cromer.				
Riding surveyor	Robert Sexton, in 1705, 50l.				
	per warrant, April 4, 1751, 10l.				
Riding officer from Winterton to Rawling mills	John Jewell, per order, Aug. 12, 1731				

10

50

60

50

50

50

30

30

50

25

30

Office.

Officers Names.

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.

458

Riding officers
Ditto

Winterton.
James Colby, per warrant, April 22, 1721
Corton.

£.

50

Gabriel Clifton, per warrant, Nov. 19, 1717
To keep a horse, per order, Dec. 11, 1722
Pakefield.

10

Ditto

John Broom, per warrant, Nov. 19, 1717
Sero.

50

Ditto

Samuel Dixon, per warrant, Nov. 19, 1717
By addition, per order, Dec. 11, 1722
Caster.

50

Ditto

Christopher Cutting, per order, Feb. 20, 1741
By addition, per order, Nov. 21, 1765
Norwich.

10

Riding officer and land carriage man
Surveyor

Joseph Garthon, per order, June 14, 1713
Isaac Hoyle, in 1705, 50l.
per warrant, Dec. 13, 1748, 10l.

40

Boatman

John Thurgar, in 1705, 20l.
per warrant, July 7, 1756, 10l.
Lowestoff.

30

Waiters and searchers

Bareham Boldera
As in 1705

William Slop

each 40

To a person for sweeping the custom house, and for
making fires

5

The Hunter Cutter, as in 1705.

Commander
Mate

John Fisher
Joseph Rundle

50

each 35

15

A boy

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780.

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S

Collector and deputy customer
Deputy comptroller
Surveyor and landwaiter
Waiter and deputy searcher

Deputy searcher
Tidesmen

Boatmen

2 Boatman
2 3 Boatmen

Collector and deputy customer

Deputy comptroller
Surveyor
Waiter and deputed searcher
Deputy searcher
4 Tidesmen and boatmen, as in 1705

Boatmen

A boy
Victualling 18 men at 9d. per diem each
Blackney and Clay.
Peter Coble, as in 1705
Luke Vernon, per order, April 22, 1775
John Hipkins, per warrant, Jan. 29, 1756
Thomas Riches Humphrey
More to keep a horse, per warrant, Dec. 4, 1713

John Jeary Samuel Starling each 25
As in 1705
Francis Starling Richard Royall each 25
As in 1705

Sherringham.
Thomas Roome, per warrant, April 4, 1751
Blackney Pitt.
Robert Browne John Hipkins
John Jewell, per order, April 4, 1732 each 25
Wells.

Charles Boyle, in 1705, 30l.
per warrant, July 15, 1710, 10l.
Robert Jeary
William Allen, per warrant, April 27, 1713
Robert Overman, as in 1705
John Jeary

Thomas Bunn Thomas Elvin
Henry Shelton Edward Meafe each 25
John Jeary John Everitt each 25
per warrant April 28, 1713

15

8

40

40

35

25

25

25

40

40

30

25

25

Inspector of coals

Tidesurveyor

6 Tidemen and boatmen. 2s. per diem when employed, as in 1705

4 Additional tidemen. 2s. per diem when employed, as in 1705

5 Boatmen, as in 1705

Riding surveyor from Wells to Lynn

Riding officer

Riding officer

Riding officer

Waiter and searcher

Chief Boatman

4 boatmen, per warrant, Sept. 14, 1748

Boatmen, per warrant, Sept. 14, 1748

Collector and deputy customer

John Bloom, per minute, July 30, 1734
Waterguard Officers.

William Moore

John Mann

John Burch

Robert Patrick

James Hardcastle

James Beals

Thomas Lock

Vincent Herbert

John Dexter

Landguard Officers.

as in 1705

Marshland.

John Emmitt, per warrant, Jan. 27, 1737

Derfingham.

Richard Young, per warrant, Jan. 27, 1737

Thornham.

Nicholas Lyther, per warrant, Jan. 27, 1737

Heacham.

George Dawes, per warrant, Sept. 14, 1748

Thomas Newsham, per warrant, Sept. 14, 1748

Edmund Watts

John Rayner

Downham.

James Whittington

Wibick.

George Hewes, as in 1705

Daniel Dexter

John Knapp

John Burch

John Burkitt

William Ridley

Benjamin Bryant

Daniel Locker

50

40

each 15

each 15

each 25

50

50

50

30

30

each 25

each 25

40

Offices.

Officers Names.

Sal.&c.Sal.&c.

£.

Deputy comptroller
Surveyor and landwaiter
Waiter and searcher
Tidefmen and boatmen
Four Boatmen

William Devereux
William Thompson, per warrant April 11, 1717
To keep a horse, per order Aug. 21, 1712
Timothy Marlingart, as in 1705
James Rogers, Charles Watts, per war. Apr. 11, 1717 each 25
Redhead Ingram
Robert Willon
per warrant April 11, 1717
More to Wraight for acting as chief boatman,
per order Jan. 23, 1728

40
10

30

25

each

25

each

25

each

25

Housekeeper

Collector

Boston.

Francis Thirkill

For a clerk, as in 1705

10

20

Tristram Twell (dominant warrant 31l. 16s. 8d.)

Francis Thirkill

John Colby, acts for himself, per order Dec. 11, 1739

John Cheney, as in 1705

William Jackson (domin. war. 21.)

William Brand

Matthew Humberston Parkins, John Taylor, as

in 1705

A watch for the better guard of the custom-house

Caleb Manning

as in 1705

each

35

each

15

Two tidefmen and boatmen

PARLAMENTARY

A. 178

5
2

10

10

Deputy customer

Thomas Palmer

two tithemen and common

as in 1705

each

178

Deputy customer
Deputy comptroller

Deputy customer
Deputy comptroller
Waiters and searchers

Riding surveyor
Riding officer to guard the coast from
Wrangle to Wibberton roads

Tidefmen and boatmen

Deputy customer
Deputy comptroller
Waiter and searcher

Riding surveyor between Wisbich
and Fosdyke

Waiter and searcher
Riding officer

Deputy customer
Boatman

Thomas Palmer
Thomas Worsley
Saltfleet.

Joshua Western
Benjamin Manifold
More to keep a horse
Ingermills.

Thomas Palmer, as in 1705

Anthony Spart, as in 1705
Wibberton Roads.

John Brown, Robert Lyons, per order June 2,
1720 each

Spaldon.

John Everard
John Handley
Robert Howard, as in 1705
By addition, per order April 17, 1736

William Kingstone, as in 1705
By addition, per order Aug. 13, 1771
Fosdyke.

Thomas Hardy, at Fleet, as in 1705
John Brotherton, per order May 31, 1744
Sutton.

George Tomlin
Thomas Everitt, per order Sept. 28, 1714

1780.

D E B A T E S.

60

35

15

25

50

10

20

40

26

25

463

Office.

Officer's Names.

Sal. &c | Sal. &c.

464

Huttoff Bank.

£. 25

Waiter and searcher

George Tomlin, as in 1705

More for acting as head supervisor, per ord. Feb. 8, 1772

25

Waiter and searcher

Stephen West, per ord. May 14, 1730

The Experiment cutter, per order May 18, 1749.

40

Commander
Mate

Joseph Wharf

10

William Cartwright

20

Hull.

Collector

Josiah Corthine, as in 1705

80

For a clerk, ditto

30

More for an additional clerk, per war. Apr. 27, 1728

30

More by addition, per warrant March 22, 1749

50

By addition for making remittances, per ord. Apr. 17, 1711

40

More out of the coal duty, per ord. Oct. 2, 1729

30

More for a clerk, on account of the tobacco act, 24 Geo.

40

II. per ord. Apr. 6, 1754

150

More by addition, per ord. April 16, 1767

30

Richard Moorfom, Marnaduke Best (dorm. war. 39l.)

30

Hugh Kerr, Nicholas White

40

Porteous Smith (dorm. war. 16l. 13s. 4d.)

150

For a clerk which he allows his deputy

30

per. ord. May 15, 1731

30

John Fallowfield

20

For a clerk, provided he allows him 25l. per an.

30

per ord. May 15, 1731

30

More for a clerk, on account of the tobacco act

30

Deputy comptroller

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 178

Eight landwaiters

Richard Hill Benjamin Haworth each 100
Per war. May 5, 1767. In 1705 only

per ord. May 13, 1735, on account of the tobacco act
More for a clerk, on account of the tobacco act

1780.

D E B A T E S.

465

100

each

Benjamin Haworth
per war. May 5, 1767, in 1705 only one at 100l.

Eight landwaiters

Richard Bromby

George Foster

Thomas Brown

Thomas Sewel

John Johnson

Joseph Turner

Robert Gildart

each 40

In 1705 only 6 at 40l. 2 additional at 40l.

per warrant Feb. 22, 1749

Richard Keys, John Herbert,

each

per ord. Nov 6, 1754

John Draper (dorm. war. 12l.)

William Dring

John Jolliffe, per ord. Feb. 15, 1728

John Biddell

as in 1705, per ord. Feb. 15, 1728

Robert Jameson, per ord. Jan. 22, 1731

John Banks

Alexander Duncan

John Dougal, as in 1705

John Ashlin

John Nicholson

per order Feb. 14, 1735

Person serving to be paid, as in 1705

William Mabb, craved quarterly, no original order

to be found

each 20

each

20

20

Edward Agar, per order Jan. 24, 1753

Waterguard Officers.

John Green

Josiah Tichett, as in 1705 each 50

10

For repairing and adjusting the steel

yard

Tide surveyors

Ditto

Searcher

His deputy

Deputed searcher

Two Coaftwaiters

Guager

Three weighing porters

Two watchmen

Warehoufe keeper

Cooper

each 30

40

80

10

20

10

Office.

Tidesmen, in 1705 only 8, at 20l. per war. 27 July, 1732, increased to 130l. per ann.

4 additional tidesm. per war. 15 Aug. 1706, at 20l. per do. 27 July, 1752, incr. to 30l. per ann.

8 Tidesmen. Before Nov. 1721 no original order to be found

8 additional tidesmen. These 8 appointed per war. 14 March, 1749,

10 additional tidesmen, per ord. Apr. 4, 1771

12 boatmen, as in 1705

5 boatmen, before Apr. 24; original

Officers Names.

John Harvey John Rowleson
William Gray Green Job
John Lowe Robert Banks
Thomas Chappell Thomas Fish
Edward Winship Francis Bean
Joseph Croftley

Samuel Townes John Echen
William Briggs John Smith
Robert Gray Thomas Wood

Jasp. Clutterbuck Wm. Beaumont
And 1s. 6d. per diem, when employed.

Francis Dring Richard Norris
John Lambert George Dixon
Joshua Craven John Lusby
Wm. Gorbutt Thomas Ash

John Kirkhouse Thomas Newcomb
John Barton Robert Lambert
John Rudstone William Etherington
John White Andrew Wilson
Sam. Usherwood William Lowry

And 1s. 6d per diem, when employed.

James Burnham John Sheriff
John Raiffeck John Read
Robert Nicholls Joseph Hide

Sal. &c. / Sal. &c. 466
L. L.

each 30

each 30

each 20

each 30

each 20

PARLIAMENTARY

A.17

5 boatmen, before Apr. 24; original order not to be found

John Stotes Thomas Shotton Robert Sharpe Charles Robinson

And 1s. 6d. per diem, when employed.

each 20

Surveyor, waiter and searcher
Head supervisor of riding officers on the Yorkshire coast
Riding surveyor between Hull and Howden
Riding surv. between Spurnhead and Bridlington
Riding off. from do. to do. as in 1705
Supervisor of the riding and prevent. offic. on Humber and Trent

Thomas Silburn, as in 1705
John Harrison, per ord. Apr. 12, 1728
William Huntingdon, per war. 3 Jan. 1716
Thomas Craven
In 1705, 40l. per war. 18 Aug. 1700, 20l.
Robert Rushton Simon Collier
Imingham.
Bartholomew Elliott, per ord. May 25, 1744

50 110

Surveyor of Humber
Boatman
Waiter and searcher
Boatman

Burton Stather.
Benjamin Lillie, as in 1705
John Drake, per ord. 10 Dec. 1741
Selby.
Christopher Ahley, as in 1705
John Champne, per ord. 10 Jan. 1736
Grimbsby.

40 40 10 10

Dep. custom. per ord. 15 Feb. 1728
Waiter and searcher

James Garland, to keep a horse
For rent of a warehouse
Joseph Markham
Gainsborough.

4

Wait. and search. and prevent. offic.

Thomas Healey, per ord. 22 Dec. 1730

467 40

D E B A T E S.

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.

L. 20

George Crooke, per ord. 15 Feb. 1728

as in 1705

For a man to row his boat, per ord. 4 May, 1725

More for moorage of a boat, per ord. 10 Feb. 1725

Joseph Smith, as in 1705

By addition, per ord. 12 July, 1755

Joseph Hudson, per ord. 31 Dec. 1768

East Newton.

Marmaduke Pickering, per ord. 6 Aug. 1722

Stockwith.

Roger Morton, per ord. 15 Feb. 1728

Thomas Lyth Lee, per ord. 15 Feb. 1728

Barton.

Henry Spendlove, per ord. 5 March, 1733

More for inspecting the coal meters, 15 Sept. 1737

The Swallow Cutter, as in 1705

Richard Mitchell

Thomas Mills

13 mariners

A boy

Bridlington.

William Williamfon, as in 1705

For a clerk, per ord. 16 June, 1733

Draper Dring

Thomas Kendall, as in 1705

William Malling, as in 1705

Boatman

Waiter and searcher 12 Feb. 1728

Waiters

Waiters and searchers

Waiter and searcher

Wait. search. and prevent. officer

Boatman

Riding officer

Commander

Mate

Collector and deputy customer

Deputy comptroller

Surveyor

Waiters and deputed searchers

Deputy comptroller

Waiters and deputed searchers

Tidemen

Boatmen

Housekeeper

Riding officer

Riding officer

Collector and deputy customer

Deputy comptroller

Surveyor
Landwaiter

Waiter and deputed searcher

3 Tidemen

Boatmen

3 do. per ord. 21 March, 1729

Coal meter

Office

Draper Dring

Thomas Kendall, as in 1705

William Malling, as in 1705

Nicholas Meek, per ord. 21 Feb. 1718

George Ripley John Hurst

George Headley James Watson, as in 1705

Richard Sharpe

William Taylor, per ord. 14 Mar. 1726

Ann Gibson

Original order not to be found

John Young, as in 1705

Samuel Ingmirey, per war. 30 Nov. 1727

Timothy Oubie, as in 1705

More for a clerk

Per ord. 26 Sept. 1730, 20l. 17 Oct. 1735, 15l.

For a person to sweep the custom-house, per ord. 27 Jan. 1730

John Robinson, per war. 19 Feb. 1744

William Parrett, as in 1705

William Dicken, per ord. 31 May, 1766

William Betson, as in 1705

Thomas Duebury, as in 1705

Robert Bell, per ord. 4 March, 1724

And 1s. 6d. per them, when employed.

Thomas Gardiner, per ord. 13 Feb. 1741

Paul Barty, per Thomas Harrison, as in 1705

Thos. Harrison, sen. Rich. Botterill John Catline

Matthew Hill, per ord. 6 Apr. 1765

Office

DEBATES

11. 4s.

35

2

10

20

each 10

5

469

Wait. search. and prevent. officer	40	Thomas Vickerman, as in 1705 For the rent of a warehouse
Rid. officer betw. Staith and Whitby per ord. 7 June, 1729	10	William Gardiner, to be allowed as much by incidents as will make up his present salary, with the coal metage, 4ol. per ann.
Riding surveyor from Filey to Mask	60	Robinhood's Town. Peter Owston
Riding officer to guard the coast from Lingbury allum works to Whit- by, and to act as coalmeter	30	In 1705, 4ol. per war. 8 Feb. 1764, 2ol. Daniel Macdonald, as in 1705 And to be allowed as much by incidents as will make up his present salary, with the coal metege, 4ol. per ann.
Rid. officer, per ord. 19 June, 1766		Boulby allum works. John Spinks
Collector		To be allowed as much by incidents as will make up his present salary, with the coal metege, 4ol. per ann. Stockton.
Deputy customer inwards	50	Jonathan Davison
Deputy customer outwards	10	For a clerk, as in 1705 Jonathan Davison
Deputy comptroller		Luke Ellslob
Surveyor		John Ayers
3 Waiters and deputed searchers	40	Thomas Bainbridge, as in 1705
as in 1705		John Ferry
Deputy searcher		James Macellan
Watchman	each 30	John Robinfon
		Person serving to be paid Per order May 17, 1765

Office.

Officers Names.

Sal. &c. Sal. &c.

172

L.

Tidefmen and boatmen ; in 1705 at
15l. per war. Sept. 14, 1775. in ad-
dition, each 10l. per war. Nov. 19,
1751, at 25l. June 17, 1760, 20l.
Sept. 26, 1775, by add. 5l.

Tidefmen

Harlepool.

Deputy customer inwards
Deputy customer outwards
Deputy comptroller
Waiter and searcher
Tidefmen and boatmen

25

4 each 25
each

Andrew Maddison
William Rumford
William Sifter on
James Macmillan
William Yeal
William Rumford
Anthony Johnson, as in 1705
Martin Shephard, John Longley, each
per order, Feb. 16, 1720

25

30

Tidefmen

Richard Carleton, William Brown, each
per order, Aug. 7, 1729
Stranton.

25

Riding officer

Commander of the Ferrit cutter

Walter Parkes, per order, May 22, 1770

25

Collector

Sunderland.

Ralph Lambton, as in 1705
For a clerk, per order, June 6, 1752
Charles Simpson
John Williamfon
William Gouch, as in 1705

12

60

Deputy customer inwards
Ditto outwards
Deputy comptroller

10

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780

Land waiter

3 Waiters and deputed searchers

Deputy searcher

Tide surveyor

4 Tidesmen and boatmen, as in 1705

Boatmen

Waiters and searchers, as in 1705

Riding officer

Riding officer

Collector, as in 1705

3 Customers inwards

Their deputy

Customer outwards

His deputy

George Thompson, do.

Henry Brown, per war.

Francis Corner

John Ellob, as in 1705

James Nicholson

Henry Walton, per war.

Charles Byne

Nicholas Ackworth

John Jackson

As in 1705

Anthony Wild

Per order, March 5, 1772

South Shields.

John Hall

James Kirk

By addition to Hall

Whitburne.

Anthony Hare, per order, April 30, 1717

Easington.

Joseph Airey, per order, April 30, 1717

Newcastle.

Sir Blackiston Conyers, Bart.

For a clerk, as in 1705

More for a clerk, do.

Thomas Shaftoe

Jennison William Gordon, each (dorm. war. 27l.)

Thomas Pittlooh

Robert Williams (dorm. war. 27l.)

John Towsey

1780.

D E B A T E S.

473

each 30
 30
 35
 each 20
 each 20
 each

20

10

40

40

30

30
 40

120
 40

Office

Comptroller

His deputy

Land surveyors, as in 1705

5 Land waiters

Searcher

His deputy

Coast waiter

3 Weighing Porters, as in 1705

Watchmen, per order, Sept. 8, 1733

Messenget between Newcastle and

Shields

Land-carriage man

Tide surveyors

9 Tidesmen, as in 1705

5 Tidesmen, as in 1705

6 Boatmen, in 1705, each 30l.

Officers Names

Charles Turner (dorm. war. 20l.)

Robert Page

Joseph Fell, Thomas Richardson, each

William Minecan

John Hearle

Daniel Greenwell, per war. June 17, 1713

Matthew Foster

James Powe

John Woodcock, per war. July 18, 1764

John Hichlefs, William Colpitts, Isaac Singleton, each

William Hodge, John Clarkson, each 1s. per diem, or

John Dixon, as in 1705

Fenwick Marshall, do.

John Collingwood, as in 1705

Gilbert Shotton, per war. Dec. 14, 1742

Fenwick Lorraine

Robert Shotton

David Garland

Ralph Barber

George Anderfon

George Spain

Joseph Soulsby

Robert Eyre

John Carr

Henry Foster

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.

l. l. s.

60

each 40

40

20

18 5

25

50

50

each

each 10

each 30

each 25

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780.

6 Boatmen, in 1705, each 30.

John Carr
Henry Foster

Anthony Chappin
Robert Dodds

each 25

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

475

Tide surveyor
3 Boatmen, as in 1705.

Surveyor
Waiter and searcher
Coastwater

Boatmen, per order March 10, 1774.
Tidefman.

5 as in 1705

13 as in do.

4 Boatmen, as in 1705.

8 Boatmen

Deputy customer
Deputy comptroller
Deputy searcher
Surveyor, waiter and searcher

Howden Pans.

William Parker, as in 1705.
John Armstrong, William Hubbeck, Tho. Robson, each 25
North Shields.

William Hilloat, in 1705; 60l. per ann.
Edmund Collinson, in 1705, 40l.

John Scourfield; per order May 18, 1713
Ralph Sheldon, William Elliott, each

William Hague, as in 1705
More for acting at Blyth, Feb. 10, 1725

Ralph Richardson
Michael Sheval
Samuel Johnson.

Daniel Tinding
Robert Woodman
Fergus Robson.

William Gilson.
Richard Mewburn.
John Shotton.

Ralph Robson.
William Holborne
Per war. Nov. 28, 1713, Jan. 16, 1724, Apr. 2, 1726.

Blythnook, Seaton, Sluice and Cullercoats.
Robert Jackson.
Amos Pattison.

John Wilson
John Wilson, as in 1705.
By addition

Joseph Ogle
Thompson Foster
William Thoburn
Thomas Blackburn
William Ward
John Dennison

each 10
each 30
each 25
each
each

40
25
20
25
40
30
10

Office.

Officers Names.

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.

£.

£.

3 Waiters and searchers, as in 1705
5 Boatmen

John Purvis, George Wright, Jacob Wilson, each
Joseph Ingo, Feb. 15, 1772
William Offwell, Feb. 10, Oct. 5, 1725
Peter Crosthwaite, John Huntley, April 21, 1726

each

Boatmen, per order Oct. 22, 1723

William Sample, Philip Dunn, each
Newbiggin.

Head supervisor from Newcastle to
Newbiggin.

Waiter and searcher

Riding officer

Nicholas Armstrong, as in 1705
More by addition, per order July 12, 1729

William Potts, as in 1705

William Forster, per order July 12, 1729
Hexham.

Riding Surveyor

Thomas Barber, in 1705, 60l. per ann.

Morpeth.

Riding officers

Thomas Bowman

John Fawcett, per war. Oct. 23, 1751

The Mermaid Cutter.

March 29, April 26, 1750.

Commander

Mate

Robert Bland

Thomas Driver

Seven marines, each

Four additional do. each

A boy

Berwick.

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780

25

20

40

40

60

30

40

40

25

50

30

15

15

5

60

3

For two clerks, as in 1705

Customer

His deputy

Comptroller

Land and tide surveyor

Searcher

His deputy

Waiters and deputed searchers

Weighing porter

Tide-men and boatmen

4. Ditto, as in 1705

Riding surveyor from Berwick to
NewbiggenRiding surveyor from Berwick to
Carham

Deputy customer

Deputy comptroller

Deputy searcher

Waiters and searchers, as in 1705

For two clerks, as in 1705

David Stow (dorm. war. 24l.)

Robert Anderson

Henry Simpson Wilson, acts for himself (dorm. war. 5l.)

George Brownless, as in 1705, per order March 13, 1733 40

John Burn

George Brownless, as in 1705

John Sleigh, as in 1705

Samuel Stanton, per war. Nov. 18, 1709

Thomas Richardson, per order May 16, 1710

John Wilson

And 1s. 6d. per diem when employed

Thomas Unthank

And 1s. and 6d. per diem when employed

By addition

John Hewitson

Thomas Aymours

George Cooke

Mark Young

Robert Foster, as in 1705

David Stow, as in 1705

Alemouth and Alnwick.

George Staines

Winifmore Pulleine

John Grey, per order Nov. 17, 1726

Edward Aynsley, John Thompson, each

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

30

25

30

27

10

2

10

77

OFFICERS		PARLIAMENTARY		A. 1780	
Office.	Officers Names.	Sal. &c. Sal. &c.	Sal. &c. Sal. &c.		
		£. s.	£. s.		
Walters and searchers, as in 1705	Holy Island. John Cowle Joseph Burne More by addition John Hall	30 27 10 2 10. 30			
Walters and searchers, as in 1705	Bewdell. George Forsythe, John Dodds, each Morpeth.	27 10. 2 10.			
Riding surveyor Waiter and searcher	Thomas Learmouth as in 1705 Bednall.	60.			
Waiter and searcher	Charles Gray, as in 1705 Newton.	25.	£. 5.		
Waiter and searcher, as in 1705	Henry Darling More	25.	5.		
Waiter and searcher, as in 1705	Crafter. William Woodhouse. Amble Panns.	30.			
Waiter and searcher	Wooler. Robert House, per war. Oct. 23, 1751 Cornhill.	40.			
Riding officer	William Chrisfolme, ditto. Fenham Flatts.	40.			
Riding officer	John Todd, Robert Harrison, each. Per order, June 23, 1732; Aug. 17, 1742.				
Waiters, searchers and boatmen					
Collector	William Hodgson				

Walters, teachers and boatmen.

John I odd, Robert Flaknon, each.

Per order, June 23, 1732; Aug. 17, 1743.

1780,

D E B A T E S.

479

Collector

Customer

His deputy

Coal collector

Comptroller

His deputy

Searcher

His deputy

Surveyor general and supervisor of the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland and the county of Lancaster

Riding surveyor for the borders

Waiter and searcher

Waiter and searcher

Waiter and searcher

Waiter and searcher

Riding officer

William Hodgson

By addition

In 1705 50l. per ann. on the establishment

Benfon Fearon, (dorm. war. 32l.)

William Hodgson

William Hodgson

By addition

Peter Garrick (dorm. war. 10l.)

William Wilson

William Brownrigg (dorm. war. 20l.)

Robert Jackson

Charles Lutwidge

By addition

More for increase of business

For a clerk

Joseph Denton, as in 1705

Boulnefs.

Thomas Dixon, as in 1705

By addition

Westmarshes.

James Richardfon, as in 1705

By addition, per order Dec. 11, 1735

Allinton Bank.

Joseph Skellton, as in 1705

The Guards.

William Blamire, per war. June 19, 1741

Alexander Little, per war. Sept. 13, 1764

20
22

120

30
50
50

35

25

5

30

5

30

30

40

Office.

Officers Names.

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.
£. £. £.

Riding officer

5 Riding officers for the better carrying
into execution the tobacco act, 24
Geo. II, per war. Oct. 23, 1751

Walter Armstrong, as in 1705

Wighton.

Edmund Coulthard

Long Town.

Isaac Nixon

Riddings.

George Walker

Brampton.

John Byers

Penrith.

Joseph Smith.

Allonby.

William Bill, per order June 16, 1772

Temple Sourby.

James Wilson, per order Sept. 16, 1764

Whitehaven.

Richard Wardsworth, in 1705 90l.

per order Nov. 27, 1736 30l.

May 26, 1723 40l.

William Shaw

George Hall, per order April 2, 1726

John Bownds

William Donald

Henry Holme

John Kellwick

John Shepherd, per order Aug. 30, 1764

William Bullfield

Anthony Fothergill

5 Land waiters and deputed searchers
as in 1705

Craftswater

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 178

Waiter and searcher

Riding officer

Collector

Deputy customer

Deputy comptroller

Land surveyor

5 Land waiters and deputed searchers
as in 1705

Craftswater

Deputy searcher

4 Weighing porters, as in 1705

John Fordan

Henry Mason

4 Weighing porters, as in 1705

13 Tidesmen, as in 1705

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Tidesman

4 Tidesmen, per order June 5, 1753

Boatmen, as in 1705

Coal collector

Coal comptroller

Collector of the salt duty

Surveyor and warehouse keeper

Tidesmen

John Fordan
Joseph Middleton
Jacob Bowman
James Hudson
Hugh Shephard
Joseph Jackson
William Ling
Joseph Willon
John Steel
Benjamin Sealby
Thomas Shepherd
William Pirt
James Burrow

Henry Mason
John Jackson
John Woodell
Joseph Younghusband
Thomas Thompson
Bainbrigg Gregson
Jonathan Gunfon
George Harrison

John Dixon
John Twentymen
Charles Clay

Workington.

William Thompson
Per warrants June 18, and Dec. 30, 1756

William Aydon
By addition

Per orders June 18, 1757, and Sept 20, 1759
George Addison, allowed 10l. per ann. by incidents,
provided the King's share of seizures made by him
amount to so much; per order Aug. 20, 1752

Per warrants Dec. 14, 1742, and July 5, 1772
Jonathan Key
Christopher Morrisby
Thomas Hard, per warr. May 6, 1684, May 20, 1730,
and order Dec. 20, 1765

D E B A T E S.

481

30

30 10

10 40

30

each 30

each 30

each 20

50

each 25

John Shepherd, per order Aug. 30, 1764

1780.

1780.

Office.		Officers Names.		Sal.&c. Sal.&c.	1780.
				£. s. d.	£.
Riding surveyor from Allonby to Skinburnes, as in 1705	Robert Lofn By addition Ellenfoot.			30	5
Boatmen, per warr. Sept. 13, 1764	W. Ellwood, John Little, each 6l. 16s. 10½d. per an. Ravenglasfs.				
Messenger and preventive officer	John Herbert, as in 1705 Parton.			30	
Waiter and searcher Per warr. July 31, 1704	Thomas Partis More to keep a horse Milham.			30	5
Riding officer	Miles Ayrey, as in 1705			25	5
Boatmen, per war. Aug. 20, 1762	Richard Cleasby, John Shepherd, each Annafide.				
Riding officers, per war. Sept. 13, 1764	Roger Sawrey Cutherton.			40	
	William Bowman Harrington.				
Tidefurveyor, per war. Sept. 13, 1764	William Davis More by addition			35 7 6	
Boatmen, per do.	John Atkinson, John Hodgson, each Mary Port.			27 7 6	
Surveyor	Adam Birtlestone Per orders, Feb. 20, 1738, and Dec. 1769 Lancaster.				10
Collector and deputy cutfomer	Robert Foxcroft, as in 1705 By addition, per order, Dec. 1, 1737 For two clerks, per orders, June 28, 1714, Mar. 13, 1760			40	10 40

Land and tidefurveyor
Landwaiter

Miles Braithwaite, as in 1705
Thomas

Land and tide surveyor	40		
Land waiter	40		
Land and coast waiters	40		
Deputy searcher			
Weighing porters to act as tidemen occasionally	25		
Tidemen, as in 1705	20		
Customer, per war. Nov. 17, 1719	30		
Comptroller, ditto	25		
Searcher, ditto	20		
Waiter and deputy searcher	25		
Tide surveyor	10		
4 Boatmen, per warrant, June 27, 1753	20		
Waiter and searcher, as in 1705	25		
Ditto	20		
Tideman and boatman	18		
Riding officers	20		
Miles Braithwaite, as in 1705			
Thomas Wilson, per warrant, March 27, 1735			
Peter Greenwood			
per warrant, Feb. 15, 1766			
William Thornton			
Thomas Preston			
Richard Swainson			
per order, Dec. 10, 1741, July 26, 1770, June 5, 1775			
William Cowherd			
By addition			
William Garth			
Ulverstone.			
For a deputy			
For a deputy			
For a deputy			
Thomas Simpson, as in 1705			
John Berry, per warrant, June 27, 1753			
Thomas Rawlinson			
William Thompson			
Grange.			
Thomas Askew			
Broadfleet.			
John Tomlinson			
Cocker Abbey.			
George Coupar, as in 1705			
Walna Island.			
William Johnson, as in 1705			

More each

Office.

Office.

Officers Names.

Officers Names.

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.

£.

£.

Robert Jackson, as in 1705

Heysham.

Thomas Troughton

Storth.

Edward Cowherd

Sunderland.

Thomas Brand, per order, June 15, 1775

William Geldart

Thomas Woodhouse

Angerton.

James Brade, per order, Jan. 17, 1735

More to keep a horse, per order, Sept. 27, 1764

Irelith.

Richard Saul, per order, Feb. 13, 1723

More for taking care of the coast business at Penny

Bridge, per order, Sept. 27, 1764

Preston.

Thomas Fenton

John Thomas, as in 1705, per order, Aug. 6, 1724

James Richmond, per warrant, Oct. 5, 1715

John Gofnell, per warrant, Oct. 12, 1763

William Lucas, as in 1705, per order, Jan. 29, 1756

James Houseman

Poulton.

John Holmes, per order, Aug. 6, 1724

Tidefman, per warrant, Feb. 13, 1723

Ditto

Tidefurveyor

3 Boatmen, per order, July 31, 1730

Tidefman

Tidefman

Collector and deputy customer

Deputy comptroller

Surveyor

Land and coastwaiter

Waiter and deputy searher

Deputy searher

Tidefmen and weighing porters

Deputy customer

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 17

30

10

5

25

45

10

30

45

25

20

20

5

25

each

30

25

25

25

£.

£.

Ribble Water.

Deputy customer
John Holme, per order, Aug. 6, 1724

Waiter and searcher

Chief boatman

Boatmen, per order, July 31, 1730

Waiter and searcher

Boatmen, per order, July 31, 1730

Riding officer

Chief Boatman

Boatmen, per order, July 31, 1730

Collector, in 1705, 90l. per warrant,
1706, 180l.

Deputy customer

Deputy comptroller

Landurveyors, as in 1705

Ribble Water.

Henry Lamb, as in 1705

James Hale, per order, Aug. 6, 1724

Christopher Newsham
Lytham.

Richard Whitefide, as in 1705

By addition

John Robson
Edward Bryning

Hesketh Bank.

James Dandy

For acting as landwaiter

By addition, per order, July 31, 1730, Oct. 27, 1757,
Nov. 20, 1764

Wyer Water.

Richard Barton, per order, Aug. 6, 1724

Robert Grundy
John Barker

Liverpool.

Henry Hardwar for himself and three clerks

Towards maintaining a clerk, per order, Dec. 19, 1745

For another clerk, per order, Nov. 14, 1751

More on account of the increase of business, per order,

April 29, 1758

More for a clerk or clerks, per order, Nov. 21, 1765

Lawrence Spencer, per order, April 19, 1722

Richard Alkis, per order, May 4, 1727

For a clerk, per order, July 24, 1730

James Kelfall
William Yates

More each

each 80

25

each

25

5

each

20

12

10

10

20

30

30

30

10

50

15

20

20

10

425

1780.

D E B T E S.

425

Office.

Landwaiters, as in 1705, 5 per war.
Nov. 19, 1765

Officers Names.

Henry Ravenscroft
Joseph Southall
Thomas Pennington
Henry Halfall
James Hill, to act as guager with the other landwaiters
George Cooke
John Singleton
John Lea

William Moss
Caryl Fleetwood
Thomas Parke
Charles Townsend
William Smeathman

Sal. &c. | Sal. &c.
£. £.

Jerquer

Surveyor of the searchers and coast-
waiters, and riding surveyor for this
port and the coast of Lancashire
Deputed searchers

Deputy searcher
Coastwaiters

Weighing porters

5 Weighing porters, per order, April
5, 1726

4 ditto, per order, Oct. 11, 1765

Noontenders, per order, May 4, 1727
Yardkeeper

Tidesurveyors, as in 1705

17 Tidefmen as in 1705, 13 as per
warrant, March 17, 1759

More for a clerk, per order, April 3, 1770
Arthur Onslow, in 1705, 140l. per warrant, March
11, 1765, 50l.

Thomas Widdens, per warrant, July 10, 1765

Mainwaring Clegg

Scroop Colquitt, jun.

Henry Maw, per warrant, June 7, 1728

John Dixon, per order, April 13, 1732

William Crow

Henry Kirkman

Abel Atkinson

Joseph Woodward

John Jones

John Paul

Edward Beddard, per order, April 11, 1723

Jacob Fletcher

Thomas Patrick

Thomas Mitchell

John Hilton

John Saul

Samuel Whitaker

Thomas Berkenhead

Thomas Harley

Thomas Hill

William Clucos

John Pemberton

60

30

190

each 50

40

40

25

25

12

30

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 178

Thomas Molyneux

More for acting as riding officer

17 Tidesmen as in 1705, 13 as per
warrant, March 17, 1759

Thomas Patrick
Thomas Mitchell

William Clucos
John Pemberton

Thomas McInyeneux
More for acting as riding officer

Robert Bray John Gill

Richard Aspinall Richard Mawdesley

John Coxen George Stovell

Jonathan Barlow Thomas Williams

John Gandy John Wilson

George Sutton Thomas Bridge

Charles Coppell William Whitby

James Empson Thomas Gibson

Peter Penny George Kenyon

James Whalley John Meltes

Jonathan Thomaon James Hume

Ralph Green each 30

William Stedman 30

More by addition

Betson Bradstock

More to Bradstock, per order, 1764 (dorm. war. 10l.)

William Seddon each 20

James Gardner 20

Meals.

John Brough 30

More by addition

Richard Ashton 15

More by addition

Sankey Bridge.

Moses Copeland 20

By addition

Boatmen, as in 1705

Ditto

Waiters and searchers, as in 1705

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705

DEBATES.

1780.

5

5

30

5

10

487

10

Office.

Officer's Names.

Sal. &c | Sal. &c.

£. £.

Waiter and searcher

Waiter and searcher, as in 1705

Tideurveyor

4 Tidemen, as in 1705

3 Boatmen, as in 1705

Riding officer

Riding officer

Preventive officer

Collector and deputy customer

Customer

Comptroller

Fradsham.

Charles Clayton, as in 1705

Fradsham Bridge.

Hugh Mathews

By addition

Hillbree and Highlake.

Henry Forshaw, as in 1705

Peter Shelhorn

John Thornton

Robert Whitfield

More for acting as riding officer at Flemby

Wm. Martin, George Molyneux, Thomas Everard each

Croftie.

Thomas Meeson, as in 1705

By addition, per ord. 24 Dec. 1735

Duncheon.

John Wright, per war. 24 July, 1730

Blackrock.

Rofs Allen, per ord. 12 July, 1737

Chester.

Newton Ikin, as in 1705

By addition, as in 1705

More for clerks, per ord. 5 June, 1731

John Pelham (per dorn. war. 78l. 6s. 8d.)

John Burgoyne (per dorn. war. 20l.)

Joseph Dwyer for a clerk, per war. 15 Nov. 1729

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780.

35

30

10

50

30

30

5

30

30

5

30

30

50

30

40

20

John Burgoyne (per dorm. war. 20l.)
for a clerk, per war. 15 Nov. 1729

Customs
Comptroller

1780.

10
40
50
15

Per ord. 24 Oct. 1753, Apr. 30, 1765

Searcher

His deputy

Waiters and deputed searchers, as in
1705.

To keep a horse
More for extra busincls

For a clerk

More by addition

For travelling charges, at 10s. per diem

Jeremiah Robinson (per dorm. war. 3l. 6s. 8d.)

Thomas Woolam

Thomas Parry

Thomas Hitchcock

By addition

Robert Lloyd

More for doing duty at Burtonhead

Edward Fairbrother Thomas Lumber

George Boswell, per war. 25 April, 1710

John Frodsham Edward Hawkins

By addition each

John Edwards

Giles Minshull

By addition each

Wm. Saunders

John Martin

Parkgate.

Edward Williams, per ord. 14 Apr. 1724

Humphry Read, per ord. 14 Apr. 1724

Thomas Jones, per ord. 15 Nov. 1729

Thomas Brown George Brown

Boatmen, as in 1705

Deputy customer

Deputy comptroller

Waiter and searcher

Weighing porters, per ord. 11 Dec.
1733

D E B A T E S.

5

40

35

40

5

each 10

40

each 30

20

15

each 30

each 20

30

25

5

each 6

Office.	Officers Names.	Sal. &c. Sal. &c. 90 £. £.
Tidesm. and boatm. per ord. 14 Apr. 1724, 30 Apr. 1771	Thomas Whaley George Bedson Besides 2s. per diem, when employed. Neston.	each 10
Waiters and searchers	William Mouch, as in 1705 Thomas Jones, per war. 24 Dec. 1711 Ormhead.	40 30
Waiter and searcher	John Kent, per war. 5 June, 1710 Baghill.	35
Waiters and searchers	Thomas Baycliffe In 1705, 25l. Peter Parry, per ord. 15 Nov. 1729 Mostyn and Flint.	4 3
Waiters and searchers	John Evans, as in 1705 Thomas Williamfon, as in 1705 More for increase of business, per ord. 6 Merch, 1710 Ralph Bostock Edward Hewes Flint.	30 25 10 each 20
Boatmen	William Ellis, per ord. 15 Nov. 1729 John Jones, per ord. 17 Oct. 1746 Stephen Price, per ord. 15 Nov. 1729 Mostyn.	35 20 20
Waiter and searcher Boatmen	William Munday, per ord. 15 Nov. 1729 Henry Pemberton, per war. 15 June, 1710 John Humphreys, per ord. 15 Nov. 1729 Dawnpool.	20 50 30
Boatmen Riding officers		20 30

joint ramparts, &c.
Dawpoolle.

Surveyor general for Wales
Collector

Harry Gibbs, as in 1705
James Brisco, as in 1705

For a clerk, per ord. 21 Oct. 1726
More for keeping a horse, per ord. 7 Apr. 1726
More on account of his trouble and expences in paying
the several officers their salaries, per ord. 11 Dec. 1764

Deputy customer
Deputy comptroller
Deputy searcher
Riding surveyor

James Brisco

William Sparrow, per ord. 29 Jan. 1730, 24 April, 1730
Peter Hugh Jones, per war, 29 Jan. 1730
Edward Owen, as in 1705
By addition, per ord. 19 Dec. 1717
William Beaver William Jones
Edward Jones William Owen
John Parry John Jones

24 Tidemen, per war. 29 Jan. 1730

Boatmen

Dep. custom. per ord. 17 May, 1729

William Owen

Towards his expences in sending his accounts to Beau-
maris

Deputy comptroller
Coastwaite

Thomas Lloyd, per ord. 17 May, 1729
Thomas Messom, per ord. 17 May, 1765
Richard Vaughan Robert Roberts

Tidism. and boatm. per ord. 17 May,
1729

Waiter and searcher

Llandulas.

Thomas Holland, per ord. 29 Jan. 1730
Bangor.

Waiter and searcher

John Williams, per ord. 28 Apr. 1722, 7 Aug. 1758

1780.

D E B A T E S.

491

20
10
30
20
10
20
15
30
each 15

20
10

270
40

Offices.

Officers Names.

Sal.&c.Sal.&c.

Deputy customer, per ord. 17 May,

Hugh Anwile

Towards his expences in sending his accounts to Beaumaris

Deputy comptroller

William Knight, per ord. 17 May, 1729

Waiter and deputy searcher

Edward Davies

Boatmen, per ord. 7 Sept. 1723

Richard Griffiths

Tidefmen, per ord. 9 Feb. 1730

And Is. 6d. per diem, when employed

Waiter and searcher

Evan Williams, per ord. 11 Dec. 1733

Waiters and searchers

Thomas Hughes, per war. 29 Jan. 1730

George Brown, per ord. 23 Aug. 1765

Tidefman and boatman

Owen Owens, per ord. 15 Dec. 1743

Waiter and searcher

John Morgan, per war. 13 May, 1706

More to keep a horse, per ord. 29 Jan. 1730

Pulhelly.

Deputy customer, per ord. 17 May,

Timothy Edwards

1729, 29 Jan. 1730

Deputy comptroller

Towards his expences in sending his accounts to Beaumaris

Waiter and deputed searcher

Richard Rowland, per ord. 17 May, 1729, 29 Jan. 1730

Dep. search. per ord. 17 May, 1729

Maurice Williams

Tidefsm. and boatm. per ord. 7 May,

For acting as tide surveyor, waiter and searcher

1729

John Morris

Hugh Jones

Aberfraw.

Barmouth.

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780

each 15
each 5
10
10
5
10
5
20
1
15
10
each 10

A 1780.

D E B A T E S.

493

Deputy customer	Hugh Roberts, per ord. 17 May, 1729, 29 Jan. 1730	15
Waiter and searcher	Portinlean.	10
Tidefmen and boatmen, per ord. 23 Jan. 1747	Robert Lloyd, per ord. 11 Dec. 1733, 8 Nov. 1757 John Williams William Humphrys	each 10
Waiter and searcher	Portseadon.	25
Boatmen	Rowland Eames, per ord. 19 Dec. 1717, 14 July, 1737 Treathbuan.	
Deputy comptroller	Joseph Cox, per ord. 17 May, 1729, 14 Jan. 1745	15
Deputy searcher	John Lloyd, per ord. 17 May, 1729, 29 Jan. 1730	15
Tidefmen and boatmen, per ord. 17 May, 1729	Henry Parry Robert Jones Ellis Williams	35 each 15
Boatman	Penryndie.	15
	John Griffith, per ord. 17 May, 1729, Jan. 14, 1745	
	Holyhead.	
	Lewis Lloyd	30
	Towards his expences in sending his acc. to Beaumaris	
Surveyor and deputed searcher	per war. 26 Apr. 1687, and 27 Sept. 1765	
Waiters and deputed searchers	Foulk Jones, per war. 26 Apr. 1687, and 27 Sept. 1765 25 More to keep a horse, per ord. 5 Dec. 1759	5
4 tidefmen and boatmen	John Roberts	
Tidefmen and coalmeeters, per order, 26 Sept. 1765	John Jones John Morris William Lewes	each 5
Waiter and searcher	Cemas.	

An Account of the Offices and Employments under the Crown in the Office of Ordnance, existing on the 25th Day of October, 1705; the Number of Officers employed at that Time in each, with their respective Salaries.

Allowances and wages per ann. on the old establishment.		£.	s.	d.
Master general	_____	1500	0	0
Lieutenant general	_____	1100	0	0
Surveyor general	_____	400	0	0
Ditto as assistant to the lieutenant general	_____	300	0	0
Clerk of the ordnance	_____	500	0	0
Storekeeper	_____	400	0	0
Clerk of the deliveries	_____	300	0	0
Treasurer	_____	500	0	0
Secretary to the master general	_____	200	0	0
Clerks at the tower	9 at 60l. per an. each	540	0	0
	2 at 40l. per an. each	80	0	0
	1	75	0	0
	1	65	0	0
	4 at 50l. per an. each	200	0	0
Deputy storekeeper of the armoury	_____	60	0	0
Three armourers at 26l. per an. each	_____	78	0	0
Keeper of stores of small arms	_____	80	0	0
Furbisher of small arms at the tower	_____	30	0	0
Storekeepers at Chatham	_____	120	0	0
Upnor Castle	_____	80	0	0
Tilbury	_____	100	0	0
Woolwich	_____	40	0	0
Sheerness	_____	80	0	0
Windfor castle	_____	50	0	0
Portsmouth	_____	120	0	0
Plymouth	_____	40	0	0
Berwick	_____	30	0	0
Hull	_____	40	0	0
of saltpetre	_____	60	0	0
Furbisher at Portsmouth	_____	40	0	0
Second engineer	_____	250	0	0
Third ditto	_____	150	0	0
Three gentlemen engineers at 100l. per an. each	_____	300	0	0
Master gunner of England	_____	190	0	0
Three mates to do. at 45l. 10s. per an. each	_____	136	10	0
Yeomen of tents and toyles	_____	20	0	0
Chief bombardier at 3s. per diem	_____	54	15	0
Eleven bombardiers, 2s. per do. each	_____	401	10	0
Chief petardier, 3s. per do.	_____	54	15	0

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

495

	£.	s.	d.
Four petardiers, 2s per do. each	146	0	0
Fifty-three gunners, 1s. per do. each	967	5	0
Comptroller of the fire-works	200	0	0
Chief fire-master	150	0	0
Mate to do.	80	0	0
Four fireworkers and petardiers at 40l. per an. each	160	0	0
Waggon master	100	0	0
Two gentlemen proofmasters at 20l. per an. each	40	0	0
Clerk of the checque tower	60	0	0
Purveyor for sea service	40	0	0
Messenger	60	0	0

Allowances and wages on the new establishment.

Engineers, 2 colonels, and 3 captains, at 100l. per an. each	500	0	0
Six sub engineers, at 50l. per an. each	300	0	0
Six gentlemen of the ordnance, at 40l. per annum each	240	0	0
Twelve bombardiers, at 36l. 10s. per an. each	438	0	0
Fifty-four gunners at 18l. 5s. per an. each	985	10	0
Two fire workers at 60l. per do. do.	120	0	0
Two first lieutenants at 50l. per do. do.	100	0	0
Three second ditto, at 40l. per do. do.	120	0	0
Five wire workers at 40l. per do. do.	200	0	0

Allowances and wages by bill and debenture.

Seven clerks at the tower, additional allowance at 40l. per an. each	280	0	0
Engineer	365	0	0
Two engineers at 100l. per an. each	200	0	0
Astronomical observator	100	0	0
Keeper of the armoury at St. James's	20	0	0
Storekeepers at Greenwich	100	0	0
Woolwich, for the pay of clerk	25	0	0
Portsmouth garrison	40	0	0
Plymouth additional allowance	40	0	0
Pendennis	40	0	0
Tinmouth	20	0	0
Chester castle	40	0	0
Carlisle	50	0	0
Hull additional allowance	10	0	0
Berwick do.	10	0	0
Jersey ordnance and victualling	80	0	0
Guernsey do.	80	0	0
Kinsale	60	0	0
Clerk of the works at Kingston upon Hull	45	12	6
Purveyor for land service	60	0	0
Firemaster			

	£.	s.	d.
Three gentlemen of the ordnance to the train of artillery in the tower at 40l. per an. each	120	0	0
Firemaster for fireships	60	0	0
Clerk for keeping the contract and minute books for the master general	54	15	0
Clerk for gunning the navy, and keeping an account thereof	20	0	0
Ditto under the surveyor general	120	0	0
Barrack master at Portsmouth	60	0	0
Overseer of the works at Tilbury	40	0	0
Twenty-four clerks extra at the tower, at 40l. per an. each	960	0	0
Water pumper at the tower, attending and keeping in repair the water engine	56	0	0
Boatswain at the dock yard, Portsmouth, for his attendance in arming and disarming ships	20	0	0
Barge master for rosin and tallow	8	0	0
Surgeon	26	0	0
Furbishers, Tower, of small arms, additional allowance of swords and bayonets	50	0	0
St. James's and Hampton court	35	0	0
Windfor castle	70	0	0
Kingston upon Hull	50	0	0
Berwick	36	10	0
Plymouth	20	0	0
Storekeeper of fireworks at the laboratory at Woolwich	20	0	0
Master gunner at Margate	40	0	0
Gunsmith assisting in viewing, examining and proving small arms	20	0	0
Armourer at Upnor castle	50	0	0
Clock maker for repairing and keeping in order the clocks in the tower	6	0	0
Furbisher at Chester castle	2	10	0
Barrack master at the tower	36	10	0
	40	0	0

AMHERST, C. FREDERICK, C. COCKS,
B. LANGLOIS, H. STRACHEY

An Account of the Number and Names of the Officers in each Department in the Office of Ordnance, with their Salaries, as they stood on January 5, 1779, distinguishing the Time when any Increase in the Number of Officers took place.

An Account of the Number and Names of the Officers in each Department in the Office of Ordnance, with their Salaries, as they stood on January 5, 1779, distinguishing the Time when any Increase in the Number of such Officers or their Salaries was first made, pursuant to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, Feb. 15, 1779.

Offices.	Names.	Salaries per an.	Time of Increase.
	Principal and other officers under the crown.	£. s. d.	
Master general	Lord Viscount Townshend	1500 0 0	as in 1705
Lieut. general	Lord Amherst	1100 0 0	do.
Surveyor general	Sir C. Frederick, knight of the bath	400 0 0	do.
Assistant to the lieut. gen.	Ditto	300 0 0	do.
Clerk of the ord- nance	Sir Charles Cocks, bart.	500 0 0	do.
Storekeeper	Benjamin Langlois, esq.	400 0 0	do.
Clerk of the deli- veries	Henry Strachey, esq.	400 0 0	at 300l. in 1705, increased to 400l. in 1751
Treasurer	John Rofs Mackye, esq.	500 0 0	as in 1705
Inferior officers and artificers, under the master general and principal officers of the ordnance.		200 0 0	as in 1705
Under the master general	Secretary, John Courtney, esq.	180 0 0	established in 1727 at 150l. per an. increased to 180l. 1770
	Under secretary, Paxton Hatch	80 0 0	at 54l. 15s. in 1705, increased to 80l. in 1770
	Clerk in ordinary, Henry Symonds	50 0 0	in 1765 at 40l. per an. in- created to 50l. in 1768
	Supernumerary clerk, David Jones		
	Attending the mast. gen. Capt. Thomas Blomfield	182 10 0	in 1765

Offices.	Names.	Salaries per an. £. s. d.	Time of Increase.
Secretary to the board	John Beddington	200 0 0	established in 1777
Under the lieutenant general	Clerks in ordinary Anthony Wheelock	180 0 0	at 100l. per an. in 1705, increased to 150l. in 1719, and to 180l. in 1770
	Nicholas Willwer	80 0 0	at 40l. in 1705, increased to 80l. in 1770
	Extra clerk, John Spencer	50 0 0	at 40l. in 1705, do. to 50l. in 1770
Surveyor general	Clerks in ordinary Hugh Brown	180 0 0	at 100l. in 1705, do. to 150l. in 1719, and 180l. in 1770
	John Wooler	80 0 0	1 clerk at 50l. in 1705, incr.
	Richard Forman	80 0 0	to 60l. in 1719, and to 80l. in 1770
	John Vidgen	80 0 0	1 clerk at 40l. in 1705, incr.
	Thomas W. Clark	80 0 0	to 80l. in 1770
	Extra clerks	2 clerks at 80l. per an. each added to the establish. in 1770	
	John Okes	50 0 0	at 40l. in 1705, increased to 50l. in 1770
	John Kerwell	50 0 0	
	Nathaniel Minshall	50 0 0	
	John Davies	50 0 0	
	Small gun office clerk Edward Wilks	60 0 0	in 1745
	Supernumerary clerks Stephen Maclean	50 0 0	The supernumerary clerks under the principal officers
	Thomas Hare	50 0 0	were first employed in 1740
	Edw. B. Frederick	50 0 0	at 40l. per an. each, and in
	Val. Jas. Lloyd	50 0 0	

Under the clerk of Clerks in ordinary John Heddington
the ordinance

1780.

D E B A T E S.

Edward Short	180	0	0	0	at 100l. in 1705, increased to 150l. in 1719, and to 180l. in 1770
John Humfrey	80	0	0	0	2 clerks at 50l. per an. each
Joseph Sparrow	80	0	0	0	in 1705, increased to 60l.
Thomas Adams	80	0	0	0	in 1719, and to 80l. in 1770.
John Parish	80	0	0	0	1 clerk at 40l. in 1705, in-
William Adams	80	0	0	0	creased to 80l. in 1770. and
Olif Adams	80	0	0	0	2 clerks at 80l. added to the
					establishment in 1777
Extra clerks	60	0	0	0	at 50l. in 1705, increased to
Wm. Nettlehip	50	0	0	0	50l. in 1770
Luke Mumford	50	0	0	0	clerks at 40l. in 1705, in-
Samuel Wakefield	50	0	0	0	creased to 50l. in 1770. 1
George Gyles	50	0	0	0	clerk at 50l. added to the
Robert Crew	50	0	0	0	establishment in 1777
Perkins Saunder	50	0	0	0	
Robert Maples	50	0	0	0	
	73	0	0	0	
John Humfrey	50	0	0	0	in 1752
Supernum. clerks	50	0	0	0	
George Clay	50	0	0	0	
Chas. S. Smith	50	0	0	0	
Wenman Dickinon	50	0	0	0	
Jas. H. Barnouin	50	0	0	0	

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780.

Principal Store-keeper		Robert Gray	£.	s.	d.	
		Charles Cordery	50	0	0	
		Johnfon Robinson	50	0	0	
	Clerks in ordinary	Wm. Gregory	180	0	0	at 100l. per an. in 1705, increased to 150l. in 1719, and to 180l. in 1770
		John Wilkinfon	80	0	0	at 40l. in 1705, increased to 60l. in 1719, and to 80l. in 1770
		Thomas Day	80	0	0	
	Extra clerks	Richard Dickinfon	50	0	0	at 40l. in 1705, increased to 50l. in 1770
		Richard Steele	50	0	0	
		Cades Middleton	50	0	0	
	Wm. Gregory	{ to cease on their death }	45	12	6	in 1753
	Thomas Day		45	12	6	1752
	Richard Dickinfon		45	12	6	1767
	Supernum. clerk	Edward Miles	50	0	0	
	Clerks in ordinary	Wm. Weaver	180	0	0	at 100l. in 1705, increased to 150l. in 1719, and to 180l. in 1770
		Peter Veitch	80	0	0	at 75l. in 1705, to 80l. in 1770
	Extra clerks	Walter Yonge	50	0	0	at 40l. in 1705, increased to 50l. in 1770
		James Hardwick	50	0	0	
	Supernum. clerks	Thomas Cutbush	50	0	0	
		Joachim Delge	50	0	0	
	Clerks in ordinary	Cuthbert Fisher	180	0	0	at 100l. in 1705, increased to 150l. in 1719, and to 180l. in 1770
		Francis Hanrott	80	0	0	at 65l. in 1705, and to 80l. in 1770

Clerk of the deliveries

DEBATES.

501

Extra clerks	John Murray	50	0	0	at 40l. in 1705, increased to 50l. in 1770
	Anthony Frith	50	0	0	
	James Wright	50	0	0	
Supernumeraries	Thomas Habusfield	50	0	0	
	Gilbert Ochterlony	50	0	0	
	William Payne	50	0	0	
Officekeeper	Ditto	26	0	0	in 1733
Clerk to the chief engineer	William Test	70	0	0	established at 60l. per ann. in 1719, increased to 70l. in 1770
Draughtman to do.	Ditto	36	10	0	in 1760
Purveyor for land	Evelyn Sutton	100	0	0	at 60l. in 1705, increased to 120l. in 1719, and reduced to 100l. in 1730
Clerk of the works	Thomas Hartwell	120	0	0	established in 1719
Assistant to do.	John Vidgen	73	0	0	in 1757 at 54l. 15s. increased to 73l. in 1774
Architect	Edward B. Frederick	120	0	0	established in 1719
Superintendent store-ships	John Dickinon	109	10	0	in 1777
Purveyor for sea	Richard Webb	40	0	0	as in 1705
Making indexes to king's warrants, orders in council, &c.	John Boddington	73	0	0	in 1737
Assistant recorders	Ditto	20	0	0	in 1719
	John Humphrey	20	0	0	

Tower

Tower - - - - Armourer	John Cooper	£. s. d. 45 12 6	at 26l. in 1705, increased to 45l. in 1719
Furbusher	William King	80 0 0	as in 1705
Messenger	John Daniel Lauzun	80 0 0	at 60l. in 1705, increased to 80l. in 1771
Proof masters	Thomas Hartwell	20 0 0	as in 1705
	Richard Forman	20 0 0	do.
Barrackmaster	John Jones	52 0 0	at 40l. in 1705, increased to 52l. in 1743
Storekeep. of saltpetre	Edward Short	60 0 0	as in 1705
Bookbinder	John Bullock	63 17 6	in 1756
Modeler	Thomas Butler	100 0 0	at 36l. 10s. in 1740; increased to 63l. 17s. 6d. in 1758, and to 100l. in 1761
Assistants to do.	William Eaton	91 5 0	in 1750, 54l. 15s. increased to 73l. in 1772, and to 91l. 5s. in 1778
	Charles Gilbert	73 0 0	in 1771 at 54l. 15s. increased to 73l. in 1778
Clerk of the cheque	Clement Horton	80 0 0	in 1773
Water pump	Henry Jennings	40 0 0	in 1771
Overseer of the carpenters	Detlof Miller	54 15 0	in 1753
Collarmaker	Samuel Newell	63 17 6	
Ditto	James Davis	54 15 0	
Fixing ladles, &c.	Luke Mumford	39 2 6	in 1741

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Office.

Fourth class

John Davis
 Henry Castleman
 John Wilton
 Joshua Gould
 Henry Johnston
 H. Framingham
 William Skynning

Fifth class

7 at 2s. 6d. each
 Lawrence Newton
 Samuel Penfon
 William Phipps
 B. D. Hooke
 George Kempster
 William Paine
 Charles Gauthey
 Richard Hamilton
 John Rutherford
 Henry Shrapnell
 10 at 2s. each
 Richard Veale

Portsmouth

Storekeeper

Clerks, Survey
 Cheque
 Extra clerks

John Blake
 Francis Mathews
 Ben. Bullock
 Francis Sadler

Names.

Time of increase

£. s. d.

319 7 6

established in 1751, augmented in 1776

365 0 0

180 0 0 at 120l. in 1705, increased to 180l. in 1718

70 0 0

Established in 1718

54 15 0

36 10 0

36 10 0

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 17

WORKS
 Extra pay, directing

John Archer
 Ditto

182 10 0
 182 10 0

VOL. 2

D E B A T E S.

works	182 10 0				
Extra pay, directing	182 10 0				
new do.					
Overseers	73 0 0	Daniel Campbell			
	91 5 0	John Wogan			
	73 0 0	George Feldtner			
Surgeon	54 15 0	Gregory Carlos			in 1760
Sluice master	36 10 0	John Blake			in 1753
Storekeeper	160 0 0	John Cockburn			at 65l. in 1705, increased to 160l. in 1718
	54 15 0	Neil Campbell			established in 1718
Clerks, Survey	54 15 0	William Sanfon			ditto
Cheque	54 15 0	James Delestang			ditto
Foundry	36 10 0	Anthony Genet			ditto
Clerks, Extra	36 10 0	John Clowdesly			ditto
	36 10 0	Miles Sanfon			ditto
Overseers	109 10 0	Thomas Powrie			
	54 15 0	Thomas Bradbridge			
	73 0 0	John Dear			
Ditto Wheelers	40 0 0	John Cockburn			in 1748
Taking care of bar-	91 5 0	Thomas Edwards			at 32l. 11s. 6d. in 1751 in-
rack bedding					creased to 91l. 5s. in 1757
Messenger	500 0 0	Superintendent of the Sir Cecil Bishopp			dead and not intended to be
		founderies			filled up (in 1722)
Inspector do.	182 10 0	David Moreau			in 1758
Master founders	219 0 0	I. & P. Verbruggen			ditto 1722

Woolwich

Office.	Names.	Salaries per an. £. s. d.	Time of increase.
Chatham	Barrack master and inspector of the new barracks	182 10 0	ditto 1776
	Overseers, do.	182 10 0	
	Clerk do.	73 0 0	
	Storekeeper	63 17 6	do. 1774
		140 0 0	at 12ol. in 1705 increased to 14ol. in 1718
	Clerks, Survey	54 15 0	
	Cheque	54 15 0	established in 1718
	Clerks, Extra	36 10 0	do.
	Armourer	36 10 0	do.
	Assistant do.	54 15 0	
Plymouth	Overseers	45 12 6	
	Barrackmaster	91 5 0	
	Storekeeper	91 5 0	
		109 10 0	in 1774
		120 0 0	at 8ol. in 1705 increased to 12ol. in 1718
	Clerks, Survey	73 0 0	in 1718
	Cheque	54 15 0	
	Clerks, Extra	36 10 0	ditto
	Extra pay directing the works	36 10 0	
		365 0 0	
Sheerness	L. Col. Matt. Dixon	365 0 0	
	John Dixon	100 0 0	at 8ol. in 1705 increased to 100 0 0

Extra pay directing the works

Sheerneck - - - Storekeeper

Clerks, Survey

Extra clerk

Overseers

Taking care of bar-

rack bedding

Storekeeper

Clerk of the cheque

Overseer

Storekeeper

Clerk of the cheque

Overseers

Upnor caffle - -

Tilbury and Gravesend

Taking care of bar-

rack bedding

Storekeeper

Overseer

Storekeeper

Looking after the

field train

Overseer

Storekeeper

Overseer

Berwick - - -

Hull - - -

Chester - - -

L. Col. Matt. Dixon

John Dixon

William Sumpter

Andrew Long

John Hare

Evans Marshall

John Dixon

Ditto

Thomas Hodgson

John Richards

William Saltenfall

John Harrison

Thomas Masterton

William Calwell

George Hemington

Barn. Leigh

John Harrison

John Barrow

Archibald Douglas

William Sherman

Ditto

John Wooler

William Lawrence

Joseph Winder

D E B A T E S

100 0 0 at 80l. in 1705 increased to 100l. in 1718

54 15 0 established in 1718

54 15 0 do.

36 0 0

73 0 0

45 12 6

40 0 0 in 1756

80 0 0 as in 1705

36 10 0 established in 1718

45 12 6

100 0 0 as in 1705

54 15 0 as in 1766

91 5 0

73 0 0

45 12 6

40 0 0 as in 1773

40 0 0 as in 1705

91 5 0

50 0 0 as in 1705

40 0 0 as in 1752

182 10 0

40 0 0 as in 1705

54 15 0

Offices.	Names.	Salaries per an. £. s. d.	Time of increase.
Pendennis -	Richard Pearce, jun.	40 0 0	as in 1705
Jersey -	Thomas Pipon	100 0 0	at 80l. in 1705 reduced to 40l. in 1722, and increased to 100l. in 1750
	Charles D'Auvergne	118 12 6	
	Capt. F. G. Muleafter	182 10 0	
Guernsey -	Christopher Baldock	40 0 0	at 80l. in 1705, reduced to 40l. in 1722
	John Baldock	118 12 6	
	Capt. Tho. Bassett	182 10 0	
	John Mellish, jun.	45 12 6	
North Britain			
Edinburgh -	Ben. Bartlett	91 5 0	as in 1708
	Ditto	40 0 0	as in 1778
	Thomas Fyers	136 17 6	
	Frederick Bruce	54 15 0	
	Robert Alexander	40 0 0	in 1708
	William Cleaver	40 0 0	
	George Fern	146 0 0	in 1748
	L. Col. John Brewse	91 5 0	
	Capt. Rich. Chapman	91 5 0	in 1708
	George Blamire	30 0 0	at 50l. in 1705, reduced to 40l. in 1719, and to 30l. in 1723.
	Capt. H. Hutchinson	54 15 0	
	Overseer		
	Storekeeper		
	Taking care of barrack bedding		
	Overseers		
	Storekeeper		
	Ditto		
	Ditto		
	Extra pay		
	Commissary of stores		
	Storekeeper		
	Overseer		

Court and St. James's
William Carpenter 20 0 0 one at 50l. in 1705
two at 20l. each in 1722

Capt, H. Hutchinson	54	15	0
William Carpenter	20	0	0
Joseph Deeley	60	0	0
Edward Wilks	100	0	0
William Sumpter	54	15	0
Richard Wilks	36	10	0
Richard Hall	90	0	0
Bartholemew Bennet	191	5	0
Edward Nickson	127	15	0
Richard Coleman	54	15	0
James Burgis	54	15	0
William Bates	36	10	0
George Cowell	36	10	0
John Matchett	91	5	0
Benjamin Brummel	91	5	0
L. Col. Jas. Bramham	200	0	0
Capt. George Smith	200	0	0
Isaac Landman	200	0	0
Charles Hurton	200	0	0
William Green	150	0	0
Paul Sandby	150	0	0
Felix Huguenin	100	0	0
Gam. Maffioti	100	0	0
Joseph Mollard	100	0	0
Richard Chapman	45	12	6
George Short	73	0	0
Thomas Powrie	45	12	6

Feverham - -

Storekeeper

Court, and St. James's

Clerk, Cheque

Extra clerk

Master worker

Purfleet - -

Storekeeper

Clerks, Survey

Cheque

Extra

Works

Overseer and sluice

Lieutenant governor

Inspector

Professor of fortificat.

Do. mathematics

Masters, Classics, &c.

Chief drawing

French

Drawing

Fencing

Clerk

Model maker

Royal military academy at Woolwich

1741, augmented

1764, 1771, 1772, and

1776

1705

1705, reduced to

1734

1759

1761

1761

1761

1761

1761

1761

1761

1761

1761

1761

Officers of military machines at Woolwich	Superintendent	Capt. Wm. Congreve	91	5	o	established 1778
	Modeller	Lewis Gaschlin	73	o	o	do.
	Clerk	Isaac Richard Robert	54	15	o	do.
Royal laboratory at Woolwich	Comptrol. of fireworks	Sir C. Frederic	200	o	o	as in 1705
	Chief firemaster	L. Gen. T. Desaguliers	150	o	o	
	Mate to do.	Capt. John Mollman	80	o	o	established in 1746
	Clerk to the comptrol.	George Ayres	40	o	o	do.
	Artificers, Turner	William Piper	54	15	o	do.
	Carpenter	William Turnbull	45	12	6	do.
	Smith	Thomas Watton	45	12	6	do.
	Labourers	Robert Polton	27	7	6	do.
		Matthew Pedder	27	7	6	do.
	Service of their apprentices	William Piper	27	7	6	in 1772
	Inspector	John Turnbull	27	7	6	do.
Officers for inspecting brais and iron ordnance at Woolwich	Assistant to do.	L. Gen. T. Desaguliers	500	o	o	established in 1778
	Keepers and cleaners of instruments used for inspecting guns	Capt. Samuel Tovey	80	o	o	do.
		William Piper	25	o	o	do.
		Thomas Walton	25	o	o	do.
Powder magazine at Pridy's-hard	Storekeeper	William Bache	100	o	o	do. 1777
	Clerk of the cheque	James Wright	54	15	o	do.
	Cooper	John Clay	54	15	o	do.
Isle of man	Storekeeper	Robert Lightfoot	146	o	o	in 1765 at 109l. 10s. increased to 146l. in 1773
	Barrackmaster	William Bellenden	91	5	o	in 1766
	Overseer	Martin Gerhard	91	5	o	in 1768
	Extra pay	L. Col. Rich. Dawson	182	10	o	in 1774

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

Kinfale	-	-	Storekeeper	Thomas Markham	60	0	0	as in 1705
Dover castle	-	-	Storekeeper	Thomas Biggs	100	7	6	in 1756
			Overfeer	Alexander V. Ridley	54	15	0	
Scilly Island	-	-	Do. cinque ports	Thomas Biggs	91	5	0	
			Paymaster	Cuthbert Fisher	36	10	0	in 1746
			Storekeeper	John Montgomery	30	0	0	in 1766
			Superintendent of guns and battoons in Great Britain	Edmund Stevens	228	2	6	in 1756
			Affistant to do.	T. G. Mulcafter	91	5	0	in 1762
			Sollicitor	Sir Richard Sutton	300	0	0	in 1752
Scarborough	-	-	Storekeeper	Richard Sollitt	100	7	6	in 1768
			Overfeer Kent and Suffex	John Holmes	73	0	0	
			For former services	John Leslie	91	5	0	in 1755
Landguard Fort	-	-	Overfeers	John Nutting	91	5	0	
				John Jones	73	0	0	
				Lieu. Tho. H. Page	182	10	0	
Gibraltar	-	-	Extra pay	Col. William Ray	365	0	0	in 1765
			Inspecting of the coasts of G. Britain	John T. Savary	182	10	0	established in 1717
			Storekeepers	John Ward	73	0	0	do.
			Clerks, Survey	John Jones	73	0	0	do.
			Cheque Works	Samuel Cockcraft	73	0	0	do.
			Extra clerks	Arthur Gilmour	45	12	6	do.
				John Bolton	45	12	6	do.
			Barrackmaster	John T. Savary	40	0	0	do.
			Surgeon	Arthur Paines	109	10	0	do. at 54l. 15s. increased to 500

Time of Increase

Sal. per ann.

Officers Names.

Office.

Artificers	Cooper	John Gater	£. s. d.	
	Wheelwright	Wm. Rodway	54 15 0	
	Carpenter	John Winter	54 15 0	
	Armourer	Robert Loder	54 15 0	
	Smith	Edward Stanley	54 15 0	
Affistants	Cooper	John Strachan	54 15 0	
	Smith	Edward Stanley	54 15 0	
	Armourer	James Mattox	54 15 0	
	Wheeler	Robert Morley, jun.	54 15 0	
	Masons	Chas. Hutchinson	54 15 0	
		John Turnbull	54 15 0	
Carpenter		Thomas Hockings	54 15 0	
Storekeeper		William Alcock	182 10 0	established 1763
Barrackmaster		Do.	120 0 0	do.
Clerks	Survey	James Brinkhurst	73 0 0	do.
	Cheque	John Bullock	73 0 0	do.
	Works	John Tinling	73 0 0	do.
	Extra	William Forbes	45 12 6	do.
		William Littlefoot	45 12 6	do.
Surgeon		Alexander Small	109 10 0	do.
Artificers	Cooper	Thomas Watkins	54 15 0	do.
	Affist. do.	Richard Tufon	54 15 0	do.
	Mason	Richard Adams	63 17 6	do.
	Affist. do.	John Adams	54 15 0	do.
	Carpenter	Isaac Tinling	63 17 6	do.
	Affist. do.	Henry Archer	54 15 0	do.
	Wheelwright	William Bowyer	54 15 0	do.
		William Oldy	63 17 6	do.
		John Glafs	54 15 0	do.

Minorca

	Officers Names	Sal per ann.	Time of Increase
East Florida	Storekeeper Clerks Surv. & Cheq. Extra	146 0 0 91 5 0 54 15 0 109 10 0	established 1764 do. do. do.
Jamaica	Surgeon Barrackmaster Storekeeper Do.	91 5 0 182 10 0 136 17 6 146 0 0	do. in 1740 1758 established 1764 and 1770
Antigua	Storekeeper Clerks Cheque Extra	91 5 0 14 15 0 109 10 0	do. do. do.
Grenada	Surgeon Overseer Artificers Armourer Cooper	73 0 0 54 15 0 54 15 0 54 15 0 91 5 0	do. do. do. do. do.
St. Vincent	Storekeeper Barrackmaster Overseer Storekeeper Storekeeper Clerks Survey Cheque Extra	91 5 0 91 5 0 73 0 0 91 5 0 150 0 0 109 10 0 109 10 0 54 15 0	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
Tobago	Surgeon Barrackmaster Artificers Carpenter Smith	109 10 0 91 5 0 91 5 0 54 15 0 54 15 0	do. do. do. do. do.
Quebec	Armourer John Barnsley	54 15 0	do.

New York	Artificers	Carpenter	Robert Sayers	54	15	0	do.
		Smith	John Rooker	54	15	0	do.
		Armourer	John Barnsley	54	15	0	do.
		Storekeeper	Francis Stephens	146	0	0	do. 1756
Halifax		Clerk of stores	John Prestige	73	0	0	do.
		Armourers	Samuel Roberts	54	15	0	do.
			William Crossley	54	15	0	do.
		Storekeeper	James Morden	146	0	0	do. 1749
Senegal		Clerk of stores	William Lloyd	45	12	6	do.
		Surgeon	George Franchivelle	91	5	0	do.
		Barrackmaster	James Morden	91	5	0	1770
		Armourer	James Pedley	54	15	0	do. 1749
Gambia		Storekeep. & gunner	Gilbert Stanton	146	0	0	established 1778
		Gunner's mate	Richard Perry	36	10	0	do.
		Smith and armourer	Thomas Grey	54	15	0	do.
		Carpenter	Daniel Dobby	54	15	0	do.
North America		Mason	John Dimock	54	15	0	do.
		Storekeep. & gunner	Ben. Roberts	109	10	0	do. 1778
		Overseer	Robert Stanton	91	5	0	do.
		Inspect. of artillery	Lt. G. Geo. Williamson	456	5	0	in 1764
Montreal		Directing miner	Maj. F. G. D. Ruvyne	182	10	0	in 1757
		Chief barrackmaster	Capt. Jno. Montresor	182	10	0	1767
		Barrackmaster	John Bruyeres	91	5	0	1766

N. B. By virtue of the authority given to the Master General of the Ordnance for the time being, under his Majesty's sign manual, such alterations are made in the ordnance establishment, or list of officers and others, as the nature of the public service requires, by sinking such officers as become useless, and adding such others as are occasionally necessary; but which are frequently more of a temporary nature than permanent; and to such officers no dates are fixed.

AMHERST.
CHARLES COCKS.
HENRY STRACHEY.

BEN. LANCLOIS.
CHARLES FREDERICK.

An Account of the Offices and Employments under the Crown, existing on the 25th Day of October, 1705, the Number of Officers employed at that Time in each, with their respective Salaries; and also an Account of the Number and Names of the Officers in each Department, with their Salaries as they stood on the 5th Day of January last, distinguishing the Time when any Increase in the Number of such Officers or their Salaries was first made.

	Sal. per an. as on 25 Oct. 1705	Sal. incr. since 25 Oct. 1705	Time when Sal. increased.	Sal. as on 5 Jan. 1779
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Frederick Lord North, chancellor and treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer on his salary	1600	0	0	1600
More to him on his fee	200	0	0	200
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, auditor of the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, on his fee	260	3	4	260
More to him for his extraordinary business in his office	200	0	0	200
More to him on 36l. 10s. per ann. and 20l. per ann. for 2 clerks	56	10	0	56
Sir Edward Walpole, clerk of the pells, on his fees of 90l. 13s. 4d. of 20l. and 61l. 13s. 4d. per ann.	172	6	8	172
More to him in reward for his attendance in vacations	20	0	0	20
More to him in reward for his attendance on the treasury for dispatch of public affairs	100	0	0	100
More to him in lieu of 16l. 13s. 4d. and 8l. 15s. per ann. heretofore paid him by tallies of assignment on the customs	25	8	4	25
More to him in reward for his service in locking up and delivering out the treasure	50	0	0	50

William Morrisfen, Gent. clerk in the tally court under Sir Edward Walpole

More to him in reward for his service in locking up
and delivering out the treasure

William Morriſen, Gent. clerk in the tally court
under Sir Edward Walpole, on his fee -
Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart. and Montagu Burgoyne,
Eſqrs. the two chamberlains of the Exchequer, on
52l. 3s. 4d. per ann. each -
Abraham Farley and William Hammond, Eſqrs. the
two deputy chamberlains of the Exchequer, for
ſtricking tallies, on 10l. per ann. each -
More to them on 40l. per ann. each, payable term-
ly, for their extraordinary ſervice in ſorting and
ordering records -
Abraham Farley, Eſq. ſen. deputy chamberlain of
the Exchequer, in reward for his ſervice in lock-
ing up and delivering out the treaſure -
George Roſe and William Galloway, Eſqrs. two
other deputy chamberlains, for joining tallies, on
5l. per ann. each -
The officers and clerks of the tally court yearly, on
a Latin order drawn in that behalf -
Thomas Townſend, Eſq. the eldeſt of the four tel-
lers of the Exchequer -
Philip Earl of Hardwicke, Robert Earl of North-
ington, and George Grenville, Eſqrs. the three
other tellers of the Exchequer, on 31l. 13s. 4d.
per ann. each -
Thomas Harriſon, John Walker, William Roſs,
and Thomas Gibbons, the four meſſengers, at the

5	0	0
104	6	8
20	0	0
80	0	0
40	0	0
10	0	0
35	0	0
33	6	8
95	0	0

Sal. per ann. Sal. incr. Time when Sal. as on 5th Jan. 1779

Sal. per ann. 1705	Sal. incr. since 25 Oct. 1705	Time when Sal. increased.	Sal. as on 5 th Jan. 1779
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
27 7 4	27 7 4		27 7 4
208 0 0	208 0 0		208 0 0
2 0 0	2 0 0		2 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0		200 0 0
100 0 0	100 0 0		100 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0		50 0 0
6 13 4	6 13 4		6 13 4
365 0 0	365 0 0		365 0 0
3886 2 4	3886 2 4		3886 2 4

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780.

receipt of Exchequer, on 4th d. per diem, or 6l.
 16s. 10d. per ann. each
 More to them on their termly allowance
 The groomers of the Exchequer
 The porter attending the Exchequer gate, for the
 better securing his Majesty's treasure
 Robert Jennings, Esq. first clerk to the auditor of
 the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, for his
 extraordinary service performed in the office of
 the said auditor
 John Hughson, Gent. a clerk in the above office,
 for his service and pains in making and keeping
 the registers for the several orders of loan in that
 office
 The usher of the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer on his fee
 More to him for the watchmen of the Exchequer

Memorandum.

There are also several fees, salaries, or allowances, other than those before-mentioned, settled and allowed to

There are also several fees, salaries, or allowances, other than those beforementioned, fettled and allowed to the Officers of the said receipt, in respect of the labour, pains, charge, and expence they are at in managing and performing the business of annuities, &c. that is to say,

Allowance	Allow. incr.	Time when al-	Allow. as on
per ann. 25	since 25	O&t. lowances first	5 O&t. 1779
O&t. 1705	1705	increased	

DEBATES.

£.	s.	d.
500	0	0
150	0	0
590	0	0
500	0	0
	410	0 Christmas 1705
190	0	3 Lady day 1707
650	0	do. 1710
105	5	10 do. 1708
210	11	7 Midsum. 1708
400	0	0
280	0	0

To his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, auditor of the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, for the business of annuities charged on the 9d excise for 99 years

More to him for annuities on 2-7ths excise

More to him for annuities on 3,700l. per week,
excise, granted anno 1703 and 1704 -

More to him, per annuities anno 1705

More to him for examining the tellers vouchers

More to him for annuities, anno 1707

More to him for the bufness of Exchequer bills

More to him for annuities, anno 1708, per first ac-
count, 1708

More to him for annuities, anno 1708, per second
account, anno 1708 - -

Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. clerk of the pells, for
the busifness of annuities charged on the 9d excise
for 99 years - - -

More to him for annuities on 3700l. per week ex-
cise, granted anno 1703 and 1704

L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
320	0	0	320	0	0
88	7	7	88	7	7
48	19	5	48	19	5
97	18	11	97	18	11

More to him for annuities, anno 1705
More to him for annuities, anno 1707
More to him for annuities, anno 1708, per first ac-
count, 1708
More to him for annuities, anno 1708, per second
account, 1708
Thomas Townsend, Esq. Philip Earl of Hardwicke,
Robert Earl of Northington, and George Gren-
ville, Esqrs. the four tellers of the receipt of his
Majesty's Exchequer, for the business annuities,
charged on the 9d. excise for 99 years
More to them for annuities, anno 1705
More to them for annuities, 1707
More to them for annuities, anno 1708, per first
account, 1708
More to them for annuities, anno 1708, per second
account 1708
More to them for annuities on 3700l. per week

300	0	0	300	0	0
240	0	0	240	0	0
97	4	4	97	4	4
53	17	4	53	17	4
107	14	9	107	14	9
560	0	0	560	0	0
3280	0	0	5900	0	0

NEWCASTLE.

Exchequer, June 9, 1779.

An Account of the Offices and Employments under the Crown, existing on the 25th Day of October, 1705, the Number of Officers employed at that Time in each, with their respective Salaries; and also an Account of the Number and Names of the Officers in each Department, with their Salaries, as they stood on the 5th of January, 1779, distinguishing the Time when any Increase of the Number of such Officers or their Salaries was first made.

On the 25th October, 1705.

	£.	s.	d.
Lord High Admiral of England, His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark	-	-	-
Council to the Lord High Admiral, Sir David Mitchell, knt. George Churchill, Richard Hill, Henry Paget, esqrs. Sir Cloud. Shovel, knt. Robert Walpole, esq.	-	-	each 1000 0 0
Vice admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, knt. for his own fee	-	-	365 0 0
More to him for 16 servants	-	-	104 5 8
Rear admiral of England, Sir Cloud. Shovel; for his own fee	-	-	292 0 0
More to him for 12 servants	-	-	78 4 3
Treasurer of the navy, Sir Tho. Littleton, bart.	2000	0	0
Comptroller of do. Sir Rich. Haddock, knt. for his salary	-	-	500 0 0
More to him for the queen's bounty	-	-	500 0 0
Surveyor of the navy, Daniel Furzer, esq.	-	-	500 0 0
Clerks of the acts of do. Charles Sergison, and Samuel Atkinson, esqrs.	-	-	each 500 0 0
Comptroller of the treasurer's accounts of do. Dennis Lyddell, esq.	-	-	500 0 0
Comptroller of the victualling accounts of do. Benjamin Timewell, esq.	-	-	500 0 0
Comptroller of the storekeeper's accounts of do. Tho. Jennings, esq.	-	-	500 0 0
Commissioners of the navy at large, George Tollett, Anthony Hammond, esqrs. and Sir Tho. Hopson, knt.	-	-	each 500 0 0
Commissioners of the navy, George St. Loe, esq. resident at Chatham; William Gifford, esq. at Portsmouth; Henry Greenhill, esq. at Plymouth; Lawrence Wright, esq. at Kinsale; and William Wright, esq. at Lisbon	-	-	each 500 0 0
			More

More to the commissioner at Lisbon for travelling charges	£.	s.	d.
	500	0	0
Secretaries to the lord high admiral, George Clark, Josiah Burchett, esqrs.		each	800 0 0
Paymaster to the treasurer, Robert Maddocks	500	0	0
Accountant to do. William Hubbald,	400	0	0
Assistant to the surveyor, William Lee,	300	0	0
Do. to the clerk of the acts, William Deal	300	0	0
Do. to the comptroller of the victualling accounts, William Prescott	300	0	0
Council to the admiralty and navy, Wm. Estrick, esq.	100	0	0
Assistant to do. John Walters, esq. in full of all fees, clerks, &c.	400	0	0
Agent for the affairs of the navy, under the commissioners, Capt. William Aston	219	0	0
Storekeeper and muster-master at Harwich, Captain Edmund Allen	60	0	0
Master and shipwright at Harwich, Jacob Ackworth	100	0	0
Clerk of the cheque and storekeeper at Deal, Tho. Warren	150	0	0
Muster-master and storekeep. at Kinsale, John Griffin	100	0	0
Storekeep. and muster master at Lisbon, Richard Cheney	200	0	0
President and judge of the admiralty court, Sir Cha. Hedges	400	0	0
Advocate general for the office of lord high admiral, Dr. Henry Newton	213	6	0
Judge advocate of the fleet, Villers Bathurst	182	10	0
Deputy do, William Rock	146	0	0
Surveyor of his Majesty's woods in the province of Main in New England, Jahleel Brenton	50	0	0

John Earl of Sandwich	-	-	-	1000	0	0	5 commif. were appointed 8 Nov. 1709; 6 Oct. 4, 1710; and 7 Oct. 14, 1717.
More to him as firft commiffioner	-	-	-	2000	0	0	
Lords commiffioners of the admiralty, John Buller, efq. Lord Charles Spencer, Wilmot Earl of Lilburne, Henry Penton, efq. Sir H. Pallier, bt. Conftantine John Ld. Mulgrave, each	-	-	-	1000	0	0	2 furveyors were firft appointed Sept. 9, 1706.
Treafurer of the navy, Rt. Hon. Welbore Ellis, efq.	-	-	-	2000	0	0	
Comptroller, Charles Middleton, efq.	-	-	-	500	0	0	
Surveyors of the navy, Sir John Williams, Edw. Hunt, efq. each	-	-	-	500	0	0	
Clerk of the acts of do. George Marfh, efq.	-	-	-	500	0	0	
Comptrol. of the treafurer's account of do. Timothy Brett, efq.	-	-	-	500	0	0	
Do. of the victualling accounts of do. William Palmer, efq.	-	-	-	500	0	0	
Do. of the ftorekeeper's do. of do. William Bateman, efq.	-	-	-	500	0	0	
Commiffioners of the navy at large, Sir Richard Temple, bart.	-	-	-	500	0	0	
Edward L'Craſ, efq.	-	-	-	500	0	0	
Commiffioners of the navy, Charles Proby, efq. refident at Chatham; Sir Samuel Hood, bart. refid. at Portfmouth;	-	-	-	500	0	0	The appointment of his predeceffor, being the firft commiffioner at this place, was July 10, 1775. Appointed 15 Nov. 1705.
Paul Henry Ourry, efq. refid. at Plymouth	-	-	-	500	0	0	
Rich. Hughes, efq. refid. at Halifax	-	-	-	500	0	0	
More for extra charges, on account of being employed in America	-	-	-	500	0	0	
Secretary to the admiralty, Philip Stephens, efq.	-	-	-	800	0	0	
Deputy to do. George Jackfon	-	-	-	500	0	0	
Paymafter to the treafurer of the navy, Andrew Douglaſs, efq.	-	-	-	500	0	0	
Affittant to the clerk of the acts, Daniel Stow	-	-	-	300	0	0	
Do. to the furveyor of the navy, Thomas Mitchell	-	-	-	300	0	0	
Second do. to do. John Binmer	-	-	-	200	0	0	First appoint. Lady-d. 1771.

Vice admiral of Great Britain, Lord Hawke; for his own fee and for 16 servants	-	-	L. 469	s. 5	d. 8	
Rear admiral of Great Britain, Sir G. B. Rodney, bart. for his own fee and for 12 servants	-	-	370	4	3	First appointed 15 Nov. 1714.
Vice admiral of Scotland, John Earl of Breadalbane	-	-	1000	0	0	
Council to the admiralty and navy, Francis Cust, esq.	-	-	100	0	0	
Affistant to do. James Dyson, esq.	-	-	400	0	0	
President and Judge of the admiralty court, Sir James Marriott.	-	-	800	0	0	Sal. first incr. from 400l. to 800l. per ann. 3 Decemb. 1706.
Advocate general for office of high admiral of Great Britain,	-	-	213	6	8	
Dr. George Harris	-	-	182	10	0	
Judge advocate of the fleet, George Jackson	-	-	146	0	0	
Deputy do. Richard Higgins	-	-	-	-	-	Sal. incr. from 150l. per ann. from 25 June, 1713.
Mustermaster and storekeeper at Deal, Jonas Benjamin, for himself and clerks	-	-	200	0	0	Incr. from 60l. per ann. from 30 Sept. 1713.
Do. at Harwich, Richard Russell	-	-	100	0	0	First appointm. 3 June, 1721, at 100l. per ann. increased to 200l. per ann. 22 July, 1725.
Do. at Kinsale, Thomas Foxworthy	-	-	95	0	0	
Do. at Kingston and Port Royal, Jamaica, Samuel Holman	-	-	200	0	0	
Master shipwright at Jamaica, John North	-	-	200	0	0	First appointm. 25 March, 1735.
Master attendant at Halifax, Richard Prowse,	-	-	200	0	0	First appointm. 24 Feb. 1758, at 150l. per ann. incr. to 200l. Aug. 22, 1775.
Master shipwright at do. John Loader	-	-	200	0	0	First appointm. 24 Feb. 1758, at 100l. per ann. incr. to 200l. May 8, 1771.
Naval storekeeper at do. Richard Williams	-	-	200	0	0	First appointm. 20 Dec. 1758.

Naval storekeeper at do. Richard Williams

200 0 0 First appointm. 20 Dec. 1758, at 100l. per ann. incr. to 150l. from 24 Feb. 1758, 200l. from Midsum. 1763.

Storekeeper and naval officer at Antigua, Anthony Munton

200 0 0 First appointm. at 100l. per ann. 13 March, 1729, incr. to 150l. from 6 Feb. 1745, and to 200l. 10 Aug. 1759.

Master shipwright at Antigua, Andrew Anderson

200 0 0 First appointm. at 150l. per ann. 5 Jan. 1758, incr. to 200l. 10 Aug. 1759.

Clerk of the cheque and storekeeper at Gibraltar, Jacob Ackworth Pownall

200 0 0 The like officer was first appointed 4 July, 1719.

Mustermaster and storekeeper at Mahon, Milbourn Warren

200 0 0 First appointm. of an officer at this place 18 Nov. 1708.

Naval officer and mustermaster at New York, Wm. Fowler

200 0 0 First appointed to reside at Boston, 31 Mar. 1775.

Storekeeper and accountant for slops, Edmund Davall

200 0 0 First appointm. at Midf. 1757.

Surveyor general of all his Majesty's woods in America, and of his lands in Nova Scotia, for his salaries and allowances as undermentioned. viz.—As surveyor of the woods in America, and for instructing the inhabitants thereof in the best method of making tar, raising and curing hemp, and providing and working all other naval stores, and preserving the woods from spoil, John Wentworth, esq.

As surveyor of the lands in Nova Scotia, and for his service, labour, and pains in executing the said office, with respect to setting out and marking two hundred thousand acres of such

200 0 0

First appointment to this employment 12 Dec. 1727.

D E B A T E S.

A. 1780.

525

land, contiguous to the sea coasts and navigable rivers, as shall be most proper for producing masts and other timber for the use of the navy, John Wentworth, esq.	£.	s.	d.	
For two deputies, being ship carpenters, and converiant in the nature of trees fit for the navy, constantly to reside in some of the plantations in America, to regard and take care of the woods, at 100l. per ann. each	200	0	0	These appointments first took place May 9, 1728.
For deputies or assistants, skilful in taking surveys, to attend under the surveyor's directions, the marking and setting out the land in Nova Scotia	200	0	0	
Surveyor general of all his Majesty's woods in the province of Canada, and of the timber growing near the fortresses of Crown Point, on the Lake Champlain; and of Niagara, on the Lake Ontario; viz. 10s. per day, together with 40l. per annum, as an allowance for assistants, Samuel Mackay, esq.	222	10	0	First appointm. 19 Aug. 1766
Appointed inspector into the state of all lands not claimed as private property, within the district of the province of Quebec, and that part of New York which lies on Lake Champlain; and to make surveys of all such parts thereof as shall produce any considerable growth of pine trees, Philip Skene, esq.	300	0	0	First appointm. 15 Sept. 1770
Appointed inspector into the state of all lands not claimed as private property, within the eastern part of the Massachusetts Bay, and that part of Nova Scotia which lies to the north of the bay of Fundy; and to make surveys of all such parts thereof as shall produce any considerable growth of pine trees, Thomas Scammell, esq.	300	0	0	First appointm. 15 Sept. 1770

Appointed inspector into the state of all lands not claimed as private property within the district of the province of New Hampshire, and that part of Nova Scotia which lies to the north of the bay of Fundy; and to make surveys of all such parts thereof as shall produce any considerable growth of pine trees, Thomas Scammell, esq.

appointed Inspector into the state of all lands not claimed as private property within the district of the province of New Hampshire, and that part of New York which extends westward from Connecticut River to Hudson's River, and to make surveys of all such parts thereof as shall produce any considerable growth of pine trees, Timothy Ruggles, esq. Additional surveyor general of all his Majesty's woods within the province of Canada, and of all woods and timber growing within the district of Crown Point and Niagara, Charles de la Naudiere, esq.

A. 1780.

300 0 0 First appoint. 15 Sept. 1770.

D E B A T E S.

527

300 0 0 First appoint. 17 Aug. 1771.

CHARLES MIDDLETON.
GEORGE MARSH.

J. WILLIAMS.
T. BRETT.

EDM. HUNT.
W. PALMER.

n Account of the Number of Officers employed in the Revenue of Excise on the 25th of October, 1705, upon the London Establishment, with their respective Salaries; and also an Account of the Number and Names of the Officers on the London Establishment, with the Number and Names of Collectors, Supervisors, and the Number of inferior Officers in the Country and their respective Salaries, on the 5th of January, 1779.

N. B. There are no books remaining in the Office of Excise, from which it is possible to make out any just or accurate account of the number of officers employed in the Revenue of Excise in the country on the 25th of October, 1705.

London Establishment, 25 Oct. 1705.

- 7 Commissioners of excise, each at 800l. a year.
- 3 Secretary to commissioners of do. and clerks, at 450l. a year.
- 2 One doorkeeper to the commissioners of do. at 70l. a year; 1 assistant do. at 40l. a year.
- 8 Five commissioners of appeals, each at 200l. a year; 1 register to do. at 100l. a year; 1 messenger to do. at 40l. a year; 1 doorkeeper to do. at 40l. a year.
- 5 One auditor of excise, at 500l. a year; 4 clerks at 260l. a year.
- 5 Four, comptroller, for himself, deputy and clerks, at 1460l. a year; 1 clerk to do. per treasury warrant, at 80l. a year.
- 2 One register to the commissioners of excise, at 350l. a year; 1 clerk to do. at 40l. a year.
- 1 Solicitor to the commissioners of excise, at 350l. a year.
- 5 One cashier, at 1550l. a year; 1 teller, at 80l. a year; 3 bill men each at 40l. a year.
- 2 One housekeeper, at 200l. a year; 1 deputy to do. at 50l. a year.
- 1 Clerk of securities, at 150l. a year.
- 1 General gauger, at 100l. a year.
- 2 Accomptants general, each at 200l. a year.
- 4 One correspondent, at 100l. a year; 1st assistant to do. at 50l. a year; 2d assistant to do. at 40l. a year; clerk to do. at 50l. a year.
- 7 One accountant for London brewery, at 100l. a year; 1 accomptant for do. at 80l. a year; 5 accomptants, each at 100l. a year.
- 2 messengers to London brewery, each at 50l. a year; 1 porter, 40l. a year; 3 watchmen, each at 30l. a year; 1 yardkeeper, at 30l. a year.
- 112 Ten surveyors of brewery, each at 80l. a year; 61 gaugers do. each at 50l. a year; 39 assistants of do. each at 30l. a year.
- 2 General surveyors, each at 125l. a year.
- 1 Clerk for delivering and receiving stationary wares, at 70l. a year.

No. of officers.

3. one examiner of country officers books, at 100l. a year; one do. at 80l. a year; one do. at 60l. a year.
4. Examiners of country officers books, each at 60l. a year.
5. Clerk for examining supervisors diaries, at 60l. a year.
6. Land surveyor, at 50l. a year.
7. Accountant for London distillery, at 90l. a year.
8. Collector at the custom house for exciseable liquors, at 60l. a year.
9. General surveyors of London distillery, each at 80l. a year.
10. Examiner of London distillery, at 60l. a year.
11. Surveyors of do. each at 60l. a year.
12. Gaugers, each at 50l. a year.
13. Key officer, at 40l. a year.
14. Surveyor of imported liquors, at 60l. a year.
15. Assistant accomptants, each at 60l. a year.
16. Chief examiner of country officers books, at 100l. a year.
17. Other examiners, each at 60l. a year.
18. Assistant do. at 30l. a year.
19. Assistant clerk of the deliveries, at 30l. a year.

London Establishment, January 5, 1779.

20. Commissioners, each at 1000l. a year; John Windham Bowyer, David Papillon, George Lewis Scott, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, William Burrell, Stamp Brooksbank, John Pownall, Heneage Legge, Esquires.
21. John Butler, Esq. comptroller general, for himself and clerks, at 1920l. a year; Thomas Conway, Esq. deputy comptroller, at 400l. a year; Mr. William Dowding, clerk to comptroller, per treasury warrant, at 140l. a year.
22. Richard Gamon, Esq. secretary, for himself and clerks, at 865l. a year.
23. Sir Richard Temple, Bart. comptroller of the cash, for himself and clerks, at 800l. a year.
24. Richard Stonhewer, Esq. auditor of excise, for himself, deputy and clerks, at 1240l. a year.
25. Thomas Rumsey, Esq. auditor of hides, for himself and clerks, at 400l. a year.
26. Spencer Schutz, Esq. solicitor and clerks, at 610l. a year.
27. Thomas Ryder, Esq. register, for himself and clerks, at 580l. a year.
28. George James Williams, receiver general, for himself at 1825l. a year; for his clerks at 995l. a year.
29. Commissioners for appeals, each at 200l. a year; Robert Coney, John Cowslade, George Chad, John Grey, Daniel Bull, Esquires.
30. Mr. William Milton, register to the commissioners for appeals, at 100l. a year.

Not of officers.

2. Mr. Peter Faddy, messenger, and John Webb, doorkeeper to the commissioners for appeals, each at 40l. a year.
1. Montagu Burgoyne, Esq. inspector general of coffee, tea, and chocolate at 500l. a year.
11. Mr. Goulstone Bruere, first accountant general for excise, at 260l. a year; Mr. Rooke Webster, accountant for excise and distribution, at 120l. a year; Mr. Richard Prytheroe, accountant for excise and taxes, at 120l. a year; Mr. Thomas Jenkin, accountant for excise and general abstract, at 100l. a year; Mr. William Holdsworth and James Law, accountants for excise, each at 100l. a year; Mr. Ben da Costa and John Rix, accountants for London brewery, each at 100l. a year; Mr. Joseph Phillipson accountant for London distillery and imported liquors, at 142l. a year; Mr. John Winder assistant accountant for country fines and seizures, at 70l. a year; Mr. Davison Munton, assistant for sales, at 50l. a year.
8. Mr. Richard Paton, accountant general for country low wines and British spirits, at 250l. a year; Mr. John Jenner, accountant for country low wines, spirits, sweets and cyder, at 90l. a year; Mr. John James Catherwood, clerk for duty on cyder, at 50l. a year; Mr. Robert Newbank, assistant accountant for country low wines and distribution, at 70l. a year; Mr. John Purdue, assistant for London distillery, at 70l. a year; Mr. Robert Challand, clerk for entering the bills of exchange, at 100l. a year; Mr. Thomas Bland, assistant to do. at 70l. a year; Mr. Thomas Blake, clerk of the view book at 70l. a year.
7. Mr. Samuel Marriott, accountant general for malt, at 250l. a year; Mr. Richard Waring, accountant for old duty on malt, at 90l. a year; Mr. Nathaniel Planner, accountant for additional duty on malt, at 80l. a year; Mr. William Dimoody and Thomas Burgess assistant accountants, each at 70l. a year; Mr. John Naylor, accountant for hops and coaches, at 90l. a year; Mr. Joseph Heathcock, copying clerk to the general accountant, at 70l. a year.
7. Mr. Edward Mulso, accountant general for candles, soap, paper and callicoes, &c. at 200l. a year; Mr. Joseph Kemp, accountant for country soap, at 70l. a year; Mr. Cecil Rix, accountant for country paper, at 70l. a year; Mr. Jordan Bowlby, accountant for country callicoes, at 70l. a year; Mr. James Cuff, accountant for London candles at 70l. a year; Mr. Richard Lowe, accountant for London soap, paper, &c. at 70l. a year; Mr. Richard Cooke, accountant for country candles, at 90l. a year.
9. Mr. John Morris, accountant general for hides, plate licence coffee, tea and chocolate, at 210l. a year; Mr. Gustavus William Brooks, assistant accountant for London hides, at 70l. a year; Mr. John Munton, assistant accountant for country do. at 70l. a year.

No. of officers.

- Mr. John Hodgson, assistant accountant for hides and plate licences, at 50l. a year; Mr. Jonathan Sayer and Walter Fillingham, assistants for do. each at 50l. a year; Mr. William Massey, accountant for coffee and tea, at 80l. a year; Mr. John Cowcher, assistant for do. at 50l. a year; Mr. William Ewings, assistant accountant for chocolate, at 50l. a year.
3. Mr. James Webb, accountant general for coaches and glass, at 200l. a year; Mr. Peter Bartlett, accountant for licences and glass, at 70l. a year; Mr. William Cordwell, assistant accountant for do. at 50l. a year.
11. Mr. Edward A. Rix, inspector for licences and coaches, at 100l. a year; Mr. Joseph Norwood and William Law, chief clerks for do. each at 70l. a year; Mr. John Meyrick, clerk for stage coaches, at 70l. a year; Mr. George Dixon, John Mills, Gab. Leekey, Robert Cumming, William Rule and Edward Jones, clerks for licences and coaches, each at 50l. a year; Mr. Joseph Eld, clerk for registering victuallers licences, at 50l. a year.
12. Mr. Francis Hooker, accountant general for auctioneers and auctions, at 180l. a year; Mr. Julius White, accountant for do. at 80l. a year; Mr. John Meggs, William Looker, William Hastings and Thomas Kefer, assistant accountants for auctioneers and auctions, each at 50l. a year.
13. Mr. John Hennell, clerk of petty incidents, at 80l. a year; Mr. John Whalley, assistant to do. at 70l. a year.
14. Mr. Edward Bach. Linaore chief clerk for taking traders entries, at 65l. a year; Mr. Alexander Gordon Doratt, assistant to do. at 50l. a year.
15. Mr. Bartholomew Sikes, correspondent, at 190l. a year; Mr. John Collins, first assistant to correspondent, at 120l. a year; Mr. Thomas Burton, second assistant to do. at 90l. a year; Mr. Francis Mason, third assistant to do. at 80l. a year; Mr. John Bishop, first clerk to correspondent, at 90l. a year; Mr. John Lewis Duel, second clerk to do. at 70l. a year; Mr. Buxton Lawn third clerk to do. at 55l. a year.
16. Mr. Joseph Teller, clerk of securities, at 200l. a year; Mr. William Hird, first assistant to do. at 70l. a year; Mr. Edward Dampier, second assistant to do. at 50l. a year; Mr. Henry Eagleton, third assistant to do. at 50l. a year; Mr. Robert Hewett, fourth assistant to do. at 40l. a year.
17. Mr. Benjamin Bottle, clerk of the diaries, at 100l. a year; Mr. Thomas Parkinson assistant to do. at 80l. a year.
18. Mr. William Williams, clerk of the stores, at 90l. a year; to do. for a clerk, at 10l. a year; Mr. Henry Sandys, first assistant to the clerk of the stores, at 60l. a year; Mr. Benjamin Ord, second assistant to do. at 40l. 2 year; Mr. Roe, port Lely, packing porter in the store office, at 70l. a year.

No. of officers.

2. Mrs. Ann Cayendish, chief housekeeper, at 200l. a year; Mrs. Sarah Thefiger, deputy housekeeper, at 120l. a year.
3. Mr. Edward Cock, chief doorkeeper, at 70l. a year; Mr. John Derratt, first assistant ditto, at 50l. a year; Mr. Richard Weaver, second assistant ditto, at 50l. a year.
1. John Fay, porter at the gate, at 40l. a year.
1. John James, letter carrier, at 50l. a year.
1. Thomas Wharton, yard keeper, at 40l. a year.
8. Robert Bean, Joseph Reynolds, James Williams, Matthew Bemiss, Benjamin Nash, Samuel Hawes, Robert Best and Thomas Brown, watchmen, each at 40l. a year.
8. Mr. William Loyell, Edward Groom, Peter Taylor, Richard Rook, William Porter, John Armstrong, William Turner and Daniel Gallick, sweepers and fire-lighters, each at 40l. a year.
6. Mr. James Adams, chief brewery examiner, at 90l. a year; Mr. Daniel Cahusac and William Taylor, examiners of London brewer officers books, each at 60l. a year; Mr. Richard Goldsborough, assistant to ditto, at 52l. a year; Mr. John Pearce, brewery examiner at 52l. a year; Mr. John Wellenger, assistant to ditto, at 50l. a year.
4. Mr. John Outram, chief distillery examiner, at 90l. a year; Mr. Henry Calvert, assistant to ditto, at 60l. a year; Mr. John Wetherall, assistant to ditto, at 55l. a year; Mr. William Church, assistant to ditto, at 55l. a year.
6. Mr. John Collimore, examiner of London candles, at 90l. a year; Mr. Francis Neale and John Nicholson, assistant examiners of ditto, each at 60l. a year; Mr. Henry Smith, examiner of ditto, at 60l. a year; Mr. Richard Harescough, assistant examiner of ditto, at 50l. a year; Mr. Joshua Qulsan, assistant examiner of ditto, at 50l. a year.
1. Mr. Ainsworth Thwaites, examiner of starch, at 50l. a year.
6. Mr. Peter Whitlock, chief permit examiner, at 90l. a year; Mr. George Black, assistant to ditto, at 70l. a year; Mr. John Mollins, William Pearce and William Pope, permit examiners, each at 60l. a year; Mr. John Parker, assistant permit examiner, at 60l. a year.
1. Mr. John Mudge, examiner of hides, at 65l. a year.
1. Mr. William Lush, general examiner for excise, at 160l. a year.
12. Mr. John Tildesley, Francis Hill, Isaac Skillern, George Hanson, William Turner, William Warner, John Jenkins, William Boulter, James Douglas, William Twentymen, William Machin and George Godwin, excise country examiners, each at 60l. a year.
18. Mr. John Bromley, general examiner for malt, at 126l. a year; Mr. King Beecham, William Hildreth, Jabez Jagger, William Greet, John Faulkner, John Smith, James Puckford, William

No. of officers.

- Williams, Samuel Ashmeade, Thomas Peacock, William Marth, Thomas Baldwin, Charles Marley, James Briggs, Job Boffward, Joseph Williams and James Lea, malt country examiners, each at 60l. a year.
1. Mr. Cooke Watson, general examiner for hides, at 110l. a year.
 1. Mr. Thomas Bridgland, assistant to the country examiners for sorting books, at 30l. a year.
 7. Mr. Robert Forrest, surveyor of plate licences, at 60l. a year; Mr. Joseph Haydon, John Hornsby, George Sharpe, George Tennant, John Williams and William Mortlock, officers on plate licences, each at 40l. a year.
 2. Mr. John Machie, register of the chocolate stamps, at 120l. a year; Mr. Nathaniel Bland, assistant to ditto, at 60l. a year.
 2. Mr. James Collins, for enquiring into the circumstances of persons proposed as securities for tea exported, at 40l. a year; Mr. Henry Newman, stamper of the chocolate labels, at 50l. a year.
 2. Mr. Richard Clinkheard, clerk of the tea entries, at 60l. a year; Mr. John Graves, assistant to ditto, at 50l. a year.
 3. Mr. John Crowther, Benjamin Johnson and William Povall, pastors, each at 50l. a year.
 1. Mr. Richard Reddish, warehouse-keeper, at 40l. a year.
 7. Mr. Henry Gay, Robert Maulkin, Job Hilton, John Lawrence, John Vincent Saunders, Shelah Cheffel and John Smith, messengers, each at 50l. a year.
 1. Mr. Cooke Watson, supernumerary collector, at 80l. a year.
 5. Mr. Thomas Bell, surveyor of coaches, at 90l. a year; Mr. John Reeve, Francis Alwood, Edward Raithby and James Leach, officers on the coach duty, each at 50l. a year.

London Brewery Officers.

1. Thomas Pitman, inspector general, at 200l. a year.
- 5 General Surveyors, each at 145l. a year; John Dewick, Isaac Cooper, Thomas Cooper, John Leese, Charles Barnes.
- 20 Surveyors, each at 80l. a year; Valentine Atwood, Richard Beridge, John Harris, Robert Roberts, Thomas Tomlinson, John Chapman, Stephen Bithray, Benjamin Lewis, James Butler, John Mudge, Mark Buller, Thomas Coldwell, Thomas Budd, John Betts, Samuel Maxon, George Linsell, Richard Lindus, John Hovill, Charles Middleton, Thomas Phillips.
- 35 Principal Officers, each at 60l. a year; John Sloper, Joshua Rogers, Thomas Watkins, Thomas Beetham, William Pettit, John Bryan, Thomas Letch, William Barnes, Richard Ingall, John Nicholson, Thomas Williams, Richard Jones, William Maysmore, John Barton, Jenkin Thomas, James Peirce, Richard Morris, Thomas Newsome, Thomas Hensman, Mark Richardson, Samuel

Bury

No. of officers.

Bury, Thomas Woods, Charles Vaughan, Anthony Hammond, John Clayton, John Masheder, George Lewis, James Style, Francis Feltoe, James Rea, William Bucknell, Charles Wright, John Caton, William Stiff, James Simpson.

- 85 Officers, each at 52l. a year; John Dixon, John Aldersey, Charles Joy, John Dix, Thomas Meredith, David K. Patterick, Thomas Boughton, John Barnes, Samuel Hatton, Thomas Blatch, Richard Latham, James Lock, William Young, Henry Barnard, Robert Azire, Edmund Herring, Thomas Barwise, Thomas Stenton, Elisha Cook, William Chick, John Ackman, George Soley, Josias Hopping, John Olerenshaw, Edward William Gallatley, William Allen, Thomas Morris, Thomas Knell, Griffith Harper, Alexander Huggins, William Timbrell, Richard Carpenter, Richard Bamford, Thomas Morgan, John Allman, John Davison, Thomas Bradford, Henry Troutbeck, Thomas Lloyd, Richard Hughes, Thomas Williams, John Roberts, John Walmsley, Thomas Barber, William Winkles, Hugh Lloyd, John Jones, Richard Bétis, John Mollins, John Judson, John Burges, William Perry, Henry Eldridge, William Thomas, Thomas Cattle, David Barkley, Thomas Blatch, Joseph Darke, William Bibbie, Thomas Bendall, Thomas Lowe, John Smith, James Kennedy, James Samuel York, John Pither, John Jones, Samuel Lardent, Richard Williams, Henry Elsmore, Thomas Bay, James Richard Bell, John Jones, Robert Wray, John Howman, James Cooke, James Benson, John Bradshaw, Joseph Spooner, Joseph Whitaker, John Barrett, John Jones, Joseph Briscoe, Thomas Barton, John Wade, Thomas Dawson.

- 23 Assistants, each at 40l. a year; James Cook, George Newton, John Hall, Thomas Bafden, William Baker, Richard Stafford, John Gray, James Porter, Philip Tibs, James Walton, James Barker, Thomas Eglinton, Lane Baker, Samuel Dyer, Samuel Bird, Edward Godfrey, William Jarvis, Joseph Binns, William Hamson, John Warman, Christopher Pollard, David Meredith, Charles Dixon.

London Distillery Officers.

- 5 General surveyors, each at 100l. a year; Matthew Finlay, Henry Denton, Thomas Moss, Silvanus Chirm, Henry Cockledge.
 9 Surveyors, each at 80l. a year; John Pike, John Hollingsworth, Joseph Sewell, Henry Evans, Charles Griffin, Thomas Davison, William Bell, Francis Wharam, Richard Morris.
 15 Principal officers, each at 60l. a year; William Herbert, Joseph Bullen, William Powell, John Saunders, Samuel Proffer, William Jones, Edward Fidler, Robert Bryant, John Gascoign, James Williamson, Alexander Curtis, William Hovill, Matthew Morgan, James Hogg, John Goswell.
 41 Officers, each at 52l. a year; James Dowler, James Surridge, Cha. Venn, William Robert Welsh, George Bayley, John Farling, Phineas

No. of officers.

neas Nash, William Hunt, William Baker, James Bell, Thomas Barnett, John Cockfedge, James Shepperd, Joseph Blunt, John Standerling, John Burbridge, John Charles Parry, Samuel F. Harrison, Leonard William Johnson, Abraham Freelove, Samuel Higgins, Francis Renshaw, John Love, John White, Thomas Gray, Robert Rogers, Charles Clark, John Fayting, William Williams, Edward Hodges, John Watkins, James Hunt, Richard Appleby, James Waddington, Thomas Bennett, John Giles, John Williams, Thomas Alsop, Joseph Harris, Thomas Ball, Richard Millington.

8 Assistants, each at 40l. a year; Thomas Barnett, John Coward, William Hewitt, Henry Frost, Thomas Lovelace, Samuel Shepherd, Charles Clark, Thomas Willoughby.

3 London cyder port officers, each at 60l. a year; William Hovill, William Powell, Matthew Morgan.

London Brandy Officers.

13 Surveyors, each at 70l. a year; Edmund Kingdon, Isaac Bristow, William Crooke, Thomas Harrison, John Thompson, William Speakman, John Fisher, Samuel Roades, John Dechamps, William Glover, Joseph Young, Thomas Saunderfon, Robert Thirtle.

50 Officers, each at 50l. a year; Benjamin Bruton, Samuel Frith, John Baker, Joseph Dixon, Benjamin Phillips, John Hudson, Richard Roberts, John Needham, Richard Snagg, John Knott, John Boothby, Ambrose Thompson, Thomas Simmon, Robert Cragg, Benjamin Baker, John Gallatley, William Pierce, James Clark, John Painter, John Scotcher, Matthew Thompson, William Cannon, Edward Harley, John Green, John Beckford, John Byard, Samuel Smith, William Snape, William Rivers, Charles Young, Robert Fagin, William Alder, Abraham Ferra, Samuel Strong, David Johnson, William Easom, Thomas Wade, John Cousins, Rice Jones, Francis Woodland, James Lislle, William Roffey, John Tweedale, William Bond, William Irwin, William Howgill, William Cooper, William Price, William Clark, John Read.

London Candle and Soap Officers.

13 Surveyors, at 80l. a year each; John Spencer, John Toms, Joseph Threlkeld, Michael Dent, William Surridge, Morgan Jones, Henry Kent, James Wintle, William Gilberthorpe, George Nash, William Denman, John Thomason, James Raymond.

24 Principal officers, at 60l. a year each; Anthony Cooper, John Read, John Tindale, Robert Howard, John Hopper, Richard Bullen, Joseph Pearce, John Barnes, William Lambert, John Bailey, Samuel Hanam, Matthew Dyer, John Deletang, John Gillyatt, James Croydon, Philip Hodgson, John Swan, Henry Venn, William Sparrey, David Pulley, Jacob Lespinas, Francis Vincent, William Harrop, Matthew Hopkinson.

79 Officers

79 Officers, at 52l. a year each, Charles Shelton, George Day, Thomas Gillbank, Samuel Jones, Daniel Crowforth, John Plater, Robert Copley, Robert Waggett, Edmund Culpeper, David Panchaud, William Haden, Thomas Salt, Charles Pemberton, Charles Miller, Arthur Tiler, John Bayley, Andrew Parrin, William Sharpe, John Juby, William Weaver, Nathaniel Claxton, Richard Duke, William Dorrell, John Smith, John Phillips, Edwd. Jones, Henry Broderick, Hugh Davis, Joshua Holt, Edward Stephenfon, Rice Jenkins, William Fowler, Thomas Cross, John Vaux, Robert Ellifston, Edward Sibley, Henry Hawkins, William Collis, Joseph Stainforth, John Pamplin, John Durant, Henry Swinfin, Stephen Morris, John Browne, Richard Davies, William Smith, Thomas Whitehead, John Shirwin, William Fisher, Peter Sharpe, John Purfell, James Pitcairne, John Patterick, Matthew Purkels, John Ellis, William Wagstaff, James Scraggs, William Tapperell, Tho. Williamson, William Thompson, Robert Armstrong, Charles Storey, John Lewis, Edward Peat, Cutlibert Stobbs, Edward Brown, William Paine, Morgan Rowland, Benjamin Hawkins, Isaac Castell, Daniel Prentis, John Brackney, Thomas Reeve, Joseph Bunner, William Marfh, Thomas Wright, John Hardum, William Burton, William Fagg.

27 Assistants, at 40l. a year each, Julius Homan, Thomas Williamson, George Stansfield, William Major, Andrew Coates, James Sparling, Hugh Hopley, Augustine Croskill, William Preston, Robert Bathe, James Oliver, Robert Cooper, William Sheppard, John Bowmer, Walter Field, Robert Mayfield, William Powney, Edward Falkener, James Bentley, Gabriel Laporte, John Luxford, Samuel Broughton, George Proctor, James Cook Clemson, Timothy Pounceby, John Bwyne, Richard Wilson.

London Paper and Callico Officers.

2 Paper officers, at 50l. a year each, William Lovell, William Charlewood.

1 Callico surveyor, at 85l. a year, Henry Villers.

2 Callico surveyors, at 70l. a year each, Charles Waldegrave, William Baker.

1 Callico officer, at 60l. a year, William Bace.

London Callico Officers.

4 Officers, at 50l. a year each, William Williams, Thomas Bostock, Richard B. Littleton, John Berr

1 Assistant, at 40l. a year, William Sharlcrofs.

London Wire and Starch Officers.

1 Wire surveyor, at 60l. a year, John Goad.

2 Officers, at 50l. a year each, Freeman Bold, Thomas Herbert.

1 Wire assistant, at 40l. a year, William Clarke.

1 Starch surveyor. at 80l. a year, Jacob Smith.

1 at 70l. a year, William Ewen.

3 Principal officers, at 60l. a year each, Thomas Gilbert, William Bucknell, James Pierce.

5 Officers, at 52l. a year each, John Jones, John Walmsley, Francis Feltoe, Thomas Chapman, Thomas Whitfield,

London Starch Officers.

2 Assistants, at 40l. a year each, William Morris, Robert Morris.

London Glass Officers.

1 General surveyor, at 140l. a year, John Jackson.

1 Surveyor, at 100l. a year, Leonard Smelt.

1 Principal officer, at 60l. a year, John Field.

3 Officers, at 52l. a year each, Geo. Baker, John Bellnap, Edw. Ellis.

2 Assistants, at 40l. a year each, George William Cartwright, William Atchison.

London Hide Officers.

2 Surveyors, each at 80l. a year, John Hazard, Robert Barnard.

6 Officers, at 50l. a year each, William Burgefs, James Winth, John Streeton, William Meldrum, Robert Bucknell, David Forbifs.

1 Assistant, at 40l. a year, John Swaine.

London Permit Writers.

24 Permit writers, at 60l. a year each, Joseph Tyler, John Collett, John Mobbs, Samuel Wall, John Welch, Elisha Wiggington, Charles Heath, James Holland, Erasmus Watkins, Joseph Randall, John Allen, Jos. Davies, Isaac Trokes, Frederick Woodeson, Jacob Francis Marchegay, James Parsons, George Wright, Thomas Hunter, David Roberts, George Russell, William Purkess, Philip Castile, Richard Painter, Francis Thompson.

21 Assistant permit writers, each at 50l. a year, Edward Barlow, Anthony Greateorex, Henry Peter Lemay, Thomas Edlestone, Kinmil Oldaker, William Dowse, Jacob Harbour, Robert Morren, Simon Peter Galliard, James Bromfield, Edward Dryland, John Sweet, John Finley, Thomas Elliston, William Child, Samuel Sweet, Robert Smith, John Dewse, Thomas Godfrey, John Campbell, John Violet.

London Port Permit Writers, and Surveyors of the Bonded Rum Warehouses.

1 Surveyor, at 70l. a year, William Peryer.

1 Surveyor, at 60l. a year, Uriah Agar.

Permit writers, at 55l. a year each, William Irwin, Samuel Larcmore, Thomas Hill.

Officers, at 52l. a year each, Richard Williams, Edward Fidler, William Pemberton.

London Warehousekeepers.

Surveyors, at 80l. a year each, Edward Lewis, William Lister.

Warehousekeepers, at 60l. a year each, James Harris, Julian J. Legge, Thomas Holmes, James Lampton, Benjamin Nind, James Horner, Thomas Cowcher, Giles Merrifield.

- 11 Lockers, at 40l. a year each, John Varley, John Hodgson, David Evans, Thomas Piety, Charles Halker, James Steward, Thomas Ruffell, George Ewings, Matthew White, John Long, Josiah Ball.

London Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate Officers.

- 2 Surveyors of the roasting office, at 80l. a year each, Thomas Harris, Edward Bowlby.
- 6 Clerks of the roasting houses, at 60l. a year each, Charles Timbrell, James Moetjens, John Lister, Abraham Wyeth, Thomas Saddington, John Neale.
- 11 Coffee roasters, at 45l. a year each, William Coates, Simon Mumery, Jonathan King, John Forbes, Henry Atkinson, Thomas Cater, William Simpson, Francis Muxworthy, Samuel Powell, Nathaniel Jones, John Cowper.
- 3 Labourers, at 35l. a year each, William Chittenden, John Saunders, John Gilling.
- 4 Surveyors of the large dealers, at 70l. a year, Archibald Cameron, James Taylor, Isaac Wright, James Hoe.
- 1 Coco nut officer, at 60l. a year, John Dracord.
- 27 Officers on the large dealers, at 50l. a year each, Richard Pain, William Woolner, Thomas Boson, John Ray, Thomas Falkner, William Beetham, William Wilcox, James Lloyd, Walter Tothill, John Lock, Thomas Turner, Richard Petty, Elihu Wooden, William Hoffman, Edward Rhodenhurst, Thomas Wright, John Campbell, John Axe, Stephen Siddall, Burrel Goodwin, John Woolley, Richard Timbrell, Thomas James Tarrett, Richard Fitzgerald, William Snow, Thomas Godfrey, Joseph Frith.

London Port Officers.

- 1 Collector, at 220l. a year, John Taylor.
- 1 Clerk to collector, at 70l. a year, John Browning.
- 1 Clerk to do. at 60l. a year, Edward Collinson.
- 1 Clerk to do. at 50l. a year, Mitchell Hollinworth.
- 1 Inspector, at 100l. a year, John Wright.
- 1 Land surveyor, at 90l. a year, Michael Smithson.
- 1 Assistant to do. at 60l. a year, Edward Bath.
- 1 Assistant to do. at 50l. a year, Peter Browne.
- 5 Tide surveyors, at 70l. a year each, Thomas Green, Thomas Stanton, William Pearce, Joseph Chapple, Richard Pine.
- 3 Port gaugers, at 65l. a year each, Robert Greener, Joseph Terry, John Tomkinson.
- 1 Warehousekeeper, at 50l. a year, Samuel Jackson.
- 1 Assistant warehousekeeper, at 40l. a year, Henry Walker.
- 2 Landwaiters, at 55l. a year each, Jos. Ben. Tarling, John Partridge.

Coastwaiters, at 55l. a year each, William Rybe, Thomas Britain.

Tidesmen.

Tidesmen on superior list

Settled tidesmen

Extra tidesmen

Glut tidesmen

} each 3s. per diem, when on duty.

Officers employed in the Country on London Establishment.

Distillery surveyors, at 80l. a year each, Samuel Coal, Thomas Bunter, John Ball, Richard Ellison.

Principal officers, each at 60l. a year, Richard Jeffries, John Lister, Thomas Joyce, Edward Delaforce, William Lewin, Peter Grove, William Clifton, James Graham, Joseph Atley, Joseph Taylor.

Officers, at 52l. a year each, William Truman, James White, John Harveft, William Gardener, William Debenham, Thomas Giles, Thomas Parkinson, John Prichard, Francis Carter, Robert Coram, James Francis.

Officers, at 50l. a year each, George Holmes, John Stiff, Charles Bruce.

Assistant at 40l. a year, James Richardson.

Callico surveyors, each at 70l. a year, James Evans, George Warburton, John Lemay, David Edwards, Thomas Owen, Thomas Whitfield, John Rusbatch, Robert Browne, Charles Haberjamb, John Harrison, George Burton, Robert Roberts.

Callico officers, each at 50l. a year, Joseph Lloyd, John Elliott, Francis Tankard, Samuel Brooks, Aldl. Smith, George Bartlett, Thomas Jenny, Jonathan Young, James Bricknell, John Simpson, John Jay, Richard Bridge, William Bunting, John Webber, John Higham.

Collectors of excise, each at 120l. a year, Joseph Hurd, Thomas Ball, George Rowley, Benjamin Fidoe, Simon Verlander, Daniel Ritson, Thomas Richardson, Thomas Ruddock, Thomas Topping, John Bunning, Marmaduke Clarke, William Cooper, Thomas Jeffreys, John Warwick, Benjamin Willis, John Hutchinson, Samuel Hobson, Miles Rogers, Bartholomew Davison, Thomas Collis, William Symons, Richard Richardson, George Barton, John Belfey, John Crofts, William Green, John Hutchinson, John Smeathman, William Birdsworth, Cayley Johnson, Henry Dent, Joseph Dean, Proctor Coulter, John Snelgrove, Thomas Young, William Pierce, Robert Fawcett, John Purdue, William Boyd, William Alexander, John Sturges, Richard Powell, Thomas Burston, Richard Lampert, James Hawksley, Samuel Hall, Philip Davis, John Weeks, Simon Pedley, Thomas Jones, John Barrett, Thomas Sockett, Isaac Pleasance.

No. of officers.

272 Supervisors, each at 90l. a year; William Little, John Nelson, William Glynn, John Moore, Thomas Hutchins, John Hayden, Richard Edwards, Charles Bennett, William Robinson, John Osmond, John Thompson, William Taylor, George Hanbury, Robert Wise, William Kitchin, Henry Leman, John Walter, James Hiley, Stephen Lambert, John Bleby, William Gibbs, James Springall, William Mallison, Richard Stephens, Isaac Green-smith, John Kidson, Stephen Fowell, David Lamb, Richard Amey, John Youle, Richard Burnap, William Symon, William Thompson, Joseph Nicholson, John Storry, John Morland, William Kingston, John Powell, James Clarkson, Arthur Dyer, Elias Harvey, William Snell, Simon Edfall, John Clapinson, Thomas Mercer, Robert Glave, Francis Raynes, Edward Meeson, Morgan Beevan, John Wilson, James Garnett, Isaac Dixon, John Gausby, Michael Robinson, James White, James Wadeson, John Ogle, George Poynter, Abraham Holdby, William Symons, Edward Gurney, Humphrey Wallis, John Wright, Francis Sinclair, Robert Bell, John Buck, Richard Sayer, James Rowden, Richard Jones, Robert Shutt, Robert Croad, James Vinen, Thomas Shackleton, John Dickenson, William Cornforth, William Wood, William March, John Middleton, Edward Belsey, John Skynner, Francis Hills, George Green, William Bennington, Charles Harrison, Henry Crowden, Glanvill Holland, Samuel Woodhouse, William Loathis, Thomas Hathaway, Nathaniel Price, Robert Lloyd, David Rathbone, John Rawlins, William Carey, John Chandler, William Swallow, Philip Wentworth, Richard Bloy, Christopher Hodgson, James Dewhurst, James Finch, Anthony Draper, Philip Parkin, John Gall, Richard Fowler, Edward Edwards, William Hooper, John Hughlings, Henry Cox, John Trinder, John Ramsey, Richard Barnes, John Symcoe, Thomas Barnard, John Coates, William Falsshaw, Gaius Bishop, Luke Blacklock, George Smith, William Carter, Thomas Bennett, Edward Tomlinson, Francis Gouthwaite, Edward Clifford, Cuthbert Davison, Robert Fletcher, Jonathan Thompson, William Moore, Thomas Richardson, Francis Spencer, Thomas Kennedy, John Burgess, William Newton, Edward Matthews, John Price, William Spencer, Robert Pacy, Leonard Apsley, Isaac Bowmer, Thomas Nunn, Peter Taylor, Richard Hefeltine, Richard Bolam, William James, William Dyer, Samuel Cowcher, Thomas Muttie, Robert Bliss, George Penson, Thomas Walmsley, Thomas Blane, John Shaw, John Hunsley, Peter Burdett, John Cutting, Stephen Wellier, George Marshall, Samuel Frost, Benjamin Evans, John Higgins, Edward Harrison, John Clarke, Robert Bromley, Thomas Parsons, Samuel Bromshall, Thomas Peacock, Joseph Walker, John Todd, Forster Dawson, John Dickenson, Richard Matthews, John Fenn, John Lewis, Robert Eaton, James Manfield, Christopher Nicholson, Benjamin Ward, Edward Harraden, John Jeffray, Samuel

No. of officers.

Samuel Ashmeade, Augustine Knocker, John Davies, Samuel Harman, George Wadman, Thomas Neville, William Watson, William Ibbotson, John Cookson, George Thompson, James Chaffin, Thomas Kinch, John Sheppard, William Stanton, Joseph Haynes, John Inman, James Mothersole, John Carnalt, Richard King, Dorson Baker, William Simpson, Samuel Elliott, John Davies, Robert Meredith, John Jones, Thomas Oxenbold, James Boulton, William Wallis, Joseph Brown, Robert Tomlinson, William Hudson, William Simpson, John Pope, John King, Richard Tinsling, William Skelton, Christopher Bell, Francis Lister, David Jones, George Ramsey, Richard Westrope, John Owen, Richard Potter, Edward Ferne, John Colgate, Triall Underhill, Daniel Betts, Roger Southwood, Stephen Doble, Samuel Ingram, James Dickinson, Matthew Webber, Edward Hardwicke, William Jones, Rolle Darke, George Whitlock, Thomas Davis, William Smith, Henry Lloyd, Henry Crump, John Evans, Walter Morris, Isaac King, William Warner, James Pincott, Henry Williams, John Potter, Thomas Chater, David Evans, William Cater, John Davies, William Cross, John Smith, Edward Warman, Francis Harding, Edward Ballard, Philip Williams, Henry Williams, John Harrison, Jonathan Coley, Edward Saunders, Danby Moore, William Hildreth, Thomas Feary, John Singleton, Thomas Bullock, Thomas Mills, William Robinson, James Wilkinson, George Pymont, John Gritton, Edward Jackson, William Etty.

2794 Inferior officers, each at 50l. a year.

52 Supernumerary officers, each at 25l. a year.

54 Clerks to collectors, each at 40l. a year.

Establishment at the Out Ports.

1 Land surveyor, at 70l. a year.

3 Port gagers, each at 60l. a year.

3 Warehousekeepers, one at 60l. a year; one at 30l. a year; one at 10l. a year, and excise officer.

2 Lockers, each at 40l. a year.

25 Tide surveyors, each at 60l. a year; John Sackett, Richard Thomas, John Lilly Tomlinson, James Sarman, Joseph Jackson, William Place, David Bates, Stephen Druitt, John Smith, Joshua Coates, Luke Lidiard, Abram Gravener, John Bowman, James Stante-cruse, Richard Blackburn, Peter Miller, Samuel Nott, William Arnett, Martain James, William Lamb, Thomas Langstaff, David Harris, William Grove, Joseph Bull, Henry Kennedy.

Out port officers, each at 40l. a year; 50 settled tidesmen; 125 settled boatmen; 12 settled Watermen; 6 extra tidesmen; 9 extra boatmen.

April 9, 1779

examined
Jps. TOLLER.

WINDHAM BOWYER, D. PAPILLON,
GEO. L. SCOTT, A. LUCAS,
W. LOWNDES, W. BURNELL,
J. POWNALL, H. LEGGE,
S. BROOKSBANK.

An Account of the Number and Names of the established Officers in the Service of his Majesty's Revenue of the Salt Duty in Scotland, with their Salaries, as they stood on the 5th Day of January, 1779, distinguishing the Time when any Increase in the Number of such Officers or their Salaries was first made.

No. Annual Salaries of the different officers 5th Jan. 1779. Annual salaries annexed on the first establishment, 1st May, 1714, and the time when any increase in the number of the officers or their salaries was first made.

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780.

In the first establishment, the number of the commissioners was the same as at present, but their salaries are not mentioned. Their salaries at the rate of 100l. per ann. were placed on the establishment from 29th Dec. 1714. At 27th June, 1723, the number of the commissioners was increased to 7, and their salaries to 200l. per ann. each. From 25th Dec. 1730, to 29th Sept. 1736, there was no commissioners on this establishment, their salaries for this period being wholly placed on the establishment of customs. From 29th Sept. 1736, to 9th Sept. 1742, there are 7 commissioners on the establishment at 200l. per ann. each, and from this last period, their number is again reduced to 5, and their salaries to 100l. per ann. each.

From 15th Feb. 1724, an addition of 50l. per ann. was made to the salary of this office, in consequence of a warrant of that date.

Edinburgh.

1	Commissioner, Mansfeldt Cardonnel, Esq.	100	0
2	Ditto, George Clerk Maxwell, Esq.	100	0
3	Ditto, Basil Cockrane, Esq.	100	0
4	Ditto, William Nelthorpe, Esq.	100	0
5	Ditto, Adam Smith, Esq.	100	0
6	Secretary and solicitor, Richard Elliston Philips, Esq. for himself and junior clerks	150	100
7	First Clerk to ditto, Shadrach Moyfe	40	40

This office allowed salary at the rate of 100l. per

1780.

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8	Comptroller general, George Burges, Esq.	80	o	This office allowed salary at the rate of 100l. per ann. from 25th Dec. 1714, and reduced to 80l. per ann. from 9th Jan. 1733, by an assistant being established from that period at 20l. per ann. taken out of it.
9	Assistant ditto, Richard Gardner	20	o	This office only commenced 9th Jan. 1733. The salary was taken from the comptroller general's as mentioned above.
10	Cashier and receiver general, Robert Campbell, Esq.	—	—	There never has been any salary annexed to this office on the establishment, but warrants have usually been obtained on the death or resignation of any receiver general for 100l. per ann. during the time he acted: but the present receiver general has obtained a warrant, dated 29th Nov. 1776, for his allowance, and takes credit for it annually in his accounts.
11	Agent at the treasury, Milward Rowe, Esq.	40	o	This office only commenced 24th June, 1732.
12	Supervisor general, Charles Douglas	130	o	The salary of this office increased to 100l. from 4th May, 1715, and to 130l. per ann. per warrant, 7th Sept. 1721.
13	Examiner and accountant, Cathcart Boyd	120	o	This office only commenced 15th Nov. 1756.
14	Assistant solicitor, John Davidson	50	o	This office only commenced 11th Sept. 1719.
15	Storekeeper, Shadrach Moyse	20	o	This office on the establishment, 24th June, 1732, at 10l. per ann. and the salary encreased to 20l. per ann. from 5th July, 1756.
16	Messenger, John M'Coul	15	o	This office only commenced 24th June, 1732.
		1165	210	

17	Collector, Robert Ferguson	—	£. 5	Called officer on the establish. till 24th June, 1715. This office only commenced 25th Aug. 1718. This office only commenced 25th March, 1715. This office only commenced 29th Sept. 1718. This office only commenced 25th Mar. 1725.
18	Supervisor, George Dunlop	—	5	
19	Officer, Robert Cheshire	—	25	
20	Ditto, the tidesmen at Turnberry	—	5	
21	Watchman, John Chalmers	—	15	
22	Ditto, James M'Laury	—	15	
			70	
			10	
<i>Allea.</i>				
23	Collector, John Hay	-	30	A supervisor at 25l. per ann. on this establishment, from 25th Jan. 1717-18. Salary en- creased to 50l. from 25th April, 1724.
24	Supervisor, Alexander Douglas	-	50	
25	Officer, John Douglas	-	25	
26	Ditto, the person serving	-	25	
27	Ditto, Patrick Hunter	-	25	
28	Ditto, James Whigham	-	25	
29	Ditto, John Sutherland	-	25	
30	Ditto, John Bald	-	25	
31	Ditto, John Morrison	-	25	
32	Ditto, Robert Anderson	-	25	
33	Ditto, James Spittle	-	25	
	Ditto	-	0	
34	Watchman, Peter Donald	-	15	
35	Ditto, John Govan	-	15	
36	Ditto, Thomas White	-	15	
37	Ditto, Lachlan M'Lean	-	15	
38	Ditto, James Turnbull	-	15	
39	Ditto, John Patterson	-	15	
40	Ditto, David Beveridge	-	15	
				Discontinued from 25th Dec. 1730, on the estab.

39	Ditto, John Patterson	-	-	15		This office only commenced 17th June, 1715.
40	Ditto, David Beveridge	-	-	15		This office only commenced 24th June, 1732.
41	Watchman, William Steven	-	-	15		
42	Ditto, Robert Pope	-	-	15		
43	Ditto, William Begbie	-	-	15	0	
44	Ditto, George Drysdale	-	-	15	0	
				470	415	
	<i>Anstuther.</i>					
45	Collector, Andrew Johnson	-	-	5	0	This office only commenced 5th Jan. 1774.
46	Supervisor, the person serving	-	-	5	0	Ditto.
47	Officer, Robert Marshall	-	-	25	0	Ditto.
48	Watchman, William Pennes	-	-	15	0	Ditto.
49	Ditto, Robert Lafcelles	-	-	15	0	Ditto.
50	Ditto, David Hodge	-	-	15	0	This office only commenced 5th Jan. 1776.
51	Ditto, William Moore	-	-	15	0	Ditto.
				95	0	
	<i>Borrowstonefs.</i>					
52	Collector, Sir Henry Seton, Bart.	-	-	30	0	A supervisor at 25l. per ann ^d . on this establish-
53	Supervisor, James Forbes	-	-	50	0	ment 25th Jan. 1717-18. Salary encreased 50l.
54	Officer, John Kellock	-	-	25	25	per ann. from 25th April, 1724.
55	Ditto, Thomas Cornwall	-	-	25	25	
56	Ditto, Robert Harley	-	-	25	25	
57	Ditto, the person serving	-	-	25	25	
58	Ditto, Thomas Cuthbert	-	-	25	25	
	Ditto	-	-	0	25	
	Ditto	-	-	0	25	
59	Watchman, Robert Henderson	-	-	15	15	Discontinued 25th April, 1724, on the estab.
60	Ditto, James Duncan	-	-	15	15	Discontinued 25th Dec. 1724, on the estab.
61	Ditto, Alexander Taylor	-	-	15	15	

This office only commenced April 6, 1715.
This office only commenced June 14, 1718.

A supervisor at 25l. per annum on the establishment, from 25 Jan. 1717-18, sal. increased to 50l. per ann. from 25 Apr. 1724.

This office only commenced 4th May, 1715.

82 Ditto, Robert Thompson	-	-	-	15	15	15
83 Watchman, David Brier	-	-	-	15	15	15
84 Ditto, Alexander Stoddart	-	-	-	15	15	15
85 Ditto, Alexander Anderfon	-	-	-	15	15	15
86 Ditto, George Rhind	-	-	-	15	15	15
87 Ditto, James Hutton	-	-	-	15	15	15
88 Ditto, Charles Meggatt	-	-	-	15	15	15
89 Ditto, William Simpson	-	-	-	15	15	15
90 Ditto, Thomas Sword	-	-	-	15	15	15
91 Ditto, Luke Wright	-	-	-	15	15	15
92 Ditto, George Swine	-	-	-	15	15	15
				430	325	
<i>Presenpans.</i>						
93 Collector, Henry Hepburn	-	-	-	30	30	30
94 Supervisor, Josiah Lambert	-	-	-	50	50	50
95 Officer, Adam Begbie	-	-	-	25	25	25
96 Ditto, John Baxter	-	-	-	25	25	25
97 Ditto, James Rud	-	-	-	25	25	25
98 Ditto, Gilbert Waddell	-	-	-	25	25	25
99 Ditto, John Melvill	-	-	-	25	25	25
100 Ditto, Patrick Thomson	-	-	-	25	25	25
101 Ditto, Basil Blackburn	-	-	-	25	25	25
102 Ditto, James Blelock	-	-	-	25	25	25
103 Ditto, George Murray	-	-	-	25	25	25
104 Ditto, Andrew Johnson	-	-	-	25	25	25
105 Watchman, John Mouttrie	-	-	-	15	15	15
106 Ditto, George Haldane	-	-	-	15	15	15
107 Ditto, John Clerck	-	-	-	15	15	15

1068	Watchman, John Paul	£.	15																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Ditto,	•	•	•	5	Discontinued from 3 Apr. 1755, on the estab.
				15	
Collector	•	•	•	5	Discontinued from 25 Dec. 1730, on the estab.
Officer	•	•	•	5	Ditto.
				10	
Collector	•	•	•	5	Discontinued from 25 Dec. 1730, on the estab.
Officer	•	•	•	5	Ditto.
				10	
Collector	•	•	•	5	Discontinued 25 March, 1715, on the estab.
Officer	•	•	•	5	Ditto.
				10	
General totals				3195	1775

*Wigtown.**Orkney.**Lewis.*

Abstract of the Number of established Officers, and Amount of their annual Salaries, at the 5th Day of January, 1779, and at the 1st of May, 1714.

	No. of Officers.	Ann. Sal.
		£. s. d.
At the 5th of January, 1779	- 120	3195 0 0
At the 1st of May, 1714	- 92	1775 0 0
Increase of Officers and their salaries, since May 1, 1714	- 28	1420 0 0

N. B. Besides the offices on the foregoing establishment, there are also some incidental offices, which have been created posterior to the first establishment, as they were found necessary for carrying on the service. These are only continued from time to time as they answer the purposes of their appointment, and are discontinued whenever the state of the revenue affairs admits of their being so.

A list of these incidental officers, as they stood on the 5th of January, 1779, is subjoined.

There is also subjoined an exact copy of the names of the officers and amount of their salaries on the original establishment of salt duty at the 1st of May, 1714.

Salt Office, Edinburgh,
Apr. 26, 1779.

RICHARD GARDNER,
Assist. compt. general.

A List of the Incidental Officers in the Service of his Majesty's Revenue of the Salt Duty in Scotland, with their Salaries as they stood on the 5th of January 1779.

	Edinburgh.	£. s. d.
An additional allowance to the secretary for clerks, Richard Elliston Philips, Esq.	—	10 0 0
For Services at the treasury, William Mitfort	—	8 8 0
Negotiating bills remitted to the receiver general, Alexander Mitchell	—	10 0 0
Receiving and delivering letters at the post office, weighing coals, &c. Adam Mathison	—	10 0 0
For keeping a register of fish debentures, John Mackenzie	—	5 0 0
Clerk to the salt accountant, Alexander Mitchell, jun.	—	35 0 0
Extraordinary messenger, William Sinclair	—	25 0 0
Established messenger an additional allowance, John Mac Coul	—	5 0 0
		108 8 0

Anstru-

1780.

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Anstruther.

	£	s.	d.
Collector, an additional allowance for extraordinary trouble, Andrew Johnston	5	0	0
Supervisor, an additional allowance for extraordinary trouble, James Scott	5	0	0
Extraordinary watchman, Alexander Morton	15	0	0
Do. William Smith	15	0	0
	40	0	0

Borrowstonefs.

Extraordinary watchman, Alexander Burn	15	0	0
Do. James Rathay	15	0	0
Do. Alexander Johnson	15	0	0
Do. John Shedden	15	0	0
Do. George Beatson	15	0	0
Do. Henry Dall	15	0	0
	90	0	0

Irvine.

Extraordinary Watchman, Henry Arnot	15	0	0
Do. John Schaw	15	0	0
	30	0	0

Kirkaldy.

Extraordinary watchman, Alexander Moncurr	15	0	0
Do. Thomas Wallace	15	0	0
Do. David Gray	15	0	0
Do. Thomas Mac Niven	15	0	0
Do. James Mac Donald	15	0	0
Do. John Brown	15	0	0
Do. Thomas Service	15	0	0
	105	0	0

Prestonpans.

Extraordinary watchman, William Rankine	15	0	0
Do. Beaumont Strathie	15	0	0
Do. John Young	15	0	0
Do. James Malcolm	15	0	0
Do. Thomas Howden	15	0	0
Do. Alexander Stewart	15	0	0
Do. Joseph Hardie	15	0	0
	105	0	0

General total 478l. 8s. od.

N. B.

N. B. The officers in the foregoing list have been all created posterior to the first establishment, as the exigencies of the service required, and as they are not permanent but only temporary, and the persons who act in them subject to be discontinued, it is almost impossible to give an exact state of the increase of their numbers and salaries from the great variety of changes that take place, many of the officers being employed perhaps only for a single quarter, and discontinued the ensuing one if they are judged to be unnecessary.

Salt office, Edinburgh,
April 26, 1779.

RICHARD GARDINER, Assist. Compt. Gen.

To the most honourable Robert Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer,
Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain.

The Representation of the Commissioners for managing and collecting the Duties on White Salt made in Scotland, commencing May 1 1714, concerning the officers employed, and their yearly salaries,
Humbly sheweth,

That upon receipt of our commission, having considered how soon this duty was to commence, we were under a necessity to employ such officers as we humbly conceive were proper and absolutely necessary which we hope will receive your lordship's favourable approbation.

That for the more frugality and better management of this duty we have employed several officers of the customs in the ports where salt is made, and have added such other officers as the service in our humble opinion required for assistance.

That having with application considered the circumstances of this branch of the revenue, and the qualifications of the persons employed we have here drawn a list of their names, and such yearly salaries as we humbly conceive they may deserve, and in distinct columns are set down those who were formerly employed in the customs with their additional salaries, and those who (with your lordships approbation) are designed to be brought in this establishment with their respective salaries.

If we are so happy as to receive your lordship's approbation in this matter, we pray your lordship's order for dispatching their presentment and a salary bill from May 1, 1714, to the 24th of June last, that the quarterly bill may hereafter fall in due course, and for obtaining your lordship's warrant for employing the officers, and payment of the respective salaries.

That this establishment may be compleat, and accounts carried on regularly, we pray your lordship's warrant for paying such salaries as your lordship shall think fit for ourselves the commissioners, com-

troll

A. 1780.

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trollers general, cashier, or receiver general. All which is humbly submitted,

Salt Office, Edinburgh,
July 5, 1714.

WILLIAM CLELAND,
LIONELL NORMAN,
WILLIAM BOYLE,
THOMAS FOULERTON,
JAMES CAMPBELL.

Warrant for paying Salaries to Officers employed in the Management of the Duties on Salt in Scotland.

After my hearty commendations, whereas by your report within written, you have proposed the following establishment of officers for managing the duties on salt under your care, and such salaries respectively as are therein mentioned, amounting to seventeen hundred and seventy-five pounds per annum; to wit two hundred and five pounds per annum by way of addition to the salary of several customhouse officers employed therein, and fifteen hundred and seventy pounds per annum for new officers. To which proposal I have no objection, and do therefore hereby direct and authorize you to issue the proper deputations (if the same is not already done) to the several officers employed by you in the management of the said duties on salt, at such salaries respectively as you have proposed, taking care that the same be computed and paid to the said officers, or such as have been employed by you in the management of the said duties out of the produce thereof from the day or days on which they were first employed therein in such manner as the officers of the customs under your management are or shall be paid, and payable from time to time, and this shall be as well to you for so doing as to the receiver general of the said duties, the auditors of imprest and all others concerned in making the said payments, or all owing thereof, from time to time, upon account, a sufficient warrant.

Whitehall Treasury Chamber,

(Signed)

Sept. 3, 1714.

SHREWSBURY.

To my very loving friends the Commissioners for managing his Majesty's Revenue of Customs and Duties on salt in Scotland now and for the time being.

A List

A List of the Officers Names, with their yearly Salaries, now humbly proposed to the Most Honourable the Lord High Treasurer, to be put upon the Establishment for the Duties on Scots Salt, made since May 1, 1714.

Lionel Norman, William Boyle, Thomas Foulerton, esqrs. Sir James Campbell, bart. and William Cleland, esq. commissioners.

To the comptroller general

To the cashier, or receiver general

To William Edgar, secretary, solicitor, correspondent, examiner, and clerk of the securities, at 100l. per annum

To Charles James, clerk to the secretary, &c. at 40l. per annum

To Mr. John Cosnan, general supervisor, at 70l. per ann. formerly landwaiter at Leith

Port of Prestonpans.

Collector John Hamilton

£. s. d.
30 0 0

Officers new added: Gilbert Chalmers, Alexander Ogilvie, George Grant, Walter Scott, John Hay, John Morrison, Ralph Archibald, William Anderson, John Lewars, at 25l. each

225 0 0

Watchmen, do. George Dowie, Robert Montgomery, Joseph Hume, John Scott, Archibald Nicholl, Alexander Caldwell, Andrew Hepburn, Charles Small, Archibald Gilchrist, Alex. Hay, at 15l. each

150 0 0

Officers in the customs

30 0 0

Officers thought necessary to be added

375 0 0

Total of salaries for the Port of Prestonpans

405 0 0

Borrowstonefs.

Collector John Crawford

30 0 0

Officers new added: Patrick Abercrombie, Duncan Finlason, Alexander Scott, Alexander Fraser, John Purveyance, Gavan Hamilton, James Somerville, at 25l. each

175 0 0

Watchmen, do. James Farquhar, James Young, John Gibson, Patrick Cowden, John Dunbar, James Farquharson, Adam Robinson, at 15l. each

105 0 0

Officers in the customs

30 0 0

Officers

Officers thought necessary to be added £. s. d.
280 0 0

Total of salaries for the port of Borrowstonefs 310 0 0

Allea.

Collector William Robinson - - - 30 0 0

Officers, James Lumsden, Anthony Robinson, John Bothwick, John Chalmers, Robert Vetch, Francis Gobran, James Telfair, William Hume, Mungo Robertson, George Kerr, at 25l. each - 250 0 0

Watchmen, do. Archibald Campbell, James Thin, Norman Morrison, George Dick, David Aiton, Francis Ramadge, John Hair, Andrew Smith, William Menzies, at 15l. each - 135 0 0

Officers in the customs 30 0 0

Officers thought necessary to be added 385 0 0

Total salary at Allea 415 0 0

Kirkaldy.

Collector Hercules Smith - - - 30 0 0

Officers new added, John Durham, John Smith, Robert Mills, Alexander Kellie, Walter Scott, Andrew Thompson, George Brand, at 25l. each 175 0 0

Watchmen, do. William Wood, Edward Rutherford, Samuel Livingston, Robert Grey, Alexander Reston, James Laurimer, Andrew Hutchinson, John Blair, at 15l. each - 120 0 0

Officers in the customs 30 0 0

Officers added - - - 295 0 0

Total salary at Kirkaldy 325 0 0

Arran.

Officer added, Finlay Mac Gilban - - - 25 0 0

Irvine.

Collector Charles Boyle - - - 5 0 0

Officer Alexander Brodie - - - 5 0 0

Total salary at Irvine 10 0 0

Watchmen, the tidewaiters by turns, without any additional salary.

£. . d.

Air.

Collector	John Balantine	-	-	5	0	0
Officer	Cornelius Nelson	-	-	5	0	0

Total salary of Air 10 0 0

Watchmen, the tidewaiters by turns.

Dumfries.

Collector	John Mac Dowall	-	-	5	0	0
Officer	Thomas Mirrie	-	-	5	0	0

Total salary, Dumfries

10 0 0

Watchmen, the tidesmen by turns.

Campbelltown and Isla.

Collector	Edward Bruce	-	-	5	0	0
Officers	Hugh Montgomery, Archibald Campbell	-	-	10	0	0
	at 5l. each	-	-			

Total salary, Campbelltown and Isla

15 0 0

Watchmen, the tidesmen by turns.

Stranraer.

Collector	James Dalrymple	-	-	5	0	0
Officer	William Erskine	-	-	5	0	0

Total salary, Stranraer

10 0 0

Watchmen, the tidesmen by turns.

Wigtown.

Collector	Robert Foulerton	-	-	5	0	0
Officer	Charles Innes	-	-	5	0	0

Total sal. Wigtown

10 0 0

Watchmen, the tidewaiters by turns.

Orkney.

Collector	William Borthwick	-	-	5	0	0
Officer	Thomas Bell	-	-	5	0	0

Total sal. Orkney

10 0 0

Watchmen, the tidewaiters by turns.

Lewis.

Collector	Donald MacLeod	-	-	5	0	0
Officer	John Willie	-	-	5	0	0

Total sal. Lewis

10 0 0

Watchmen, the tidewaiters by turns.

An Abstract of the Number of Officers, and of their annual Salaries, humbly proposed to be put on the Establishment for collecting the duty of 12d. per Bushel on home-made Salt in Scotland, commencing the 1st of May, 1714, under the Management of the Commissioners of the Customs, with the Amount of each Port or District, distinguishing the Officers of the Customs who act for an additional Salary from those who are further necessary on purpose for this duty.

This account being exclusive of the Salaries which the Lord High Treasurer may think fit to allow the Commissioners, the Comptroller General, and the Receiver General of the customs, for their pains in managing, accounting, and receiving.

Ports and Districts.	Officers of Cust. upon add. Salary.	Offic. further ne- cessary for salt duty.	Total annual salary.
Edinburgh	—	3 at 210	3 at 210
Prestonpans	1 at 30	19 at 375	20 at 405
Borrowstonefs	1 at 30	14 at 280	15 at 310
'Alloa	1 at 30	19 at 385	20 at 415
Kirkaldy	1 at 30	15 at 295	16 at 325
Arran	—	1 at 25	1 at 25
Irvine	2 at 10	—	2 at 10
Air	2 at 10	—	2 at 10
Dumfries	2 at 10	—	2 at 10
Campbelltown and Isla	3 at 15	—	3 at 15
Stranraer	2 at 10	—	2 at 10
Wigtown	2 at 10	—	2 at 10
Orkney	2 at 10	—	2 at 10
Lewis	2 at 10	—	2 at 10
Officers of the customs upon add. sal.	21 at 205	—	—
Officers further necessary for the salt duty	—	71 at 1570	—

Totals 92 1775

Salt Office, Edinburgh,
26th Apr. 1779.

RICHARD GARDINER,
Assist. Comptr. General.

58
An Account of the Number and Names of the Established Officers in his Majesty's Revenue of Salt Duty in Scotland, with their Salaries as they stood the 5th Day of January 1779, distinguishing the Time when any Increase in the Number of such Officers, or their Salaries was first made.

PARLIAMENTARY

Annual salaries annexed to the different offices on the establishment, March 4, 1713-14. Time when any increase in the number of the officers or their salaries was first made.

Annual salaries of the different officers Jan. 5, 1779.

	£.	£.
<i>Edinburgh.</i>		
1 Commissioner, Mansfield Cardonnel, Esq.	- 400	400
2 Do. George Clerk Maxwell, Esq.	400	400
3 Do. Basil Cockrane, Esq.	- 400	400
4 Do. William Nelthorpe, Esq.	- 400	400
5 Do. Adam Smith, Esq.	- 400	400

On the establishment, at 4th March 1713-14, the No. and salaries of the commissioners were the same as at present; at the 27th of June 1723, their number was encreased to seven, and their salaries to 800l. per annum each. At Dec. 25, 1730, their salaries on this revenue were increased to 1000l. per annum each, and continued so till Sept. 29, 1736, (they having no salaries on the salt duty during this period) from Sept. 29, 1736, when their salaries on the salt duty again took place; their salaries on this revenue were only 800l. per annum for each, and continued so till Sept. 9, 1742, when their number was again reduced to 5, and their salaries to 400l. per annum each.

6 Secretary, Richard Elliston Philips, Esq. for himself and junior clerks 380 300

Salary increase to 500l. per annum from March 25, 1724, but was reduced to 380l. per ann. from July 29, 1751, a first clerk to the secretary being then put upon the establishment, at 120l. per ann. which was taking out of the secretary's salary.

PARLIAMENTARY

A. 1780.

7 First clerk, Shadrach Moyse - 120 00

This office only commenced from July 29, 1751, at a salary of 120l. per annum taken out of the

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

559

This office only commenced from July 29, 1751, at a salary of 120l. per annum, taken out of the secretaries as mentioned above.

No salaries annexed to this office on the establishment, at March 4, 1713-14 placed on the establishment at 530l. per ann. from Jan. 15, 1715, but the salary was reduced to 380l. per ann. from Dec. 13, 1754, a first clerk being then put on the establishment, at a salary of 150l. per ann. taken out of it; he has an allowance of 2d. a pound on the money paid in on seizures, but this allowance fluctuates.

This office only commenced at Dec. 13, 1754, at a salary of 150l. per ann. taken out of the receiver general's, as mentioned above.

Salary increased to 430l. per ann. from Sept. 29, 1721, from Jan. 8, 1733 reduced to 350l. per ann. an assistant being put on the establishment, at 80l. per ann. taken out of it. The salary was again increased to 405l. per ann. by an addition of 55l. per annum made to it from Oct. 19, 1767.

This office only commenced from Jan. 8, 1733, at a salary of 80l. per ann. taken out of the comptroller general's, as mentioned above. But the salary was increased to 140l. per ann. by an addition of 60l. per ann. made to it from Oct. 19, 1767.

Salary increased to 300l. per ann. from May 22, 1739, but from July 6, 1769, again reduced to

7 First clerk, Shadrach Moyse - 120

8 Receiver general, Robert Campbell, Esq. for himself and junior clerks 380

9 First clerk, Alexander Mitchell - 150

10 Comptroller general, George Burges, Esq. for himself and jun. clerks 405

11 Assistant do. Richard Gardner - 140

12 Solicitor, Samuel Charters, for himself and jun. clerks - 200

200l. per annum, a first clerk being then put on the establishment at 100l. per ann. taken out of it.

This office only commenced from July 6, 1769, at a salary of 100l. per ann. taken out of the solicitor's, as mentioned above.

This office commenced from June 24, 1717, at a salary of 120l. per ann. but the salary was reduced to 20l. per ann. from Nov. 16, 1733.

This office only commenced from Nov. 16, 1754.

This allowance only commenced from Aug. 19, 1765.

There has never been any fixed salary annexed to this office, but the person who holds the office of inspector of seizures has an allowance by warrant, of 1s. per pound on the money paid in on seizures to the receiver general, which is fluctuating.

Salary increased to 100l. per ann. from Sept. 29, 1716, and to 140l. per ann. July 20, 1769.

This office only commenced from July 31, 1769.

This office only commenced from Sept. 29, 1751.

13	First clerk, William Menzies	-	100	0
14	Inspector general of the out ports, John Lord Colvill	-	130	130
15	Do. David Reid	-	130	130
16	Affistant Solicitor, John Davidson	-	30	30
17	Do. John Mac Gowan	-	20	0
18	Inspector general of imports and ex- ports, John Wightman	-	100	0
	Do. for clerks	-	70	0
19	Inspector of seizures, Francis Ander- son	-	0	0
20	Examiner, John Mackenzie	-	140	80
21	Affistant examiner, David Anderfson	-	80	0
22	Do. Register general of tobacco, Robert Cairns	-	150	0
23	Inspector of securities, Alexander Menzies	-	70	70

24	Register of seizures, Kennet Mackenzie	50
25	Do. of shipping, James Spottiswood	50
	Inspector of paper imported, . . .	50
26	Housekeeper, Isabel Rowley	25
27	Doorkeeper, Adam Mathelon	20

This office discontinued from Sept. 29, 1716.

28	Watchman, Patrick Thom	-	20	20
29	Messenger, James Spence	-	20	20
		2980	1405	
30	Collector, Theophilus Ogilvie	-	50	50
31	Comptroller, Alexander Osborn	-	30	30
32	Landurveyor, Robert Garden	-	35	35
33	Tidesurveyor, Alexander Jopp	-	35	35
34	Landwaiter and searcher, William Mitchel	-	25	25
35	Do. John Farquhar	-	25	25
36	Do. James Forbes	-	25	25
	Do.	-	25	25
37	Tidesman, Alexander Gordon	-	18	18
38	Do. John Chapman	-	18	18
39	Do. Robert Arbuthnot	-	18	18
40	Do. Alexander Geddes	-	18	18

Aberdeen.

41	Tidesman, William Hewet	-	-	18	18
42	Do. Thomas Ramsay	-	-	18	18
43	Do. James Robbie	-	-	18	18
44	Do. John Barras	-	-	18	18
45	Do. David Felles	-	-	18	18
46	Do. Alexander Ogston	-	-	18	18
47	Do. George White	-	-	18	18
48	Do. William Watherston	-	-	18	18
49	Do. Joseph Wilson	-	-	18	18
50	Do. Charles Jack	-	-	18	18
51	Do. David Finlay	-	-	18	18
52	Do. Charles Forbes	-	-	18	18
53	Do. Robert Hendry	-	-	18	18
54	Do. Samuel Douglas	-	-	18	18
55	Do. John Stephens	-	-	18	0
56	Do. William Lind	-	-	18	0
57	Cooper, Alexander Aberdeen	-	-	5	5
58	Boatman, David Gardeen	-	-	14	14
59	Do. Robert Cumming	-	-	14	14
60	Do. Alexander Suitor	-	-	14	14
61	Do. Alexander Milne	-	-	14	14
				646	635

This office only commenced from Jan. 5, 1765.
This office only commenced from Jan. 5, 1765.

Air.

62	Collector, Robert Ferguson	-	-	40	40
63	Comptroller, George Dunlop	-	-	30	30
68	Do. John Chalmers	-	-	15	15
69	Do. John Aitken	-	-	15	15

N. B. The officers of this port were all placed on the establishment of Borrowstonefs till Sept. 29, 1717.

This office only commenced at Sept. 29, 1716.

This office only commenced at March 25, 1719.
This office only commenced at Sept. 29, 1716.

62	Collector, Robert Ferguson	-	30	30
63	Comptroller, George Dunlop	-	30	30
68	Do. John Chalmers	-	15	15
69	Do. John Aitken	-	15	15
70	Do. Alexander Mac Hutchefon	-	15	15
71	Do. Thomas Mac Morland	-	15	15
72	Do. John Scot	-	15	15
73	Do. Andrew Dunlop	-	15	15
74	Do. Alexander Gordon	-	15	15
C			275	275
c	<i>Allea.</i>			
c	75 Collector, John Hay	-	30	30
c	76 Comptroller, Francis Masterton	-	20	20
c	77 Surveyor, John Bruice	-	40	40
c	78 Landwaiter and searcher, the person serving	-	25	25
c	79 Do. the person serving	-	25	25
c	80 Tidefman, Colin Sharp	-	20	20
c	81 Do. Peter Grey	-	20	20
c	82 Do. William Hodge	-	20	20
c	83 Do. John Kennan	-	20	20
c	84 Do. John Hutton	-	20	20
c	85 Do. the person serving	-	20	0
c	86 Boaman, William Simpson	-	15	0

	£.	s.	
87 Do. William Christie	15	0	This office only commenced at Sept. 29, 1716.
<i>Ansruiber.</i>			
	290	215	
88 Collector, Andrew Johnston	60	30	N. B. The officers of this port were all placed on the establishment of Kirkaldy till Sept. 29, 1717.
89 Comptroller, Andrew Black	30	20	Salary increased to 60l. per ann. from Sept. 29, 1722.
90 Surveyor, William Thomson	40	40	Salary increased to 30l. per ann. from July 5, 1769.
91 Landwaiter and searcher, William Hedge	25	25	
92 Do. William Douglass	25	25	
93 Tidesman, John Brown	20	20	
94 Do. James Fleming	20	20	
95 Do. James Brown	20	20	
96 Do. David Fowler	20	20	
97 Do. Jonathan Bailie	20	20	
98 Do. James Scott	20	20	
99 Do. Robert Lyall	20	20	
100 Do. John Ramsay	20	20	
101 Do. John Anderson	20	20	
102 Tidesurveyor, George Henderson	30	30	
103 Boatman, Robert Davidson	20	20	
104 Do. James Thomson	20	20	
105 Do. the person serving	20	20	

108 Boatman, John Craken

20 29

Barrowstones.

109 Collector, Sir Henry Seton, bart.

60 60

110 Comptroller, John Mao Donald

40 40

111 Landsurveyor, the person serving

40 40

112 Tide surveyor, David Rymer

30 30

113 Surveyor general of tobacco, William Napier

100 0

114 Landwaiter and searcher, William Robertson

25 25

115 Do. Patrick Grinton

25 25

116 Do. Dudley Best Garenciers

25 25

117 Tidefman, Henry Balneaves

20 20

118 Do. Walter Ireland

20 20

119 Do. William Aitkin

20 20

120 Do. Abraham Murdock

20 20

121 Do. John Thomson

20 20

122 Do. William Lithgow

20 20

123 Do. Robert Wilson

20 20

124 Do. John Kirkaldy

20 20

125 Do. Alexander Cockburn

20 20

126 Do. James Adam

20 20

127 Tidefman, John Thomson

20 20

128 Do. Alexander Cunningham

20 20

N. B. The officers at Alloa were all placed on this establishment till Sept. 29, 1717.

This office only commenced from Aug. 18, 1718.

This office only commenced from May 21, 1722.

132 Do. John White	-	20	20		
133 Do. George White	-	20	20		
134 Do. William Dease	-	20	20		
135 Boatman, Thomas Tullock	-	15	15		
136 Do. John Hunter	-	15	15		
137 Tideurveyor, James Dick	-	30	30		
138 Boatman, John Borthwick	-	15	15		
139 Do. the person serving	-	15	15		
140 Do. James Oliphant	-	15	15		
141 Do. the person serving	-	15	15		
		825	695		
<i>Caithness.</i>					
142 Collector, John Rose	-	40	35		Salary increased to 40l. per ann. from Dec. 25, 1723.
143 Comptroller, John Duncan	-	30	20		Salary increased to 30l. per ann. from Dec. 25, 1723.
144 Surveyor, John Mathers	-	30	25		Salary increased to 30l. per ann. from Dec. 25, 1723.
145 Landwaiter & sear, John Davidson	-	25	0		This office only commenced from Dec. 25, 1723.
146 Tidefman, James Caldwell	-	15	15		
147 Do. James Lamb	-	15	15		
Do.	.	0	15		This office discontinued from Christmas 1723.
Do.	.	0	15		This office discontinued from Christmas 1723.
		155	140		
<i>Campbelltown.</i>					
148 Collector, Ronald Campbell	-	30	30		

149	Comptroller, Archibald Buchanan	£ 30	£ 20
150	Riding sur. and searsh. Pat. Campbell	60	
151	Surveyor on the south west coast of Argyllshire, Dougal Campbell	25	
152	Ditto, John Stewart	25	25
153	Survey. and searsh. Lachlan Mac Neil	25	25
154	Landwait, and searsh. Colin Campbell	25	25
155	Ditto, Archibald Mac Eachran	25	
156	Ditto, Malcolm Campbell	25	
157	Tidesman, the person serving	-	14
158	Ditto, Lachlan Thomson	-	14
159	Duncan Campbell	-	14
160	Ditto, Robert Hamilton	-	14
161	Ditto, the person serving	-	14
162	Tidesman, Peter Fraser	-	14
163	Ditto, Archibald Campbell	-	14
164	Ditto, Archibald Mac Tavish	-	14
165	Ditto, John Glen	-	14
166	Ditto, Archibald Mac Gibbon	-	14
167	Boatman, Duncan Murchy	-	14
168	Ditto, Samuel Muir	-	14
		438	243

N. B. The officers at Kirkcudbright were all placed on this establishment till 25 Dec. 1740.

Dumfries.

169	Collector, The person serving	-	50
170	Comptroller, James Ewart	-	40
171	Surveyor general, William Craick	100	
172	Ditto, David Douglas	-	100

This office only commenced from 20 Apr. 1722.
This office only commenced from 23 May, 1735.

Sal. incr. to 30l. per ann. from 24 June, 1717.
This office only commenced from 26 Aug. 1747.

This office only commenced from 30 May, 1751.
This office only commenced from 17 June, 1755.

This office only commenced from 30 May, 1750.
This office only commenced from 5 July, 1767.
This office only commenced from 10 Oct. 1768.

This office only commenced from 20 Apr. 1752.
This office only commenced from 20 March, 1753.

174 Landwait. and search. Tho. Twaddell	£. 25
175 Riding officer, Charles Murray	40
176 Ditto, the person serving	40
177 Tidelfman, Alexander Sherclaw	15
178 Ditto, Samuel Wilson	15
179 Ditto, Joseph Dickson	15
180 Ditto, Andrew Newall	15
181 Ditto, Robert Johnston	15
182 Ditto, George Halliday	15
183 Ditto, the person serving	15
184 Ditto, Andrew Duncan	15
185 Ditto, the person serving	15
	570 290

Dunbar.

186 Collector, Charles Lorimer	40
187 Comptroller, Alexander Morrison	30
188 Surveyor, Alexander Hamilton	35
189 Landwait. and search. Robert Hogg	25
190 Ditto John Gregory	25
191 Surveyor over the riding officer on the borders, John Johnston	50
192 Tidelfman, Thomas Whitehead	20
193 Ditto, Alexander Mair	20
194 Ditto, Charles Milne	20
195 Ditto, John Don	20
196 Ditto, Charles Mac Farlane	20
197 Ditto, David Denholm	20
198 Ditto, the person serving	20

This office only commenced from 24 June, 1744.
This office only commenced from 5 Jan. 1756.

197 Ditto, David Denholm
198 Ditto, the person serving

199 Ditto, Charles Crags
200 Ditto, the person serving
201 Ditto, John Aldie

Dundee.

202 Collector, Henry Crawford	-	50	50
203 Comptroller, John Halliburton	-	30	30
204 Landurveyor, John Duff	-	35	35
205 Tideurveyor, Peter Douglas	-	25	25
206 Landwait. and searck. David Hay	-	25	25
207 Tidefman, John Bayne	-	18	18
208 Ditto, Charles Gulline	-	18	18
209 Ditto, David Haffie	-	18	18
210 Ditto, Robert Nasmyth	-	18	18
211 Ditto, William Beveridge	-	18	18
212 Ditto, John Littlejohn	-	18	18
213 Ditto, Richard Ramsay Falconer	-	18	18
214 Boatman, Malcom Mac Nachlane	-	15	15
215 Ditto, Thomas Abbott	-	15	15
216 Ditto, Patrick Hendry	-	15	15
217 Ditto, William Grey	-	15	15
		351	326

Edinburgh.

218 Surv. of land car. wait. Alex. Somervail	30	30
219 Ditto, David Reid	30	30
220 Ditto, George Fleming	30	30

This office only commenced from 29 Sept. 1723.
This office only commenced from do.

This office only commenced from 29 Sept. 1716.

This office only commenced from 19 Aug. 1715.

A. 1785.

D E B A T E S.

571

238	Comptroller, Alexander Watson	30	30	
239	Landurveyor, Robert Anderson	50	35	Salary incr. to 50l. per ann. from 1 st March, 1714-15.
240	Riding surveyor, George Greig	60		This office only commenced from 21 July, 1761.
241	Landwait, and searsh. Wm. Grant	25	25	
242	Ditto, John Ogilvie	25	25	
	Ditto, .	25	25	This office discontinued from 25 June, 1744.
243	Tidesman, George Brodie	18	18	
244	Ditto, Alexander Douglas	18	18	
245	Ditto, Donald Ross	18	18	
246	Ditto, Nathaniel Leitch	18	18	
247	Ditto, Alexander Davidson	18	18	
248	Ditto, William Mac Intosh	18	18	
249	Ditto, John Tulloch	18	18	
250	Ditto, Alexander Mac Aulay	18	18	
251	Ditto, Lewis Rose	18	18	
252	Ditto, Archibald Chisholm	18	18	
253	Ditto, Robert Ross	18	18	
254	Ditto, David Anderson	18	18	
255	Ditto, Donald Munroe	18	18	
256	Ditto, William Taylor	18	18	
257	Ditto, James Robertson	18	18	
258	Ditto, James Grant	18	18	
259	Ditto, the person serving	18	18	
260	Ditto, Donald Chisholm	18	18	
261	Ditto, Andrew Munro	18	18	
262	Boatman, William Gordon	14	14	
263	Ditto, John Gordon	14	14	
	<i>Fairrose and Cromarty.</i>			
264	Tidesurveyor, the person serving	40	30	Sal. incr. to 40l. per ann. from 24 June, 1717.

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	L.	L.			
265 Boatman, John Ross	14	14			
266 Ditto, John Roy	14	14			
267 Do. David Ross	14	14			
268 Do. John Henderson	14	14			
	706	646			
<i>Irvine.</i>					
269 Collector, Charles Hamilton	50	50			
270 Comptroller, James Innes	30	30			
271 Surveyor, James Semple	35	35			
272 Landw. & seacher, the person serving	25	25			
273 Do. the person serving	25	25			
274 Tidefman, James Bole	15	15			
275 Do. Francis Ferguson	15	15			
276 Do. William Thomson	15	15			
277 Do. John Harper	15	15			
278 Tidefman, Francis Burnet	15	15			
279 Do. George Miller	15	15			
280 Do. John Allan	15	15			
281 Do. Alexander Gordon	15	15			
282 Do. Robert Mac Lure	15	15			
283 Do. Andrew Crawford	15	15			
<i>Arran and Lamblash.</i>					
Tidefurveyor,	0	30			
Tidefman,	0	15			
Do.	0	15			
Boatman,	0	15			
Do.	0	15			

These Offices discontinued from Dec. 25, 1722.

Do.	.	.	.	.	0	15	} These offices discontinued from Dec. 25, 1722.
Do.	.	.	.	.	0	15	
<i>Combrats.</i>							
Tidefurveyor,	.	.	.	.	0	30	} These offices discontinued from Jan. 5, 1762,
Boatman,	.	.	.	.	0	15	
Do.	.	.	.	.	0	15	} N. B. The officers at Anstruther were all placed on this establishment till Sept. 29, 1717.
Do.	.	.	.	.	0	15	
Do.	.	.	.	.	0	15	
<i>Kirkaldy.</i>							
284 Collector, Robert Whyt	-	-	-	-	315	525	} This office only commenced from March 25, 1717.
285 Comptroller, Phillip Paton	-	-	-	-	60	60	
286 Surveyor, George Drysdale	-	-	-	-	40	40	
287 Landwaiter and searcher, John Lock	-	-	-	-	40	40	
288 Do. John Saunders	-	-	-	-	25	25	
289 Do. David Robertson	-	-	-	-	25	25	
290 Tidefman, Robert High	-	-	-	-	20	20	
291 Do. Andrew Reid	-	-	-	-	20	20	
292 Do. Alexander Kirkaldy	-	-	-	-	20	20	
293 Do. George Aldie	-	-	-	-	20	20	
294 Do. James Hutson	-	-	-	-	20	20	
295 Do. John Gordon	-	-	-	-	20	20	
296 Do. Charles Watfson	-	-	-	-	20	20	
297 Do. Thomas Spence	-	-	-	-	20	20	
298 Do. George Mac Kie	-	-	-	-	20	20	
299 Do. Robert Gilmour	-	-	-	-	20	20	
300 Do. David Bofwell	-	-	-	-	20	20	
301 Boatman, James Marshall	-	-	-	-	15	15	

302. Boatman, Thomas Balfour

£. 15 15

N. B. The officers at this port were all placed on the establishment at Dumfries till Sept. 29, 1740.
Salary increased to 40l. per ann. from March 25, 1750.

This office only commenced from May 23, 1735.

Kirkcaldy

303. Collector, William Laurie

465 440

304. Comptroller, Robert Rae

40 25

305. Surveyor general, David Cairns

20 20

306. Surveyor & landw. John Buchanan

30 30

307. Tideman, the person serving

15 15

308. Boatman, John Finlay

15 15

309. Do. William Halyday

15 15

310. Do. William Sharp

15 15

311. Do. John Murray

15 15

215 150

Kirkwall in Orkney.

312. Collector, James Riddock

40 30

313. Comptroller, George Ross

30 20

314. Surveyor, John Gordon

30 20

315. Tide surveyor, Alexander Steuart

30 20

316. Landwait. and search. Andrew Baikie

25 25

317. Ditto, Thomas Baikie

25 25

318. Tideman, John Nisbet

15 12

319. Ditto, John Urquhart

15 12

320. Ditto, Thomas Moncrief

15 12

321. Ditto, George Richan

15 12

322. Ditto, John Erskin

15 15

323. Ditto, William Baikie

15 15

Salary increased to 40l. per ann. from Dec. 25, 1723

Salary increased to 30l. per ann. from Aug. 27, 1715

Salary increased to 30l. per ann. from Dec. 25, 1723

This office only commenced from Apr. 5, 1766

This office only commenced from Dec. 25, 1723

This office only commenced from July 5, 1766

Salary, increased to 15l. per ann. from 25th Dec. 1723

} These offices only commenced from Apr. 5, 1766

324. Boatman, The person serving
325. Ditto, Harry Graham

15 15

A. 1780.

324 Boatman, The person serving
 325 Ditto, Harry Graham
 326 Ditto, The person serving
 327 Ditto, Robert Sabelfon
 328 Ditto, John Linklater
 329 Ditto, John Spence

} These offices only commenced from Apr. 5, 1766

360 118

Leith.

D E B A T E S.

515

Salary increased to 150l. per ann. from Sept. 29, 1720
 This allowance for a clerk commenced June 24, 1724
 Salary increased to 100l. per ann. from Dec. 25, 1721
 This allowance for a clerk from June 24, 1724
 Salary increased to 80l. per ann. from Jan. 5, 1755

This office only commenced from July 31, 1761.

This office commenced from Jan. 15, 1752.

This office commenced from April 7, 1752.

This office commenced from Sept. 29, 1751.

} These offices only commenced from Feb. 16, 1723-24;

330 Collector, James Edgar	150	100	Salary increased to 150l. per ann. from Sept. 29, 1720
Ditto, for a clerk	20	100	This allowance for a clerk commenced June 24, 1724
331 Comptroller, George Fullerton	100	60	Salary increased to 100l. per ann. from Dec. 25, 1721
Ditto, for a clerk	20	0	This allowance for a clerk from June 24, 1724
332 Landurveyor, John Gordon	80	50	Salary increased to 80l. per ann. from Jan. 5, 1755
333 Tideurveyor, Alexander Waddell	40	40	
334 Landwaiter & searcher David Doig	35	35	
335 Do. William Kerr	35	35	
336 Do. Alexander Goodlet	35	35	
337 Do. George Lawtie	35	35	
338 Do. David Mac Cullock	35	35	
339 Do. William Gifford	35	0	This office only commenced from July 31, 1761.
340 Clerk to the assistant receiver general of tobacco, William Anderfon	40	0	This office commenced from Jan. 15, 1752.
341 Do. William Laurie	30	0	This office commenced from April 7, 1752.
342 Do. John Rowe	30	0	This office commenced from Sept. 29, 1751.
343 Coastwaiter, James Hardie	25	0	
344 Do. William Martin	25	0	

	£.	Sworn apprais. David Mac Cullock	£.	o.	This office commenced at 40l. per ann. of salary from July 30, 1715. but the salary was reduced to 30l. per ann. from Feb. 26, 1724-25.
345	30		24	0	
346	24	Cooper, Alexander Pentland	20	0	
347	20	Tidesman, Alexander Mac Donald	20	0	
348	20	Do. John Ballentine	20	0	
349	20	Do. James Murdock	20	0	
350	20	Do. John Walker	20	0	
351	20	Do. the person serving	20	0	
352	20	Do. the person serving	20	0	
353	20	Do. Thomas Buchan	20	0	
354	20	Do. Walter Greig	20	0	
355	20	Do. Robert Brown	20	0	
356	20	Do. John Mac Farlane	20	0	
357	20	Do. Charles Simpson	20	0	
358	20	Do. George Waddell	20	0	
359	20	Do. John Law	20	0	
360	20	Do. Andrew Kerr	20	0	This office only commenced from Dec. 20, 1753.
361	20	Do. Peter Robertson	20	0	This office only commenced from Dec. 21, 1753.
362	20	Do. Robert Paterson	20	0	This office only commenced from Jan. 28, 1754.
363	20	Do. Andrew Neilson	20	0	This office only commenced from April 24, 1754.
364	20	Do. Ambrose Richardson	20	0	This office only commenced from July 5, 1754.
365	20	Do. Thomas Wilton	20	0	This office only commenced from Aug. 12, 1754.
366	20	Do. David Hunter	20	0	These offices only commenced from Oct. 10, 1754.
367	20	Boatman, John Boog	20	0	
368	20	Do. James Boyter	20	0	
369	20	Do. John Rammage	20	0	

370	Do. John Gray	20	These offices only commenced from March 25, 1718.
371	Do. Alexander Mitchell	20	
372	Do. John Sibley	20	
373	Weighing porter, William Temple	10	This office only commenced from July 10, 1775.
374	Do. Alexander Walls	10	
375	Watchman, William Lethem	20	
376	Tidefurveyor at Dunbar, stationed at N. Berwick, George Paterfon	30	These offices only commenced on the establishment from October 10, 1754.
377	Boatman, John Turnbull	20	
378	Do. Henry Morison	20	
379	Do. William Ferrah	20	This office discontinued from Oct. 29, 1723.
380	Do. John Brodie	20	
381	Do. Archibald Nesbet	20	
382	Do. Thomas Wadderstone	20	This office discontinued from Christmas quarter 1715.
	Warehouse keeper,	30	
	Weighing porter,	10	
	Do.	10	
F e e o		1534	839

Lewis or Lochbroom.

Collector,	.	0	30	This office discontinued from Jan. 5, 1757.
Comptroller,	.	0	20	
Landfurveyor and searcher,	.	0	20	
Tidefman,	.	0	12	This office discontinued from Jan. 5, 1757.
Do.	.	0	12	
Do.	.	0	12	
Do.	.	0	12	These offices discontinued from Oct. 10, 1757.
	.	0	12	
	.	0	12	
		0	118	3

Montrose.

383	Collector, Robert Hunter	50	50
384	Comptroller, James Kennedy	30	30
385	Surveyor, John Kieth	35	35
386	Landwaiter & searcher, Daniel Steuart	25	25
387	Do. Andrew Bisset	25	25
388	Tidefman, John Cowie	18	18
389	Do. Thomas Milne	18	18
390	Do. Alexander Pyl	18	18
391	Do. Joseph Davidson	18	18
392	Do. William Buchanan	18	18
393	Do. Robert Mitchell	18	18
394	Do. Alexander Simpson	18	18
395	Do. John Wilson	18	18
	Boatman,	0	15
	Do.	0	15
		309	339

These offices discontinued from March 25, 1716.

Oban.

396	Collector, Duncan Campbell	70	0
397	Comptroller, Neil Campbell	20	0
398	Surveyor and landwaiter, John Love	20	0
		110	0

These offices only commenced from July 5, 1763.

Perth.

399	Collector, Lawrence Craigie	30	30
400	Comptroller, Walter Miller	20	20
401	Surveyor & landwaiter, Wm. Gibbs	25	25

A. 1780.

This office only commenced from Sept. 29, 1736.

402	Tidefman, James Stobb	-	-	18	18
403	Do. Charles Lindsay	-	-	18	18
404	Do. Hugh MacIntosh	-	-	18	18
405	Do. Henry Johnstone	-	-	18	0
					147 129
<i>Port Glasgow.</i>					
406	Collector, Edward Burrow	-	200	120	
	Deputy collector,		0	30	
407	Comptroller, George Murdoch	-	100	60	
	Deputy comptroller,		0	20	
408	Surveyor general, William Wood	150	0	0	
409	Do. at Greenock, Robert Hamilton	-	150	0	
	Land surveyor, Alexander Blair	-	100	50	
411	Do. at Greenock, John Shaw	-	100	50	
412	Tide surveyor, Archibald Buchanan	60	0	40	
413	Do. at Greenock, John Dunlop	-	60	0	
414	Sworn appraiser, Alexander Blair	20	0	0	
415	Do. at Greenock, John Shaw	-	20	0	
416	Landw. & searsh. Donald Mac Lean	60	0	35	
417	Do. the person serving	-	60	35	
418	Do. George Neil	-	60	35	
419	Do. James Fraser	60	0	35	
420	Do. John Baird	-	60	35	
421	Do. Nicholas Conyers	-	60	35	

Salary increased to 200l. per ann. from June 15, 1723.

This office discontinued from June 15, 1723.

Salary increased to 100l per ann. from June 15, 1723.

This office discontinued from June 15, 1723.

This office commenced at 350l. per ann. from May 21, 1722, the salary of it reduced to 150l. per ann. from June 24, 1752.

This office commenced only at May 21, 1722, at the same salary as at present.

Salary increased to 100l. per ann. from June 15, 1723.

Salary increased to 60l. per ann. from June 24, 1723, and to 100l. per ann. from July 15, 1752.

Salary increased to 60l. per ann. from June 12, 1723.

This office only commenced from July 15, 1752.

This office only commenced from Oct. 29, 1755.

This office only commenced from Aug. 17, 1763.

Salaries increased to 60l. per ann. each from June 15, 1723.

579

422	Landw. & searcher, William Donald	60	£.	This office only commenced from July 14, 1752.
423	Do. William Donald	60	o	This office only commenced from Aug. 13, 1752.
424	Do. Alexander Campbell	60	o	} These offices only commenced from April 5, 1764.
425	Do. Robert King	60	o	
426	Do. John Pagan	60	o	
427	Do. John Kerr	60	o	} These offices only commenced from Oct. 10, 1774.
428	Tidesman, Hugh Reilly	60	o	
429	Do. James Miller	20	20	
430	Do. the person serving	20	20	
431	Do. John Watson	20	20	
432	Do. William Wylie	20	20	
433	Do. George Rickie	20	20	
434	Do. Adam Johnston	20	20	
435	Do. the person serving	20	20	
436	Do. Robert Colquhoun	20	20	
437	Do. Alexander Risk	20	20	
438	Tidesman James Mac Nab	20	20	
439	Do. Colin Kyd	20	20	
440	Do. Robert Wilson	20	20	
441	Do. the person serving	20	20	
442	Do. Alexander Mac Leven	20	20	
443	Do. the person serving	20	20	
444	Do. Robert Cherrie	20	20	
445	Do. James Mac Alister	20	20	
446	Do. the person serving	20	20	
447	Do. Allan Pinkerton	20	20	
448	Do. Alexander Fitchett	20	20	
449	Do. John Buckley	20	20	

450 Do. John Hay.

448 Do. Alexander Fitchett	-	-	20	
449 Do. John Buckley	-	-	20	
450 Do. John Hay	-	-	20	
451 Do. William Lindsay	-	-	20	
452 Do. James Sinclair	-	-	20	
453 Do. Alexander Robertson	-	-	20	
454 Do. Joseph Miller	-	-	20	
455 Do. Robert Lumfden	-	-	20	
456 Do. John Brown	-	-	20	
457 Do. Robert Ronaldson	-	-	20	
458 Do. Matthew Steel	-	-	20	
459 Do. the person serving	-	-	20	
460 Do. William Houston	-	-	20	
461 Do. Walter Smith	-	-	20	
462 James Mac Neil	-	-	20	
463 Robert Montford	-	-	20	
464 Do. Patrick Thomson	-	-	20	
465 Do. Alexander Fraser	-	-	20	
466 Do. John Ritchie	-	-	20	
467 Do. the person serving	-	-	20	
468 Do. John Cathcart	-	-	20	
469 Do. the person serving	-	-	20	
470 Weighing porter, William Smith	-	-	35	
471 Do. John Dougal	-	-	35	
472 Boatman, Robert Puntine	-	-	20	
473 Do. George Tod	-	-	20	
474 Do. James Hunter	-	-	20	
475 Do. George Morrison	-	-	20	
Warehouse keeper,	-	-	0	

} These offices only commenced from April 5, 1764.

} These offices only commenced from Jan. 5, 1765.

} This office only commenced from April 5, 1765.

} These offices only commenced at Christmas 1715, at a salary of 10l. per ann. each; their salaries increased to 35l. per ann. each from June 24, 1723.

} These offices only commenced from Sept. 29, 1716.

} This office discontinued from Christmas 1723.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>			
476 Deputy collector, John Paterfon	100				Salary increased to 100 <i>l.</i> per ann. from June 24, 1724.
477 Deputy comptroller, Robert Craig	340				Salary increased to 40 <i>l.</i> per ann. from June 24, 1724.
478 Surveyor & landw. John Cumming	330				Salary increased to 30 <i>l.</i> per ann. from June 24, 1724.
479 Landcarringe-waiter, James Robertson	20				
480 Do. William Gibson	20				
481 Do. Peter Wright	20				
482 Do. Alexander Buchanan	20				
483 Do. James Wallace	20				
484 Do. (the person serving)	20				
485 Do. John Wynhouse	20				
486 Do. William Halliday	20				
487 Do. John Ritchie	20				
488 Do. William Robison	20				
Greenock.					
489 Boatman, Adam Mitchell	20				
490 Do. Daniel Mac'Callum	20				
491 Do. John Donald	20				
492 Do. John Munn	20				
493 Do. John Beaton	20				
494 Do. Thomas Parker	20				
Inchmarnock and Point of Ard.					
Tide-surveyor,	30				
Boatman,	20				
Do.	20				
Do.	20				
Do.	20				
These offices discontinued from March 25, 1726.					
	3160	1780			

Presben Paris.

495	Collector, Henry Hepburn	-	50	50
496	Comptroller, John Reid	-	30	30
497	Surveyor, George Warrock	-	35	35
498	Landwaiter and Searcher, D. Robertson	25	25	25
499	Ditto, Archibald Forrest	-	25	25
500	Tidefman, Theophilus Couden	-	20	20
501	Ditto, Patrick Bertram	-	20	20
502	Ditto, Thomas Crookshanks	-	20	20
503	Ditto, James Fife	-	20	20
504	Ditto, Alexander Shank	-	20	20
505	Ditto, Andrew Symington	-	20	20
506	Ditto, John Martin	-	20	20
507	Ditto, John Anderson	-	20	20
	Boatman	-	0	15
	Ditto	-	0	15

This office discontinued from 7th Feb. 1726.

This office discontinued from 17th Sept. 1735.

North Berwick

Tidefurveyor	-	0	30
Boatman	-	0	20
Ditto	-	0	20
Ditto	-	0	20
Ditto	-	0	20
Ditto	-	0	20
Ditto	-	0	20

This boat was from 17th September 1716 changed into a sloop, in which there were employed, besides the tidefurveyor, ten men, at 11. 3s. per month, and six-pence a-day each for victualling; but the whole were finally discontinued here from 29th September 1725. The tidefurveyor and six boatmen, at the salaries as opposite, again put on the establishment at 29th September 1731, at Dunbar, and are now placed on Leith Establishment.

Robtson.

508	Collector, James Logie	-	50	0
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This office only commenced from 20th June, 1765.

509	Comptroller, James McNeill	£. 40	£. 0	This office only commenced from 10th Oct. 1765, at a salary of 30l. per ann. and this salary is increased to 40l. per ann. from 5th July, 1766.
510	Tideurveyor, Archibald Campbell	30	0	This office only commenced from 5th July, 1765.
511	Surveyor and Landwaiter, John Blain	30	0	This office only commenced from 5th July, 1765.
512	Tidefman, James Muir	20	0	These offices only commenced from 5th July, 1765.
513	Ditto, John Carmichael	20	0	
514	Ditto, Alexander McGown	20	0	
515	Ditto, Hugh Marshall	20	0	
516	Boatman, John Mac Conochy	20	0	These offices only commenced from 10th Oct. 1766.
517	Ditto, Andrew Taylor	20	0	
518	Ditto, William Banantine	20	0	
519	Ditto, the Person serving	20	0	
520	Ditto, Hugh Mac Ewen	20	0	This office only commenced from 5th Jan. 1770.
521	Ditto, Archibald Mac Nure	20	0	
		350	0	
<i>Stornaway.</i>				
522	Collector, John Reid	40	0	These offices only commenced from 23d May, 1765.
523	Comptroller, Colin Mac Kenzie	30	0	
524	Surveyor and Landwaiter, John Wylie	25	0	This office only commenced from 5th Jan. 1767.
525	Tidefman, James Sutherland	15	0	This office only commenced from 30th May, 1765.
526	Ditto, John Gillanders	15	0	This office only commenced from 5th July, 1768.
		125	0	
<i>Sirranraer.</i>				
527	Collector, John Clugfton	40	40	
528	Comptroller, Patrick Mac Intyre	35	35	

529 Deputy Comptroller of Port Patrick, George Campbell

530 Deputy Compt. of ditto W. Smith

30 20 Salary increased to 30l. per ann. from 17th Aug.

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

585

Salary increased to 30l. per ann. from 15th Aug. 1718.
Salary increased to 20l. per ann. from 15 Aug. 1718.

529 Deputy Comptroller of Port Patrick, George Campbell	-	30	20
530 Deputy Compt. of ditto, W. Smith	-	20	15
531 Surveyor, William Mac Nish	-	35	35
532 Landwa. and Searcher, J. Mac Norland	25	15	25
533 Tidelfman, Samuel Moor	-	15	15
534 Ditto, William Mac Kenzie	-	15	15
535 Ditto, John Hill	-	15	15
536 Ditto, Andrew Mac Ewen	-	15	15
537 Ditto, Alexander Mac Dowall	-	15	15
538 Ditto, John Hanna	-	15	15
539 Ditto, Niven Mac Kenzie	-	15	15
540 Ditto, Thomas Mac Kie	-	15	15
541 Ditto, James Mac Maister	-	15	15
<i>Lochbryan.</i>			
542 Boatman, the Person serving	-	15	15
543 Ditto, Samuel Annat	-	15	15
544 Ditto, Thomas Aitken	-	15	15
545 Ditto, John Rofs	-	15	15
		380	365
<i>Wigtown</i>			
546 Collector, John Mac Cullock	-	40	40
547 Comptroller, William Mac Connell	25	25	25
548 Surveyor and Landwaiter, Ja. Hannah	30	30	30
549 Tidelfman, John Mac Carly	-	15	15
550 Ditto, David Stooks	-	15	15
551 Ditto, Archibald Mac Millan	-	15	15
552 Ditto, John Sluckan	-	15	15
553 Ditto, Alexander Carlon	-	15	15

554	Tidefman, James Finlay	-	15	15	
	<i>Whithorn.</i>				
555	Tidesurveyor, Edward Mac Cullock	30	30	30	
556	Boatman, Samuel Ray	15	15	15	
557	Ditto, Hugh Hannah	15	15	15	
558	Ditto, James Stewart	15	15	15	
559	Ditto, William Commine	15	15	15	
560	Ditto, John Rhodie	15	15	15	
561	Ditto, John Frazer	15	15	15	
	<i>Zetland.</i>	305	305		
562	Collector, John Bruce	40	40	30	Sal. increased to 40l. per ann. from 25 Dec. 1723.
563	Comptroller, Andrew Heddel	30	30	20	Sal. increased to 30l. per ann. from 29 Sept. 1716.
564	Surveyor, John Mouat	30	30	20	Sal. incr. to 30l. per ann. from 23 Dec. 1723.
565	Landwaiter and Searcher, J. Henderson	25	25	0	This office commenced from 25 Dec. 1723.
566	Ditto, George Chalmers	25	25	0	This office commenced from 5 July, 1767.
567	Tidefman, Thomas Glafeour	15	15	12	} Sal. incr. to 15l. per ann. each from 25 Dec. 1723.
568	Ditto, William Mouat	15	15	12	
569	Ditto, James Mac Clellan	15	15	12	
	Ditto, . . .	-	-	12	This office discontinued from 25 Dec. 1723.
		195	11	8	
	<i>Prince of Wales Sloop.</i>				
570	Commander, John Campbell	50	50	0	This sloop on the estab. from 5 Feb. 1751.
571	Mate, Martin Campbell	25	25	0	
572	Mariner, Malcolm Campbell	15	15	0	
573	Ditto, Malcolm Mac Callum	15	15	0	
575	Ditto, Dugald Thomson	15	15	0	
576	Ditto, James Mac Nabb	15	15	0	

572 Mariner, Malcolm Campbell
573 Ditto, Malcolm Mac Callum

575	Ditto, Dugald Thomson	15	0
576	Ditto, James Mac Nabb	15	0
577	Ditto, John Mac Kinvine	15	0
578	Ditto, John Mac Innes	15	0
579	Ditto, Neil Mac Invine	15	0
580	Ditto, John Campbell	15	0
581	Ditto, Hugh Mac Cubbin	15	0
582	Ditto, James Millwright	15	0
583	Ditto, Alexander Kerr	6	0
Victualling the above persons, at 8d. a day each		s. d.	
		170 : 6 : 8	
Wear and tear		80 : 0 : 0	
		496 : 6 : 8	

This allowance was only 6d. a day for each person till Jan. 18, 1758, but from that time increased to 8d.

Prince William Sloop.

584	Commander, Alexander Read	50	0
585	Mate, Edward Gordon	25	0
586	Mariner, David Tervet	15	0
587	Ditto, Nathaniel Young	15	0
588	Ditto, Thomas Fairweather	15	0
589	Ditto, John Lancesman	15	0
590	Ditto, James Muir	15	0
591	Ditto, George Graham	15	0
592	Ditto, William Mill	15	0
593	Ditto, Robert Mill	15	0
594	Ditto, John Young	15	0
595	Ditto, Robert Fairweather	15	0
596	Ditto, Thomas Barron	15	0
597	Ditto, John Law	6	0

This sloop only on the estab. from 29 Sept. 1725.

This allowance was only 6d. a day for each person till
18 Jan. 1758, but from that time was increased to 8d.

£. s. d.
170 : 6 : 8
80 : 0 : 0
496 : 6 : 8

Princess Anne Sloop.

598	Commander, Thomas Kyd	-	50	0	0
599	Mate, Alexander Houston	-	25	0	0
600	Mariner, James Carstairs	-	15	0	0
601	Ditto, David Brown	-	15	0	0
602	Ditto, David Davidson	-	15	0	0
603	Ditto, Thomas Orkney	-	15	0	0
604	Ditto, James Leighton	-	15	0	0
605	Ditto, Andrew Paton	-	15	0	0
606	Ditto, David Stevenfon	-	15	0	0
607	Ditto, Alexander Melvill	-	15	0	0
608	Ditto, William Robertson	-	15	0	0
609	Ditto, Philip Mac Intosh	-	15	0	0
610	Ditto, Charles Black	-	15	0	0
611	Ditto, David Black	-	6	0	0

This allowance was only 6d. a day for each person till
18 Jan. 1758, but from that time was increased to 8d.

£. s. d.
170 : 6 : 8
80 : 0 : 0
496 : 6 : 8

This sloop only on the estab. from 29 Sept. 1725.

Princess Caroline Sloop.

612	Commander, Lawrence Brown	-	50	0	0
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614	Mariner, James Mathew	15	●
615	Ditto, George Brown	15	○
616	Ditto, John Sime	15	○
617	Ditto, David Ruffel	15	○
618	Ditto, William Anderson	15	○
619	Ditto, John Ferrier	15	○
620	Ditto, Francis Bennet	15	○
621	Ditto, Robert Whitehead	15	○
622	Ditto, Robert Anderson	15	○
623	Ditto, Robert Oliphant	15	○
624	Ditto, James Anderson	15	○
625	Ditto, James Beattie	6	○

Victualling the above persons, at 8d. a day each

Wear and tear 170 : 6 : 8
80 : 0 : 0

This allowance was only 6d. a day for each person till 18 Jan. 1758, but from that time was increased to 8d.

Combrass Wherry.

626	Commander, James Crawford	50	○
627	Mate, Archibald Ritchie	25	○
628	Mariner, John Stewart	15	○
629	Ditto, Neil Kennedy	15	○
630	Ditto, Alexander Gib	15	○
631	Ditto, William Hunter	15	○
632	Ditto, John Murray	15	○
633	Ditto, John Mac Fee	15	○
634	Ditto, Donald Mac Fee	15	○
635	Ditto, John Fortay	15	○

496 : 6 : 8

This wherry only on the estab. from 5 Jan. 1762.

636 Mariner, John Hunter	£	15	0	s.	d.
637 Ditto, Archibald Thomson	-	15	0		
638 Ditto, James Robertson	-	15	0		
639 Ditto, Charles Castells	-	6	0		
Valualling the above persons, at 8d. a day	-			170	6 : 8
Wear and tear	-			80	0 : 0
					496 : 6 : 8

N. B. Besides the offices in the foregoing establishment, there are also a number of incidental officers, which have all been created posterior to the first establishment, as they were found necessary for carrying on the service. These are only continued from time to time, as they answer the purposes of their appointments; and are discontinued whenever the state of the revenue affairs admits of their being so. A list of the incidental officers, as they stood at 5 Jan. 1779, is subjoined.

There is also subjoined an exact copy of the names of the officers, and amount of their salaries, on the original establishment of customs, at 4 March, 1713-14.

Custom-house, Edinburgh, 26 Apr. 1779.

RICHD. GARDNER, Assist. Compt. Gen.

Abstract of the Number of established Officers, and Amount of their annual Salaries, at the 5th of January, 1779, and the 4th of March, 1713-14.

	No. of Officers.	Amount of Sal.
At 5 Jan. 1779	639	21291 13 4
At 4 March, 1713-14	491	13666 0 0
Increase of the number of officers and their salaries, since 4 March, 1713-14.	-	
		7625 13 4

A List of the incidental Officers in the Service of his Majesty's Revenue of Customs in Scotland, with their Salaries as they stood on the 5th of January, 1779.

Edinburgh.

	£.	s.	d.
Agent at London, Milward Rowe, esq.	60	0	0
For services at the treasury, William Milford	20	0	0
Storekeeper, Shadrach Moyse	30	0	0
For keeping an account of stamps on bonds and deputations,			
Ditto	5	0	0
For computing payments on bonds, Adam Cardonall	20	0	0
For keeping joint custody of ditto, Ditto	10	0	0
For examining journals, Ditto	10	0	0
Additional clerk in the secretary's office, Morris West	40	0	0
Ditto, John Rowe	35	0	0
For keeping wool accounts, Morris West	30	0	0
Clerk of the papers, Ditto	12	0	0
Negotiating bills remitted to the receiv. gen. Alex. Mitchell	20	0	0
Receiver of the superannuation fund, Ditto	20	0	0
Examiner of ditto, Richard Gardner	20	0	0
Ditto of the solicitor's bill, ditto	20	0	0
Extraordinary watchman, John Campbell	20	0	0
Ditto an additional allowance, ditto	5	0	0
For keeping an account of the medium contents of casks of wine, John Rowe	5	0	0
First clerk to the solicitor, an add. allowance, Wm. Menzie	60	0	0
Housekeeper for servants, &c. Isabel Rowley	45	0	0
For keeping an account with the post office, and taking care that only proper letters are charged to the revenue, Adam Matheson	15	0	0
Messenger on the salt duty, an additional allowance, John Mac Coul	5	0	0
Ditto on customs, ditto, James Spence	5	0	0
Watchman, ditto ditto, Patrick Thom	5	0	0
Extraordinary tidesman at Leith, for special service to the revenue, George Mackenzie	5	0	0
For examining estimates and accounts of repairs, &c. of the floops, James Hamilton	20	0	0
For keeping a register of the prices of grain, as fixed by the Sheriffs, David Anderson	5	0	0
Additional tidewaiter, George Sime	18	0	0
Ditto, William Aven	18	0	0
Ditto, Thomas Brown	18	0	0
			Add.

	£.	s.	d.
Additional tidewater, William Knight	18	0	0
Ditto, William Douglas	18	0	0
Ditto, Thomas Butchart	18	0	0
Extraordinary boatman, James Davidson	14	0	0
Ditto, William Findlater	14	0	0
Ditto, Robert Milne	14	0	0
Boatman employed as a tidesman, an add. sal. Chas. Irvine	4	0	0
Weighing porter, John Ebrick	14	0	0
Commander of the boat at Portoy, Alexander Cook	35	0	0
Boatman, ditto, Neil Mac Callum	20	0	0
Ditto ditto, Donald Cumming	20	0	0
Ditto ditto, John Love	20	0	0
Ditto ditto, Robert Nicoll	20	0	0
Ditto ditto, George Cowie	20	0	0
Ditto ditto, James West	20	0	0
	323	0	0
<i>Air.</i>			
Extraordinary riding officer, Robert Williamson	40	0	0
Ditto, Patrick Mac Neight	40	0	0
Late landwaiter, Charles Mitchell	45	19	0
Established tidesman, employed as a weigher, an additional salary, William Stevenson	2	0	0
	127	19	0
<i>Alloa.</i>			
Extraordinary landwaiter, Robert Reid	25	0	0
Extraordinary tidesman, Andrew Cramie	20	0	0
Ditto, Alexander Watson	20	0	0
Ditto, Francis Higgins	20	0	0
	85	0	0
<i>Anstruther.</i>			
Commander of the boat at Crail, James Mac Nabb	35	0	0
Boatman, ditto, John Malcolm	20	0	0
Ditto ditto, Robert Abbie	20	0	0
Ditto ditto, James Jordan	20	0	0
Ditto ditto, David Wood	20	0	0
Ditto ditto, Robert Philip	20	0	0
Ditto ditto, George Shaw	20	0	0
Extraordinary tidesman, David Rattray	20	0	0
Ditto, Andrew Spalding	20	0	0
	195	0	0
<i>Borrowstonefs.</i>			

<i>Borrowstonefs.</i>		£.	s.	d.
Extraordinary tidesman, Archibald Reid	-	20	0	0
Ditto, Robert Drummona	-	20	0	0
Ditto, David Duncan	-	20	0	0
Ditto, John Stewart	-	20	0	0
Ditto, Robert Meek	-	20	0	0
Ditto, Duncan Mac Nabb	-	20	0	0
Extraordinary boatman, John Mac Nackton	-	15	0	0
Ditto, David Burges	-	15	0	0
Porter, Richard Dougal	-	10	0	0
Ditto, William Miller	-	10	0	0
Cooper, Andrew Buchanan	-	5	0	0
Tidesman, employed as a landwaiter, for inspecting the coast business, an extraordinary allowance, John Kirkaldy		5	0	0

180 0 0

<i>Campbelltown.</i>				
Extraordinary tidesman, Islay, Alexander Frazer		14	0	0
Extraordinary boatman, Alexander Campbell	-	14	0	0
Ditto, John Robertson	-	14	0	0
Weighing porter, John Glen	-	5	0	0

47 0 0

<i>Dumfries.</i>				
Tidesurveyor, William Gracie	-	25	0	0
Boatman, William Dalgleish	-	15	0	0
Ditto, John Ewart	-	15	0	0
Ditto, Charles Maxwell	-	15	0	0
Ditto, John Jordin	-	15	0	0

85 0 0

<i>Dunbar.</i>				
An additional allowance to the comptroller, for surveying the tidesmen's journals, Alexander Morrison	-	10	0	0
Extraordinary tidesman, John Swanston	-	20	0	0

30 0 0

<i>Dundee.</i>				
Extraordinary landwaiter, James Robertson	-	25	0	0
Extraordinary boatman, David Christie	-	15	0	0
Ditto, John Cairns	-	15	0	0
Cooper, Robert Gibson	-	3	0	0

58 0 0

<i>Fort William.</i>		£.	s.	d.
Extraordinary tidesmen, Charles Campbell	-	12	0	0
		12	0	0
<i>Inverness.</i>				
Extraordinary tidesman, John Nicholson	-	18	0	0
Extraordinary boatman, Alexander Gibson	-	14	0	0
Established tidesman, employed as extraordinary landwaiter, difference of salary, Archibald Chisholm	-	7	0	0
Extraordinary allowance to each of the 6 boatmen, for house rent, &c. John Henderson, John Roy, William Gordon, John Gordon, John Ross, Alexander Gibson, at 2l. each	-	12	0	0
Extraordinary boatman, employed as tidesman, and difference of salary, David Ross	-	4	0	0
		55	0	0
<i>Irvine.</i>				
Extraordinary landwaiter, Robert Johnston	-	25	0	0
Cooper, John Harper	-	3	0	0
		28	0	0
<i>Isle Martin.</i>				
Collector, Patrick White	-	40	0	0
Surveyor, Evan Grant	-	30	0	0
		70	0	0
<i>Kirkcaldy.</i>				
Extraordinary tidesman, Henry Napier	-	20	0	0
Cooper, William Donaldson	-	6	0	0
		26	0	0
<i>Kirkcudbright.</i>				
Extraordinary tidesman, John Sloan	-	15	0	0
Ditto, James Wood	-	15	0	0
		30	0	0
<i>Lath.</i>				
Extraordinary landwaiter, John Laurie	-	35	0	0
King's cooper, as additional allowance, Alexander Pontland	-	15	0	0
Extraordinary tidesman, John Smart	-	20	0	0
Ditto, James Dalt	-	20	0	0
Ditto, George Mackenzie	-	20	0	0
Ditto, William Laurie	-	20	0	0
Extraordinary boatman, William Forrest	-	20	0	0
Ditto, Alexander Stark	-	20	0	0
		Extraordinary		

A. 1786.

D E B A T E S.

595

	£.	s.	d.
Extraordinary port waiter, John Cowan	20	0	0
Established porter, an add. salary, William Temple	5	0	0
Ditto, Alexander Walls	5	0	0
	200	0	0

Montrose.

Extraordinary coastwaiter, Mungo Medcalf	25	0	0
Extraordinary tidesman, William Blews	18	0	0
Ditto, John Sharp	18	0	0
Ditto, James Milne	18	0	0
Ditto, James Philip	18	0	0
Ditto, William Mac Grigor	18	0	0
Commander of the boat at Ferryden, David Garden	35	0	0
Boatman ditto, John Roy	20	0	0
Ditto, William Smith	20	0	0
Ditto, William Brown	20	0	0
Ditto, Peter Carey	20	0	0
Ditto, Robert Reid	20	0	0
Ditto, John Watt	20	0	0

270 0 0

Oban.

Extraordinary tidesman, Archibald Mac Callum	15	0	0
Ditto, Robert Mac Arthur	12	0	0
Commander of the boat, Robert Duncanson	20	0	0
Boatman, James Campbell	16	0	0
Ditto, Charles Campbell	16	0	0
Ditto, Neil Buchanan	16	0	0
Ditto, Alexander Ferguson	16	0	0

111 0 0

Perth.

Tidesurveyor, William Laing	30	0	0
Landwaiter, Thomas Ruddock	25	0	0
Late landsurveyor, Alexander Fullerton	25	0	0
Tidesman, John Spalding	18	0	0
Ditto, Joseph Meek	18	0	0
Boatman, Alexander Robertson	15	0	0
Ditto, Joseph Stob	15	0	0
Ditto, William Murray	15	0	0
Ditto, James Stewart	15	0	0
Cooper, William Gibson	2	0	0

178 0 0

Port Glasgow and Greenock.

£ s. d.

An additional allowance to the collector for clerks in consideration of the increase of business, by the tobacco and salt laws, Edward Burrow	80	0	0
Extraordinary landwaiter Port Glasgow, David Mac Gie	25	0	0
Cooper, do. Michael Jameson	6	0	0
Messenger, do. John Tassie	20	0	0
Extraordinary tidesman, do. Robert Brown	10	0	0
Do. do. Peter Walker	10	0	0
Do. do. Robert Wilson	10	0	0
Do. do. John Hamilton	10	0	0
Do. do. James Seton	10	0	0
Coxswain of the boat, Greenock, Alexander Thomson	20	0	0
Boatman, do. Patrick Mac Callum	20	0	0
Messenger, do. Andrew Salmond	20	0	0
Cooper, do. Robert Lyle	6	0	0
Extraordinary tidesman, do. John Watson	20	0	0
Do. do. Archibald Stewart	18	0	0
Do. do. Archibald Bell	18	0	0
Do. do. John Mac Intyre	18	0	0
Do. do. Donald Mac Lachlan	18	0	0
Do. do. Hector Mac Phail	18	0	0
Extraordinary tidesman, Greenock, Lachlan Mac. Kenzie	10	0	0
Do. do. Alexander Anderson	10	0	0
Do. do. John Low	10	0	0
Do. do. James Lindsay	10	0	0
Do. do. James Carroll	10	0	0
Do. do. William White	10	0	0
Do. do. Peter Brown	10	0	0
Do. do. James Menzies	10	0	0
Do. do. James Vallance	10	0	0
Do. do. William Thomson	10	0	0
Do. do. Duncan Mac Fadzean	10	0	0
Do. do. James Boyd	10	0	0
Do. do. Robert Mac Lachlan	10	0	0
Do. do. John Campbell	10	0	0
Do. do. Angus Mac Larty	10	0	0
Do. do. Archibald Livingston	10	0	0
Do. do. Peter Smith	10	0	0
Do. do. Andrew Thom	10	0	0

537 0 0

Preston.

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

597

Preslon Pans.

	£.	s.	d.
Extraordinary boatman, James Ormiston	20	0	0
Extraordinary officer, James Frazer	20	0	0
Established boatman at Kirkaldy, employed here and paid difference of salary, James Marshall	5	0	0
Cominander of the boat at North Berwick, an additional allowance, Peter Douglas	5	0	0

50 0 0

Schetland.

Extraordinary tidesman, William Fergusson	15	0	0
Do. William Boak	15	0	0
Do. Thomas Rofs	15	0	0
Do. John Hofiason	15	0	0
Do. Thomas Jack	15	0	0
An additional allowance to the surveyor, as superintendant of the shipping fish, John Mouat	50	0	0

125 0 0

Stranraer.

Commander of the boat at Cairn, Thomas Oliphant	20	0	0
Extraordinary boatman, Hugh Mac Calla	15	0	0
Do. John Mac Cracken	15	0	0

50 0 0

Wigtown.

Extraordinary tidesman, Andrew Walker	15	0	0
Do. John Mac Murray	15	0	0

30 0 0

Princess Anne Sloop.

An established mariner, an extraordinary allowance as carpenter, David Brown	4	0	0
Extraordinary mariner, Alexander Steele	15	0	0
Do. Archbald Graham	15	0	0
Do. Alexander Williamson	15	0	0
Do. David Leuchars	15	0	0
Do. Bannister Ranslead	15	0	0
Do. James Low	15	0	0
Victualling these 6 mariners at 9d. a day each	82	2	6
An additional allowance of 1d. a day for victualling the established mariners	21	5	10

297 8 4

Princess

Princess Caroline Sloop.

	£.	s.	d.
An established mariner, an extraordinary allowance as carpenter, David Russell	4	0	0
Extraordinary mariner, William Fergusson	15	0	0
Do. Robert Herdman	15	0	0
Do. David Thomson	15	0	0
Do. Boyle	15	0	0
Do. David White	15	0	0
Do. John Mac Donald	15	0	0
Victualling these 6 mariners at 9d. a day each	82	2	6
An additional allowance of 1d. a day each for victualling the established mariners	21	5	10

197 8 4

Prince William Sloop.

Carpenter extraordinary, Andrew Chalmers	4	0	0
Extraordinary mariners, do.	15	0	0
Do. George Eddison	15	0	0
Do. James Gillespie	15	0	0
Do. Robert Hutton,	15	0	0
Do. Robert Philp	15	0	0
Do. Alexander Watson	15	0	0
Victualling these 6 marines at 9d. a day each	82	2	6
An additional allowance of 1d. a day each for victualling the established mariners	21	5	10

197 8 4

Prince of Wales Sloop.

Boatswain, John Campbell	19	0	0
Gunner, Robert Kidd	19	0	0
Carpenter, John Brown	19	0	0
Extraordinary mariner, Angus Mac Kay	15	0	0
Do. Alexander Thompson	15	0	0
Do. John Mac Cracken	15	0	0
Do. John Sherar	15	0	0
Do. John Agnew	15	0	0
Do. James Agnew	15	0	0
Do. John Campbell	15	0	0
Do. James Kerr	15	0	0
Do. Jeremiah Mac Phee	15	0	0
Do. James Mac Millan	15	0	0
Do. Archibald Nichall	15	0	0
Do. Donald Gallreath	15	0	0
Do. Philip Lewis	15	0	0

Do.

780.

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

599

d.

	£.	s.	d.
Do. John Mead	15	0	0
Victualling these seventeen mariners at 9d. a day each	232	13	9
An additional allowance of 1d. a day each for victualling the established mariners	21	5	10
	520	19	7

Combraes Wherry.

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An established mariner, an extraordinary allowance as carpenter, John Stewart	4	0	0
Extraordinary mariner, Daniel Crawford	15	0	0
Do. Robert Hall	15	0	0
Do. Ronald Hyndman	15	0	0
Do. Peter Beith	15	0	0
Do. David Mac Cubbin	15	0	0
Do. John Sherar	15	0	0
Do. Archibald Mac Fie	15	0	0
Do. Robert Glasf	15	0	0
Do. William Sherar	15	0	0
Do. John Stewart, jun.	15	0	0
Do. Thomas Hunter	15	0	0
Do. Charles Mac Crahen	15	0	0
Do. Hugh Lymburner	15	0	0
Do. John Mac Callam	15	0	0
Victualling these 14 mariners at 9d. each	191	12	6
An additional allowance of 1d. a day each for victualling the established mariners	21	5	10
	426	18	4

General total 5000l. 1s. 11d.

N. B. The officers in the foregoing list have been all created posterior to the first establishment, as the exigencies of the service required, and as they are not permanent, but only temporary, and the persons who act in them subject to be discontinued; it is almost impossible to give an exact state of the time of the increase of their numbers and salaries from the great variety of changes that take place, many of the officers being employed, perhaps, only for a single quarter, and discontinued in the ensuing one, if they are judged to be unnecessary.

Customhouse, Edinburgh, RICH. GARDNER, Assist. Compt. Gen.
April 26, 1779.

Original

Original Establishment of Customs, at March 4, 1713-14.

To the most honourable Robert Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord
High Treasurer of Great Britain.

The Report of the Commissioners of the Customs in North Britain.
Humbly sheweth,

That in obedience to your lordship's warrant of the 13th of October last, we have received the establishment with respect to the number of officers, their salaries, and usefulness of their stations. We have likewise deliberately weighed the present circumstances of the revenue and trade, and from the whole humbly offer the following draught of an establishment, as what we now judge to be most for her majesty's service, and the security of the revenue under our management; in which though there be a considerable augmentation both of officers and salaries beyond what was allowed by the first establishment, or proposed by the second, yet considering the situation, business, the members, creeks, landing places, and extent of each port; we humbly conceive, that as the officers cannot serve for smaller salaries, so neither can the business be carried on with safety to the revenue by fewer persons than what we here set down in this draught of an establishment, by which your lordship will perceive such of the old officers as we have thought fit to continue in the customs by the dates of their warrants. Next, such of them as we have, and still do continue to employ for carrying on the service, and we have reason to believe they are good officers; then follows the names of those we humbly present to your lordship to be employed in the customs, being all such as are not only certified by men of credit to be persons well affected to her majesty's person and government; but are also certified by the officers of the customs by whom they have been instructed, to be men well qualified for the different stations here assigned them.

The office of receiver general of the customs having for some time been vacant, we have in the draught of an establishment left a blank, both for the names of the person and his salary, that so the same may be filled up in such manner as your lordship in your great wisdom shall see proper.

By the first establishment we found a want of several officers required by law, which in this is supplied, and by a proposal for a second, the comptroller and surveyor's offices in several ports were (for lessing the charge of the management) united in the same persons, which being found inconsistent with their respective duties, are now separated, and the surveyors salaries augmented to enable them to keep horses, in order to save the expences of riding waiters.

The management of excise on foreign salt imported, with increase of fishing, requires an augmentation of officers to attend the pinning, curing, packing and exporting of the fish, particularly landwaiters and searchers

searchers to see that they be duly cured with foreign salt only, without any mixture of British or Irish.

This coast abounds with many harbours and commodious inlets, as may be seen by the annexed scheme of ports, members and creeks set down by commissioners appointed by the court of exchequer; to which is added several other bye places where boats may, and do resort, with the distance from one place to another in every district that has been surveyed by commissioners from the court of exchequer, all which has been examined, and is signed by Mr. John Adair the queen's geographer in these parts, and although many of the places convenient for running of goods are not taken notice of by the commissioners appointed of settling the ports, &c. and therefore by law goods imported cannot be landed in any of them, yet they appear so many, and so very commodious for the runner, it is our humble opinion that tidesmen should frequently attend them, the consideration of which has induced us to augment the number of tidesmen.

The charge of extraordinary tidesmen paid by incidents, which by a medium of six years, amounts to 891l. 11s. 8d. per ann. will by this proposal, in a measure be saved, and the queen better served than by such, who at best are less experienced in business, and whose precarious inconsistent employments render them too liable to be perverted.

We have likewise hereby humbly proposed to raise the tidesmen's salaries with regard to the price of provisions, &c. in that part of the country where they serve, so as they may live by their employments, and not be exposed to the hazard of submitting by necessity to the importunity of ill-designing men, as too often has been found; these officers being the keys of the port, and having in some respect the greatest trust in the customs,

But we have been so tender of increasing the expence of the establishment, that we have made very few additions to the salaries of the superior officers, though we humbly conceive such additions to them all very expedient, the more to encourage persons of probity and character to desire employment in the service.

The guarding the several firths in time of peace requires likewise a greater number of boats and boatmen than formerly, particularly at Kirkcudbright, Whithorn, Lochryan, Lamblash, Greenock, Inchmarnock, Combraes, Cromerty, Firth, the river Tay, North Berwick, and Enster, in order to prevent the running of goods; importing and relanding of tobacco and fish, especially considering how many fishing boats at every creek lie ready upon a call to lighten vessels if they are not officered in time.

And we think it may be an additional security to the revenue if such of the officers of excise as shall be judged most proper, be obliged to take deputations from the commissioners of the customs here, to the end that they may also watch against frauds, and be qualified to make seizures,

seizures, the benefit of which we think would be a sufficient reward for their pains, without having any salary from the board, and yet we fear without the assistance of military force in the chiefest ports of trade, to protect our officers from the insults of mobs, all our endeavours will prove in a great measure ineffectual.

The customs of North Britain are not to be considered abstractedly from the south, it being evident that if the goods can be run into Scotland there remains but little difficulty of conveying them to England, the consequence of which would considerably tend to the diminution of the customs there; and therefore though this establishment is considerably augmented, it is humbly hoped your lordship will think our present proposal and representation reasonable.

We have also reconsidered the body of instructions to the officers concerned in the collecting or accounting for the revenue under our management, as they are contained in the book of instructions which with great judgment and labour was compiled on the first settlement of the customs here, and by the late lord high treasurer required to be pursued.

We humbly report, that by the said book of instructions the officers of customs on their first settlement were, and still are, very much assisted in the regular and uniform dispatch of business, keeping and transmitting of the accounts of the revenue, and we having in this our proposal for an establishment supplied every port with officers required by law for the dispatch of business (which on the first settlement being wanted at several ports, it was then not possible to pursue the said instructions so close as we hope for the future it may be) therefore we humbly conceive it will not be necessary, or expedient to alter the said instructions, or the method of accounting, with both which the officers of the customs are now in a great measure become acquainted. But for as much as in the book of instructions there are several orders and forms for better regulating and securing the customs which were not expressly prescribed by the law then in being, and new laws have since intervened which make other instructions necessary, and the alterations in the present establishment from the former require also alterations of orders, and sometimes the necessities and exigencies of affairs require particular directions,

We therefore humbly submit, whether we may not (when the necessity of affairs requires it, and the thing may be done without detriment to the revenue) alter our dispense with such orders or methods as are only prescribed by the book of instructions, and not by any express law, and in particular cases give such directions consistent with the laws as we shall judge best for the security of the revenue and dispatch of business. All which is most humbly submitted.

Customhouse, Edinburgh,
March 4, 1713-14.

WILLIAM BOYLE, L. NORMAN,
THO. FOULERTON, JAMES CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM CLELAND.

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

6

An Account of Officers warranted, with the Dates of their Warrants; Officers necessarily employed since the last Establishment, for carrying on the Service, but not yet warranted; and Persons now humbly proposed to be employed for completing this establishment.

Officers.		Edinburgh.		Sal.	Tot.	Offi. empl. since last estab. not war.	Persons proposed to be employed.
Lionel Norman, esq. commissioner.		-	-	£. 400			
William Boyle, esq. do.		-	-	400			
Thomas Foularton, esq. do.		-	-	400			
Sir James Campbell, bart. do.		-	-	400			
William Cleland, esq. do.		-	-	400	2000		
Jessop Boughton, esq. secretary, June 6, 1707		-	-	200			
More to him for clerks		-	-	100			
More to him for clerks		-	-		300		
John Crookshanks, esq. comptrol. gen. June 13, 1707 by patent		-	-	200			
More to him for clerks		-	-	100			
Charles Eyre, esq. solicitor, June 6, 1707		-	-		300		
More to him for clerks		-	-	150			
William Caddell, Assistant Solicitor,		-	-	50			
Wm. Edgar, inspector general out-ports,		-	-		200		
Alexander Le Grand		-	-		30		
William Kelfo, inspector of securities, Sept. 4, 1707		-	-	130			
Geo. Crookshanks, examiner out-ports, Sept. 4, 1707		-	-	130			
More to him for clerks		-	-		260		
More to him for clerks		-	-	70			
More to him for clerks		-	-	80			

W. Cadell.

W. Edgar.

A. Legrand.

H h h h 2

Robert Fullerton, inspector of paper imported	£. 50	Robert Fullerton.
William Rowley, housekeeper and dootkeeper, Feb. 5. 1708-9	35	
John Mac Kenzie, messenger, Sept. 4, 1707	20	William Clark.
William Clark, watchman	20	
	315	
Walter Stirling, surveyor of land carriage, Sept. 4, 1707	30	
Hugh Montgomery, do. May 16, 1712	30	
John Dunbar, waiter of the gates of Edinburgh, at 12l. per ann. Sept. 4. 1707.		
James Ofwald, do.		James Ofwald.
Thomas Dickson, do.		Thomas Dickson.
Andrew Hepburn, do.		And. Hepburn.
William Mac Arthur, do.		W. Mac Arthur.
William Menzies, do.		W. Menzies.
Thomas Bell, do. Sept. 4, 1707		
Robert Lightbody, do. Sept. 4, 1707		
Adam Murry, do. Sept. 4, 1707		
Robert Miller, do.		Robert Miller
Hugh Mar, do.		Hugh Mar.
George Dick, do.	144	George Dick.
	204	
John Colquitt, collector, Sept. 4. 1707	100	
Gervis Byfield, comptroller	60	Gervis Byfield.
Basset Edes, landsurveyor	50	
Thomas Cotton, tydesurveyor	40	Thomas Cotton.
William Cockburn, landw. fearch. and coastw. Nov. 30, 1709,	35	
Samuel Tomlins, do. Sept. 4, 1707	35	
Thomas Minshaw, do.	35	Tho. Minshaw.

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D E B A T E S.

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William Johnston, do.	Wm. Johnston.	35
Alexander Cuming, landwaiter, searcher, and coastwaiter	Alex. Cuming.	35
William Cairns, warehousekeeper, Sept. 4, 1707		30
Robert Provan, cooper, do.		24
Colin Campbell, tidewater	C. Campbell.	20
Robert Forbes, do. March 23, 1709-10, Borrowstonefs		20
William Ker, do.	W. Ker.	20
James Smith, do.	James Smith.	20
William Carmichael, do. Sept. 4, 1707, Edinburgh		20
Ralph Coates, do.	R. Coates.	20
William Powell, do.	W. Powell.	20
William Harley, do.	W. Harley.	20
James Marshall, do. Sept. 4, 1707, Irvin		20
Christopher Johnston, do.	C. Johnston.	20
John Hunter, do.	John Hunter	20
Humphry Colghoon, do.	H. Colghoon.	20
Robert Coats, boatman	R. Coats.	20
Daniel Johnston, do.	D. Johnston.	20
Matthew Lyleburn, do. Aug. 23, 1708		20
Mathew Turner, do.	Matthew Turner.	20
William Sivewright, weigher and porter	W. Sivewright.	10
William Coburn, do.	W. Coburn.	10
John Weir, do.	John Weir.	10
Thomas Yeald	Thomas Yeald.	10
Dunbar.		839
Thomas Richardson, collector	Tho. Richardson.	40
William Castlelaw, comptroller,	Wm. Castlelaw.	33
Alexander Ramsay, land and tideurveyor	Alex. Ramsay	35
Patrick Graham, landwaiter and searcher	Pat. Graham	25

James Petrie, tidewater	-	£. 20	Jas. Petrie
Walter Campbell, ditto	-	20	W. Campbell
Gilbert Mac Millan, do.	-	20	G. Mac Millan
David Bennet, do.	-	20	David Bennet
Robert Gordon, ditto	-	20	R. Gordon.
John Grey, do. Aug. 8, 1712, Dundee	-	20	
Magnus Buchanan	-	20	Mag. Buchanan.
Robert Houston, ditto	-	20	R. Houston.
<i>Prestonpans.</i>			
John Hamilton, collector, April 4, 1712	-	50	
Edmond Pagiter, comptroller	-	30	Edm. Pagiter.
John Brain, land surveyor	-	35	John Brain.
James Tomlinson, landwaiter and searher	-	25	J. Tomlinson.
Gilbert Hall, do.	-	25	Gilbert Hall.
Alexander Ewart, tidewater, Sept. 4, 1707, Dunbar	-	20	
Maurice Williams, do. March 20, 1712, Leith	-	20	
John Frazer, do.	-	20	John Frazer.
Andrew Tough, do.	-	20	Andrew Tough.
William Gilmer, do. March 20, 1711-12.	-	20	
Hugh Key, do.	-	20	Hugh Key.
John Weir, do.	-	20	John Weir.
Henry Downey, do.	-	20	Hen. Downey.
Alexander Burnet, boatman	-	15	Alexander Burnet
John Hochinson, do.	-	15	J. Hochinson.
<i>North Berwick.</i>			
Stephen Jolly, tideurveyor at North Berwick	-	30	Steph. Jolly.
Norman Trotter, boatman	-	20	N. Trotter.
David Gray, do.	-	20	David Gray.

John Cuffings, do.	20	Borrowings.	505	Ino. Cuffings.
Charles Bell, do.	20	-	60	Charles Bell.
Patrick Beer, do.	20	-	30	Patrick Been.
Robert Hogg, do.	20	-	40	Robert Hogg.
John Crawford, collector, Sept. 4, 1707, Aberdeen	20	-	20	Wm. Robinson
William Robinson, deputy collector at Alloa	20	-	20	P. Wingate.
Robert Kennedy, comptroller, Dec, 10, 1709	20	-	40	Robert Clark.
Patrick Wingate, deputy comptroller at Alloa	20	-	40	James Halliday.
Robert Clark, land and tideurveyor	20	-	25	John Waldren.
James Halliday, do.	20	-	25	James Steel.
John Waldren, landwaiter and searcher	20	-	25	Geo. Willon.
Adam Boyd, do. Sept. 4, 1707	20	-	20	Robt. Brodie.
James Steel, do.	20	-	20	L. Freeman.
George Willon, do.	20	-	20	W. Chalmers.
Robert Brodie, tidewaiter	20	-	20	D. Mac Millan.
Leonard Freeman, do.	20	-	20	W. Forbes.
William Chalmers, do.	20	-	20	John Hunter.
Daniel Mac Millan, do.	20	-	20	R. Strachan.
William Forbes, do.	20	-	20	Alex. Hamilton.
John Hunter, do.	20	-	20	Jas. Kirkwood.
Robert Strachan, do.	20	-	20	Peter White.
Alexander Hamilton, do.	20	-	20	A. Wallace.
James Kirkwood, do.	20	-	20	A. Adam.
Peter White, do.	20	-	20	Jas. Parker.
Anthony Wallace, do.	20	-	20	G. Atkinson.
Alexander Adam, do.	20	-	20	
James Parker, do.	20	-	20	
Gilbert Atkinson, do.	20	-	20	

A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

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John Mathers, do.	John Mathers.	20
William Giles, do. Apr. 5, 1710, Port Glasgow		20
George Moncur, do. 4 Sept. 1707, Dundee		20
John Reid, do.	Jno. Reid.	20
John Simmons, tidewater, Aug. 8, 1712, Dundee		20
Francis Cornwall, do.	F. Cornwall.	20
Thomas Sibbott, do. Feb. 10, 1709, Leith		20
Richard Scott, do.	R. Scott.	20
Francis Glover, do.	Francis Glover.	20
Thomas Arnott, do.	Tho. Arnott.	20
Robert Clark, do.	R. Clark.	20
Henry Ronaldson, do.	H. Ronaldson.	20
William Deziel, do. June 14, 1718		20
Patrick Cargill, Sept. 4, 1707		20
Thomas Maxwell, do. do. for Leith		20
James Kilpatrick, do.	J. Kilpatrick.	20
Hugh Sinclair, do. do. for Leith		20
Brice Semple, do.	B. Semple.	20
Edward Hind, do.	Edw. Hinde.	20
Bartholomew Gibson, do.	B. Gibson.	20
Robert Ferguson, boatman	R. Ferguson.	15
Alexander Mac Canlish, do.	A. Mac Canlish.	15
<i>Tide Surveyor at Crail.</i>		
John Ballantine, tide surveyor	J. Ballantine.	30
Robert King, boatman	R. King.	20
John Frazer, do.	J. Frazer.	20
James Morrison, do.	J. Morrison.	20
Andrew Crawford	A. Crawford.	20

Daniel Frazer, boatman	-	-	-	£.	20	Dan. Frazer.
John Boorland, do.	-	-	-	20	20	J. Boorland.
					910	
Lauchlan Mac Intosh, collector	-	-	-	30	-	L. Mac Intosh.
Andrew Hey, comptroller	-	-	-	20	-	A. Hey.
James Lockart, surveyor and searcher, July 25, 1712	-	-	-	25	-	
John Cunningham, tidewater	-	-	-	18	-	J. Cunningham.
John Morison, do.	-	-	-	18	-	J. Morison.
Patrick Graham, do.	-	-	-	18	-	P. Graham.
					129	
Alexander Colvill, collector	-	-	-	50	-	Alex. Colvill.
James Stephens, comptroller	-	-	-	30	-	J. Stephens.
William Miller, land and tide surveyor	-	-	-	35	-	W. Miller.
William Dennison, landwaite and searcher	-	-	-	25	-	W. Dennison.
Joseph Boys, tidewater, July 25, 1712, Kirkaldy	-	-	-	18	-	
James Coburn, do. Sept. 4, 1707, Borrowstoness	-	-	-	18	-	
William Colghoon, do. do. Borrowstoness	-	-	-	18	-	
Henry Ord, do. do.	-	-	-	18	-	
George Murray, do.	-	-	-	18	-	G. Murray.
John Corfan, do.	-	-	-	18	-	J. Corfan.
George Brathwaite, do.	-	-	-	18	-	G. Brathwaite.
William Smith, boatman	-	-	-	15	-	W. Smith.
Alexander Stephen, do.	-	-	-	15	-	Alex. Stephen.
William Beatie, do.	-	-	-	15	-	W. Beatie.
Alexander Barclay, do.	-	-	-	15	-	Alex. Barclay.
					326	

<i>Montrose.</i>				
John Saffin, collector, Sept. 4, 1707, compt. at Leith	50			
Robert Litherdale, comptroller, Aug. 8, 1712, compt. Montrose	30			
William Neilson, land and tide surveyor, Dec. 18, 1707, Inverness	35			
James Petrie, landwaiter and searher	25			James Petrie.
Hugh Donald, do.	25			Hugh Donald.
James Boyd, tidewater	18			
Jacob Foresight, do. March 23, 1709, Dumfries	18			
Alexander Smith, do.	18			
Andrew Young, do.	18			A. Young.
John Robinson, do.	18			J. Robinson.
Alexander Graham, do.	18			A. Graham.
James Watson, do.	18			James Watson.
James Kid, do.	18			James Kid.
John Mac Naughton, boatman	15			J. Mac Naughton.
John Kinnair, do.	15			J. Kinnair.
	—			
	339			
<i>Aberdeen.</i>				
Robert Erskin, collector	50			R. Erskin.
William Nicholson, comptroller, Sept. 4, 1707	30			
William Woodrop, land surveyor, 4th do.	35			
Alexander Montgomery, tide surveyor	35			A. Montgomery.
Alexander Logie, landwaiter and searher	25			Alex. Logie.
David Speediman, do.	25			D. Speediman.
Alexander Ogilvie, do. 10 Dec. 1709, Montrose	25			
John Norman, do.	25			J. Norman.
William Nisbet, tidewater	18			W. Nisbet.
Anthony Murray, do. Sept. 4, 1707, Borrowstone	18			
Ninian Mac Aula, do. do. Port Glasgow	18			
Charles Robertson, do. June 28, 1712, Preston pans	18			

James Welsh, tidewater	18	J. Welsh.
John Murray, do.	18	J. Murray.
Patrick Livingston, do. Sept. 4. 1707, Pearth	18	
John Mill, do.	18	J. Mill.
William Allen, do.	18	W. Allen.
Magnus Miller, do.	18	M. Miller.
James Kennedy, do.	18	J. Kennedy.
William Brown, do.	18	W. Brown.
Andrew Clacartie, do.	18	And. Clacartie.
James Spence, do.	18	J. Spence.
Thomas Dark, do.	18	F. Darke.
Patrick Higgins, do.	18	P. Higgins.
Patrick Nairn, do.	18	P. Nairn.
William Thompson, do.	18	W. Thompson.
Gilbert Moir, cooper	5	Gilb. Moir.
Duncan Campbell, boatman	14	D. Campbell.
William Robinson, do.	14	W. Robinson.
George Belfour, boatman	14	G. Belfour.
Daniel Campbell, do.	14	D. Campbell.
	635	
Alexander Erskin, collector	50	Alex. Erskine.
Hercules Smith, comptroller	30	H. Smith.
John Halden, land surveyor	35	J. Halden.
James Durham, landwaiter and searcher	25	J. Durham.
Andrew Baker, do. 4 Sept. 1707, Dundee	25	
James Litherdale, do.	25	J. Litherdale.
Daniel Mac Aula, tidewater	18	D. Mac Aula.

John Kiel, do. tidewater, June 28, 1712, Prestonpans
 Andrew Findlay, do.
 Gilbert Affleck, do.
 Alexander Bailly, do.
 George Rency, do.
 Dougall Mac. Pherfon, do.
 John Pagan, do. Aug. 18, 1718, Bornefs
 Henry Abernathie, do.
 John Nicoll, do.
 John Shields, do.
 John Lindfay, do.
 John Black, do.
 John Loggan, do.
 Alexander Gordon, do.
 William Ferguson, do.
 Robert Halden, do.
 Thomas Clark, do.
 William Cunningham, boatman
 Daniel Mac Lean, do.

Fortrose and Cromarty.

James Smith, tideurveyor
 James Nimmo, boatman
 James Swan, do.
 Jacob-Carter, do
 Andrew Key, do.

Caitbnefs.

William Higginfon, collector, Sept. 4, 1707
 Thomas Hall, comptroller

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A. 1780.

D E B A T E S.

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Andrew Findlay.

Gilbert Affleck.

Alex. Bailly.

George Rency.

Doug. M. Pherfon

H. Abernathie.

John Nicholl.

John Shields.

John Lindfay.

John Black.

John Loggan.

Alex. Gordon.

Wm. Ferguson.

Robert Halden.

Thomas Clark.

W. Cunningham.

Dan. Mac Lean.

James Smith.

James Nimmo.

James Swan.

Jacob Carter.

Andrew Key.

Thomas Hall.

Walter Dalrymple, landsurveyor and searcher	-	£. 25	Wal. Dalrymple.
John Mac Key, tidewater	-	15	John Mac Key.
Robert Rigby, do. April 5, 1707, Aberdeen	-	15	
Alexander Lindsay, do.	-	15	Alex. Lindsay.
David Fowler, do.	-	15	David Fowler.
<i>Orkney.</i>			
William Borthwick, collector, per warrant, March 20, 1712	-	30	
Thomas Bell, comptroller, do.	-	20	
James Ogilvie, surveyor and landw. Mar. 23, 1709, Inverness	-	20	
Patrick Black, tidewater	-	12	Patrick Black.
Archibald Sutor, do.	-	12	Archib. Sutor.
Andrew Logan, do.	-	12	Andrew Logan.
Alexander Trumbull, do.	-	12	A. Trumbull.
<i>Scetland.</i>			
John Drummond, collector	-	30	John Drummond.
William Terrel, comptroller	-	20	William Terrel.
George Pitcairne, surveyor and landwaiter	-	20	Geo. Pitcairne.
William Murray, tidewater	-	12	Wm. Murray.
William Farquhar, do.	-	12	Wm. Farquhar.
James Calder, tidewater, Sept. 4, 1707	-	12	
James Cummings, do. Sept. 4, 1707	-	12	
<i>Lewis.</i>			
Donald Mac Load, collector, Sept. 4, 1707	-	30	
John Wylay, comptroller, March 20, 1711-12	-	20	
Charles Mac Kinnen, landsurveyor and searcher, Sept. 4, 1707	-	20	
Alexander Mac Leoad, tidewater, Sept. 4, 1704	-	12	
John Campbell, do. Sept. 4, 1707	-	12	

Zach. Mac Aulay, do. Sept. 4, 1707	-	12	Ang. Mc. Kenzie.	
Angus Mac. Kenzie, do.	-	12		
	<i>Fort William.</i>	— 118		
Alexander Moor, collector	-	25	Alexander Moor.	
George Harbottle, comptroller	-	20	Geo. Harbottle.	
Alexander Stewart, landurveyor and landwaiter	-	20	Alex. Stewart.	
Charles Gamble, tidewaiter	-	12	Charles Gamble.	
Archibald Potter, do.	-	12	Archibald Potter.	
Joseph Baird, do.	-	12	Joseph Baird.	
	<i>Glasgow Town.</i>	— 101		
George Maxwell, Collector, Sept. 4, 1707, Campleton	-	30		
Alexander Dumbar, comptroller	-	25	Alex. Dumbar.	
Thomas Napier, surveyor, landwaiter and searcher	-	25	Thomas Napier.	
Duncan Mac Lartie, landcarriage man,	-	20		
William Pringle, do.	-	20	Dun. Mc. Lartie.	
John Campbell, fen. do.	-	20	William Pringle.	
Robert Finnie, do.	-	20	J. Campbell, fen.	
	<i>Port Glasgow, Cowall and Bute.</i>	— 160	Robert Finnie.	
David Graham, Collector, Sept. 4, 1707	-	120		
Laurence Drummond, deputy collector	-	30	L. Drummond.	
John Moore, comptroller	-	60		
John Pringle, deputy comptroller	-	20	John Moore.	
Patrick Crawford, land surveyor, Aug. 8, 1712, Kirkealdy	-	50		
John Muirhead, tidetur. Port Glasgow, Apr. 15, 1709, Eymouth	-	40		
George Scott, land and tide surveyor, Greenock, Sept. 4, 1707	-	50		
Richard Oswald, warehouse-keeper	-	30		
John Graham, landwaiter and searcher	-	35	Richard Oswald.	
John Denniston, do.	-	35	John Graham.	
			John Denniston.	

Robert Fenwick, do.	—	—	—	£. 35	Rob. Fenwick.
Thomas Knight, do. May 16, 1712, Leith	—	—	—	35	John Cofnan.
John Cofnan, do.	—	—	—	35	Tho. Kenedy.
Thomas Kenedy, do.	—	—	—	35	D. Barkley, sen.
David Barkley, sen. tidewater	—	—	—	20	James Fisher.
James Fisher, do.	—	—	—	20	John Bell.
John Bell, do.	—	—	—	20	Ralph Carr.
Alexander Rowan, do. March 23, 1709-10	—	—	—	20	John Forshaw.
Ralph Carr, tidewater	—	—	—	20	Robert Irwine.
John Jackson, do. Sept. 4, 1707	—	—	—	20	John Graham.
John Forshaw, do.	—	—	—	20	Arch. McLean.
Robert Irwin, do.	—	—	—	20	Ja. Davidson.
John Graham, do.	—	—	—	20	William Caruths.
John Moor, do. Sept. 4, 1707	—	—	—	20	Alex. Ramsay.
Archibald Mac Lean, do.	—	—	—	20	J. Ferguson.
James Davidson, do.	—	—	—	20	James Allan.
William Caruths, do.	—	—	—	20	Robert Miller.
Alexander Ramsay, do.	—	—	—	20	G. Hamilton.
John Ferguson, do.	—	—	—	20	James Maxwell.
James Allan, do.	—	—	—	20	D. Barclay, jun.
John Park, do. Feb. 10, 1709, Leith	—	—	—	20	Rich. Farleton.
Robert Miller, do.	—	—	—	20	Robert Scott.
Gavin Hamilton, do.	—	—	—	20	
James Maxwell, do.	—	—	—	20	
David Barclay, jun. do.	—	—	—	20	
Richard Farleton, do.	—	—	—	20	
Robert Scott, do.	—	—	—	20	

Thomas Kelley, do.	-	-	-	20	Thomas Kelley.
Arthur Grey, do.	-	-	-	20	Arthur Grey.
Alexander Jacklin, do.	-	-	-	20	Alexand. Jacklin.
Edward Bradley, tidewater	-	-	-	20	Edward Bradley.
William Rigby, do. Sept. 4, 1707, Edinburgh	-	-	-	20	Arch. Campbell.
John Brown, do. Sept. 4, 1707, Leith	-	-	-	20	George Ogilvie.
Archibald Campbell, do.	-	-	-	20	James Crawford.
George Ogilvie, do.	-	-	-	20	Rich. Good.
Walter Rolands, do. March 23, 1709, Prestonpans	-	-	-	20	Hugh Richmond.
James Crawford, do.	-	-	-	20	J. Campbell, jun.
Richard Good, do.	-	-	-	20	Hugh Stevenson.
Hugh Richmond, do.	-	-	-	20	James Parker.
John Campbell, jun.	-	-	-	20	T. Summerville.
Hugh Stevenson, do.	-	-	-	20	James Boyl.
James Parker, boatman	-	-	-	30	W. Montgomery.
Thomas Summerville, do.	-	-	-	20	John Hunter, jun.
	-	-	-	20	Allen Taylor.
	-	-	-	20	Robert Colghoon.
James Boyl, tideurveyor	-	-	-	20	Arch. Crawford.
William Montgomery, boatman	-	-	-	20	Donald Brady.
John Hunter, jun. do.	-	-	-	20	Robert Boyl.
Allen Taylor, do.	-	-	-	20	J. Mac Lardy.
Robert Colghoon, do.	-	-	-	20	John Mathie.
	-	-	-	20	
Archibald Crawford, boatman	-	-	-	20	
Donald Brady, do.	-	-	-	20	
Robert Boyl, boatman	-	-	-	20	
John Mac Lardy, do.	-	-	-	20	
John Matie, do.	-	-	-	20	

		L.					
George Rolands, do.		20	1620	Geo. Rolands.		Charles Boyl.	
Charles Boyl, collector		50					
Hugh Montgomery, comptroller, Sept. 4, 1707		30					
Alexander Brodie, landfurveyor, Aug. 8, 1712, Inverness		35					
Joseph Wake, landwaite and searher		25		Joseph Wake.			
William Jordon, do. July 25, 1712, Borrowstonefs		25					
David Johnston, tidewaiter, Sept. 4, 1707		15					
Patrick Ewing, do.		15		Patrick Ewing.			
Robert Miller, do.		15		Robert Miller.			
Hugh Kennedy, do.		15		Hugh Kennedy.			
Gilbert Neilson, do.		50		Gilbert Neilson.			
Richard Newsham, do.		15		Rich. Newsham.			
William Brown, do.		15		Wm. Brown.			
Alexander Mac Leoad, do.		15		A. Mac Leoad.			
Joseph Clark, do.		15		Joseph Clark.			
Alexander Brown, do.		15		Alex. Brown.			
William Wilcock, tidefurveyor		30		Wm. Wilcock.			
Andrew Forbes, boatman		15		Andrew Forbes.			
Archibald Murchy, do.		15		Arch. Murchy.			
Hugh Mac Gregory, do.		15		H. Mac Gregory.			
William Donald, do.		15		William Donald.			
Collin Mac Allister, tidesman		15		C. Mac Allister.			
David Grey, do.		15		David Grey.			
Andrew Nairn, tidefurveyor		30		Andrew Nairn.			

Joseph Reid, boatman	15	Joseph Reid.
Donald Mac Loughlan, do.	15	D.M. Loughlan.
John Crawford, do.	15	John Crawford.
David Mac Niccoll, do.	15	D.M. Niccoll.
	— 525.	
John Ballantine, collector, Sept. 4, 1707.	40	
Cornelius Neilson, comptroller, Sept. 4, 1707, Port Patrick	30	
Robert Campbell, land and tide surveyor, March 25, 1710.	35	
John Hunter, landwaiter and searcher	25	John Hunter.
Thomas Mac Jarrow, do.	25	T. Mac Jarrow.
John Campbell, tidesman, Sept. 4, 1718.	15	
Robert Leggat, do.	15	Robert Leggat.
John Forrester, do.	15	John Forrester.
John Johnston, do.	15	John Johnston.
William Christian, tidesman	15	Wm. Christian.
Robert Dumbur, do.	15	Robert Dumbur.
Robert Lindsay, do.	15	Robert Lindsay.
David Dumbur, do.	15	David Dumbur.
	— 275	
James Dalrymple, collector, Sept. 4, 1707.	40	
Thomas Dishington, deputy collector	20	T. Dishington.
Walter Murray, comptroller, do. collector, Pearth	35	
Ralph Archibald, deputy comptroller	15	R. Archibald.
William Mac Dougall, land and tide surveyor	35	W.M. Dougall.
George Gordon, landwaiter and searcher	25	George Gordon.
James Scott, tide waiter	15	James Scott.
John Norris, do.	15	John Norris.
George Auchtenleck, do.	15	G. Auchtenleck.

John Mair, do.	-	John Mair.	£2
Thomas Ogilvie, do.	-	Thos. Ogilvie.	15
Charles Groat, do.	-	Charles Groat.	15
James Hunter, do.	-	James Hunter.	15
John Maxwell, do. Sept. 4, 1707	-	Nin. Ballantine.	15
Ninian Ballantine, do.	-	Hugh Sinclair.	15
Hugh Sinclair, boatman	-	A. Mac Larte.	15
Alexander Mac Larte, boatman	-	Daniel Turner.	15
Daniel Turner, do.	-	John Simpson.	15
John Simpson, do.	-	Charles Innes.	15
Robert Fullarton, collector, Sept. 4, 1707	-	And. Dumbar.	40
Charles Innes, comptroller	-	Nor. Goodlet.	25
Philip Orfeur, surveyor and landw. April 4, 1712, Prestonpans	-	Thos. Woodrow.	30
Andrew Dumbar, tidewater	-	J. Campbell.	15
Norman Goodlet, do.	-	Robert Grant.	15
Thomas Woodrow, do.	-	Wm. Orfeur.	15
John Campbell, do.	-	Adam Barclay.	15
Robert Grant, do.	-	Wm. Mianock.	15
William Orfeur, do.	-	And. White.	15
Adam Barclay, tideurveyor	-	Wm. Miller.	15
William Minnock, boatman	-	John Mac Phy.	15
Andrew White, do.	-		
William Miller, do.	-		
John Mac Phy, do.	-		
<i>Withborne belonging to Wigtown.</i>			
Adam Barclay, tideurveyor	-		30
William Minnock, boatman	-		15
Andrew White, do.	-		15
William Miller, do.	-		15
John Mac Phy, do.	-		15

365

Alexander Murray, boatman					Alex. Murray.
Laurence Mill, do.					Laurence Mill.
Edward Bruce, collector					Edw. Bruce.
Hugh Montgomery, comptroller					H. Montgomery.
Archibald Mac Arthur, surveyor and landwaiter					A. Mac Arthur.
John Thompson, tidewater, Sept. 4, 1707					
Ever Mac Larte, do.					Ev. Mac Larte.
Donald Mac Gibbon, do.					D. Mac Gibbon.
John Forrester, do.					J. Forrester.
Duncan Mac Key, do.					D. Mac Key.
John Armour, do.					J. Armour.
Alexander Gordon, do.					A. Gordon.
Archibald Campbell, do.					A. Campbell.
John Campbell, do.					J. Campbell.
Neil Campbell, do.					Neil Campbell.
James Campbell, boatman					J. Campbell.
Daniel Mac Coull, do.					D. Mac Coull.
John Mac Dougall, collector					J. Mac Dougall.
Hugh Fullarton, deputy collector					H. Fullarton.
James Young, comptroller, 25 May, 1710					
William Wallace, deputy comptroller					W. Wallace.
Thomas Murray, land surveyor, 10 Dec. 1709, Borrowstoness					
William Sutherland, landwaiter and searcher					W. Sutherland.
Alexander Blackstock, do. and to take care of the boat					A. Blackstock.
John Murray, tidewater					J. Murray.
James Johnston, do.					J. Johnston.

305

243

Campbelltown and Yla.

Dumfries.

John Hamilton, tidewater

William Gracey, do.

Alexander Wrangham, do. 4 Sept. 1707, Dunbar

Stephen Bugles, do.

Robert Stewart, do.

Alexander Frogg, do.

Adam Gordon, do.

John How, do.

John Saffin, boatman

Samuel Graham, do.

John Moor, do.

Thomas Lowdon

J. Hamilton.

W. Gracey.

S. Bugles.

R. Stewart.

Alex. Frogg.

A. Gordon.

J. How.

J. Saffin.

W. Graham.

J. Moor.

T. Lowdon.

440

Total, exclusive of the salary to the Receiver general, 13666l.

After my hearty commendations, having perused your report on the foregoing proposal of an establishment of officers for managing the customs in Scotland, and of the salaries for them respectively, I have thought fit to approve thereof, and do hereby direct and require you, in all cases where any of the persons or officers therein named have not already been approved by me, or for whom you have not received my warrant for appointing them to the offices withinmentioned, forthwith to issue out the proper deputations to them respectively, for your employments which you have proposed for them, and at such salaries as are contained in the foregoing establishment; and this shall be, as well to you for so doing as to the receiver general of the customs, and all others who are or may be concerned in paying all and every the said several salaries, and also to the auditor for allowing thereof, upon account, a sufficient warrant.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers,

11th day of March, 1713-14.

To my very loving friends, the Commissioners
for managing her Majesty's Revenue of
Customs, &c. in Scotland.

(Signed)

OXFORD.

Abstract of the Number of Officers of the Customs, and Amount of their annual Salaries, at the 4th of March, 1713-14, exclusive of the Receiver General, whose Office was at that time vacant.

Ports,	No. of Officers,	Ann. Sal.		
		£.	s.	d.
Edinburgh	32	3609	0	0
Leith	31	839	0	0
Dunbar	12	290	0	9
Prestonpans	22	505	0	0
Borrowstoness	40	910	0	0
Kirkaldy	39	910	0	0
Pearth	6	129	0	0
Dundee	15	326	0	0
Montrose	15	339	0	0
Aberdeen	31	635	0	0
Inverness	32	646	0	0
Caithness	7	140	0	0
Orkney	7	118	0	0
Schetland	7	118	0	0
Lewis	7	118	0	0
Fort William	6	101	0	0
Glasgow Town	7	160	0	0
Port Glasgow, Cowal and Bute	64	1620	0	0
Irvine	27	525	0	0
Air	13	275	0	0
Stranraer	19	365	0	0
Wigtown	16	305	0	0
Campbelltown and Isla	15	243	0	0
Dumfries	21	440	0	0
Total, exclusive of the Receiv, Gen.	491	13666	0	0

Custom-house, Edinburgh,
26th Apr. 1779.

RICHARD GARDINER,
Assist. Comptr. General.

I N D E X.

An Account of the Offices and Employments under the Crown, existing on the 23d of June, 1709, the Number of Officers employed at that Time in each, with their respective Salaries; and also an Account of the Number and Names of the Officers in each Department, with their respective Salaries, as they stood on the 5th Day of January last, distinguishing the Time when any Increase in the Number of such Officers or their Salaries was first made, agreeable to an Order of the House of Commons, the 15th of February, and Treasury Letter, 18th of March, 1779.

Salaries, 1709. £. s. d.	Officers Names and Offices, 1709.	Officers Names and Offices, 1779.	What Sums increased. When increased.	Salaries Jan. 5, 1779. £. s. d.
446 16 8	Sir James Murray, lord register	Hugh Earl of Marchmont, keeper of the great seal	{ 2000 0 0 Establishment 1705 and 1713 } 1000 0 0 13th Dec. 1716	3000 0 0
800 0 0	Sir Hugh Dalrimple, lord president of the session	James Stuart M ^c Kenzie, esq. keeper of the privy seal	{ 2000 0 0 King George I. establishment } 1000 0 0 17th Dec. 1717	3000 0 0
300 0 0	Sir John Lauder, one of the ordinary lords of session	Frederick Campbell, esq. lord register	755 3 4 K. G. II. estab. June 1, 1728	1200 0 0
300 0 0	Sir Robert Dundas, ditto	Robert Dundas, esq. lord president of the session	{ 300 0 0 Act of 32d of George II. } 300 0 0 Warrant 10th Oct. 1769	1600 0 0
300 0 0	Sir John Maxwell, do.	Henry Home, esq. one of the ordinary lords of session	{ 200 0 0 Funds before the Union } 200 0 0 Act of 32d of George II.	700 0 0
300 0 0	Sir William Anstruther, do.	Alexander Boswell, Esq. ditto	200 0 0 Funds before the Union	0 0 0
300 0 0	John Earl of Lauderdale, do.	James Erskine, esq. ditto	Ditto	0 0 0
300 0 0	Mr. Roderick M ^c Kenzie, do.	John Cambell, esq. ditto	Ditto	0 0 0
300 0 0	Sir Alexander Campbell, do.	James Veitch, esq. ditto	Ditto	0 0 0
300 0 0	Adam Cockburn, esq. do.	Francis Garden, esq. ditto	Ditto	0 0 0
300 0 0	Sir Alexander Ogilvy, of Forglen, do.	Robert Bruce, esq. ditto	Ditto	0 0 0
300 0 0	Mr. James Erskine, do.	Sir David Dalrymple, ditto	Ditto	0 0 0
300 0 0	Mr. John Murray, do.	Thomas Miller, esq. ditto	Ditto	0 0 0
300 0 0	Sir Francis Grant, do.	James Burnett, esq. ditto	Ditto	0 0 0
300 0 0	Sir Robert Stewart, do.	Alexander Lockhart, esq. ditto	Ditto	0 0 0
300 0 0	Mr. Dougall Stewart, do.	David Ross, esq. ditto	Ditto	0 0 0
		Robert M ^c Queen, esq. ditto	Ditto	0 0 0
		David Dalrymple, esq. ditto	Ditto	0 0 0
N. B. By several acts of Parliament of Scotland before the Union, viz. James VI. parl. 29, Charles II. parl. 1, cap. 22, ditto cap. 50, ditto cap. 7. a variety of funds are appropriated for making up a fund for paying the salaries of the judges of the court of session, and which at the Union was supposed to amount to 200l. per ann. to each judge, but by the fall of interest from 5½ to 5 per cent. or some other cause unknown, the salary of each judge of the said court out of the said funds falls short of 200l. per ann. by 13l. 11s. 2d.				
40 0 0	Sir James Dalrymple, clerk of the crown processes	Mr. Thomas Gibson, clerk of crown processes		40 0 0
10 0 0	Alexander Finlayson, deputy clerk of ditto	Alexander Ross, deputy clerk of ditto		10 0 0
10 0 0	James Reid, extractor of ditto	Charles Anderson, extractor of ditto		10 0 0
50 0 0	William Alvis, writer of hornings	Thomas Cockburn, writer of hornings		50 0 0
20 0 0	Mr. John Mitchelson, keeper of the register of hornings	John Flockhart, keeper of the register of hornings		20 0 0
10 0 0	John Adam, macer of session	Patrick Anderson, macer of session		10 0 0
10 0 0	Charles Maitland, ditto	Patrick Baillie, ditto		10 0 0
10 0 0	Andrew Grome, ditto	John Small, ditto		10 0 0
10 0 0	Patrick Grant, ditto	David Hamilton, ditto		10 0 0
600 0 0	George Earl of Cromerty, lord justice general	David Viscount Sornmont, lord justice general	{ 400 0 0 25th March, 1711 } 1000 0 0 30th Dec. 1726	2000 0 0
400 0 0	Adam Cockburn, esq. lord justice clerk	Thomas Miller, esq. lord justice clerk	100 0 0 Lady Day establishment, 1749	500 0 0
		Alexander Boswell, esq. lord of justiciary	Ditto	100 0 0
		Henry Home, esq. ditto	Ditto	100 0 0
		Robert Bruce, esq. ditto	Ditto	100 0 0
		Francis Garden, esq. ditto	Ditto	100 0 0
		Sir David Dalrymple, ditto	Ditto	100 0 0
100 0 0	James Montgomery, esq. clerk of justiciary	George Muire, esq. clerk of justiciary	100 0 0 June 1, 1764	200 0 0
		Mr. Alexander Hart, deputy clerk of justiciary	{ 40 0 0 Oct. 22, 1717 } 40 0 0 May 13, 1772	80 0 0

Salaries, 1709.

Officers Names and Offices, 1709.

Officers Names and Offices

s.	s.	d.			
10	0	0	James Guthrie, macer of justiciary	_____	Walter Thompson, macer
10	0	0	Thomas Montgomrie, ditto	_____	Andrew Mewrison, ditto
10	0	0	James Henderlon, ditto	_____	John Grant, ditto
4	3	4	John Johnston, house-keeper of the justiciary	_____	Hugh M ^c Kaille, house-ke
4	3	4	William Smith, ditto	_____	Alexander Noble, ditto
5	0	0	John Park, dempster of justiciary	_____	Donald Cameron, dempster
1000	0	0	John Smith, esq. lord chief baron		James Montgomerie, esq.
300	0	0	The person deputed by his Lordship to keep the exchequer seal		
500	0	0	John Scrope, esq. baron of exchequer		John Maule, esq. baron of
500	0	0	Alexander Maitland, esq. ditto	_____	Fletcher Norton, esq. ditto
500	0	0	John Clerk, esq. ditto	_____	Sir John Dalrymple, ditto
500	0	0	George Dalrymple, esq. ditto	_____	Cosmo Gordon, esq. ditto
100	0	0	John Tarver, King's remembrancer		{ Sir Patrick Warrender, Ki Alexander Stewart, esq, dit Andrew Fletcher, esq. auc
100	0	0	William Stewart, ditto	_____	
150	0	0	John Philip, auditor	_____	
150	0	0	Robert Arbuthnot, ditto	_____	George Clerke Maxwell, l
100	0	0	William Allanson, treasurer's remembrancer		William Anderson, esq.
100	0	0	John Tyas,	{ clerks of the pipe	John Maitland, esq. clerk
100	0	0	Colin M ^c Kenzie,		David Stewarte Moncreiffe
80	0	0	William Bowles, solicitor of exchequer		Ditto, solicitor of the exch
52	15	6	John Veitch, presenter of signatures		Thomas Belches, esq. pres
50	0	0	John Beament, attorney in exchequer		Thomas Tod, esq. examin
50	0	0	Richard Woods, ditto	_____	George Ingles, attorney in
					Henry M ^c Kenzie, do.
					William Burnett, clerk to
					John Maughan, keeper of
11	10	0	Lord Bellenden, heretable usher of exchequer		Lord Bellenden, heretable
200	0	0	John Steven, deputy usher of exchequer		Thomas Tod, deputy do,
80	0	0	William Montgomerie, marishall of exchequer		John Montgomery, marish
50	0	0	Robert Ballantine, macer of exchequer		Colin Ross, macer of do,
50	0	0	John Hogg, ditto	_____	Daniel Stewart, do.
50	0	0	David Grahame, ditto	_____	William M ^c Nillan, do.
6	13	4	William Doull, messenger of the exchequer		William Gullane, messeng
25	0	0	Robert Morrison, door-keeper		Clement Porter, door-keep
15	0	0	William Keith, ditto	_____	James Myles, do.
600	0	0	Sir David Dalrymple, King's advocate		Milward Rowe, esq. solici
200	0	0	Sir James Stewart	{ solicitors	Henry Dundas, esq. King's
200	0	0	Mr. Thomas Kennedy		Alexander Murray, esq. so
					John Maule, esq. keeper o
					John Davidson, esq. deput

es and Offices, 1779.

What Sums increased. | When increased.

Sal. Jan. 5, 1779.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
macor of justiciary	10	0	0	Lady Day establishment, 1749	20	0	0
ditto	10	0	0	Ditto	20	0	0
	10	0	0	Ditto	20	0	0
house-keeper of justiciary					4	3	4
ditto					4	3	4
dempster of ditto					5	0	0
rie, esq. lord chief baron	{	500	0	0	May 29, 1728		
		300	0	0	Act 32d George II.		
		200	0	0	June 16, 1760		
					2000	0	0
baron of exchequer		200	0	0	Act 32d George II.	100	0
esq. ditto	{	200	0	0	Act 32 George II.	700	0
		500	0	0	Privy seal	1200	0
le, ditto	{	200	0	0	Act 32d George II.		
		50	0	0	Commission, May 9, 1776	750	0
sq. ditto	{	200	0	0	Act 32d George II.		
		50	0	0	Commission, March 26, 1777	750	0
nder, King's remembrancer	{	300	0	0	Sept. 5, 1715	250	0
t, esq. ditto						250	0
esq. auditor	{	500	0	0	July 1, 1718		
		700	0	0	June 8, 1720	1200	0
axwell, Esq. } treasurer's rememb.		100	0	0	Lady Day establishment, 1710	200	0
n, esq.							
sq. clerk of the pipe						200	0
reiffe, esq. dep. King's rememb.				Dec. 5, 1765	50	0	0
the exchequer	60	0	0	March 31, 1721	140	0	0
esq. presenter of signatures					52	15	6
examiner in exchequer				Christmas establishment, 1709	50	0	0
orney in ditto					50	0	0
s, do.					50	0	0
clerk to the port bonds				Feb. 14, 1713	40	0	0
eeper of the register of resignations				Christmas establishment, 1726	40	0	0
eretable usher of exchequer	{	200	0	0	March 14, 1742		
		50	0	0	April 23, 1755		
				March 14, 1742	261	10	0
uty do,					50	0	0
y, marishall of exchequer					80	0	0
r of do,					50	0	0
o.					50	0	0
an, do.					50	0	0
messenger of the exchequer					6	13	4
door-keeper					15	0	0
					15	0	0
sq. solicitor at London				July 11, 1728	200	0	0
sq. King's advocate	400	0	0	July 25, 1715	1000	0	0
y, esq. solicitor					400	0	0
keeper of the register seifins				April 30, 1761	200	0	0
sq. deputy keeper of the signet				June 14, 1720	100	0	0

Salaries, 1709.

Officers Names and Offices, 1709.

Officers Names and Offices

£. s. d.

450 0 0 Archibald Douglas, esq. receiver general

25 0 0 Lord Charles Kerr, director of the chancellery
300 0 0 Sir Alexander Erskine, Lyon king of arms
25 0 0 Henry Frazer, herauld
25 0 0 James Barr, ditto
25 0 0 Walter Melvill, ditto
25 0 0 James Fairbar, ditto
25 0 0 James Steile, ditto
25 0 0 Alexander Drummond, ditto
16 13 4 William Hume, pursuivant
16 13 4 James Guthrie, ditto
16 13 4 Robert Brown, ditto
16 13 4 Charles Erskine, ditto
16 13 4 John Erskine, ditto
16 13 4 John Turner, ditto
16 13 4 John Yetts, trumpets
16 13 4 Francis Marine, do.
16 13 4 James Yetts, do.

Secretary and chief clerks of
John Fordyce, esq. receiver g
Alex. Elphingston, esq. sher
William Wallace, esq. do. fo
Robert Campbell, esq. do. fo
Sir John Stewart, do. of Ber
Keith Urquhart, esq. do. of B
Bonnantine Wm. M^c Leod,
John Sinclair, esq. do. of Cat
David Armstrong, esq. do. of
James Colguhoun, esq. do. of
Archibald Cockburn, esq. do.
Alexander Gordon, esq. do. of
James Dalgleish, esq. do. of
Patrick Chalmers, esq. do. of
William Law, esq. do. of Ha
Alexander Campbell, esq. do.
Alexander Gordon, esq. do. of
John Scott, esq. do. of Kinca
Robert Sinclair, esq. do. of I
William Baillie, esq. do. of L
Patrick Grome, esq. do. of O
Alexander Stevinson, esq. do.
John Swinton, esq. do. of Pe
Charles M^c Dowal, esq. do. of
Patrick Murray, esq. do. of
Donald M^c Leod, esq. do. of
William Scott, esq. do. of Sel
Alexander Abercrombie, do.
Thomas Dundas, esq. do. of
David Scott, esq. director of t
John Campbell, Lyon king of
George Brodie, herauld
Thomas Husband, do.
Kenneth M^c Kenzie, do.
John Douglas, do.
George Douglas, do.
William Robertson, do.
William Douglas, pursuivant
Thomas Nicholson, do.
Patrick Begbie, do.
Malcom Grant, do.
James Mitchell, do.
Archibald Campbell do.
James Marine, trumpets
John Yetts, ditto
Hugh Spark, ditto

3)
s and Offices, 1779.

What Sums increased. | When increased. Sal. Jan. 5. 1779.
£. s. d.

clerks of the treasury		Jan. 24, 1725	100 0 0
Receiver general	200 0 0	Christmas establishment, 1712	650 0 0
esq. sheriff depute of Aberdeenshire		20th Geo. II.	200 0 0
q. do. for Airshire		Ditto	200 0 0
q. do. for Argyllshire		Do.	250 0 0
do. of Berwickshire		Do.	150 0 0
do. of Banffshire		Do.	150 0 0
Leod, do. of Buteshire		Do.	150 0 0
do. of Cathness and Sutherland		Do.	200 0 0
q. do. of Dumfries		Do.	200 0 0
q. do. of Dumbarton		Do.	150 0 0
esq. do. of Edinburgh		Do.	200 0 0
esq. do. of Elgin and Nairn		Do.	150 0 0
q. do. of Fife and Kiaross		Do.	200 0 0
q. do. of Fensar		Do.	150 0 0
do. of Haddington		Do.	150 0 0
esq. do. of Inverness		Do.	250 0 0
esq. do. of Kirkeudbright		Do.	150 0 0
do. of Kincardine		Do.	150 0 0
do. of Lanerk		Do.	200 0 0
do. of Linlithgow and Bathgate		Do.	150 0 0
do. of Orkney		Do.	200 0 0
esq. do. of Peebles		Do.	150 0 0
do. of Perth		Do.	250 0 0
q. do. of Renfrew		Do.	150 0 0
q. do. of Roxburgh		Do.	150 0 0
q. do. of Ross and Cromerty		Do.	250 0 0
do. of Selkirk		Do.	150 0 0
mbie, do. of Surling and Clackmanan		Do.	150 0 0
q. do. of Wigtown or Galloway		Do.	150 0 0
ector of the chancellery			25 0 0
on king of arma			300 0 0
uld			25 0 0
o.			25 0 0
do.			25 0 0
do.			25 0 0
do.			25 0 0
urfuivant			16 13 4
do.			16 13 4
do.			16 13 4
do.			16 13 4
do.			16 13 4
pets			16 13 4
			16 13 4
			16 13 4

Salaries, 1709.

Officers Names and Offices, 1709.

Officers Names and

16	13	4	Daniel Thompson, do.		Joseph Reinagle, ditto
16	13	4	Andrew Lamb, do.		John Sutherland, ditto
16	13	4	John Symington, do.		Alexander Napier, ditto
400	0	0	John Earl of Kintore, knight marshall		James Erskine, knight mar
250	0	0	Sir Archibald Cockburn, hereditary usher of session		Sir Ja. Cockburn, heredita
50	0	0	Mr. David Blair, chaplain		Mr. William Robertson, c
					Mr. John Drysdale, ditto
					Mr. Alexander Bryce, dit
					Mr. Alexander Gerard, di
					Mr. Alexander Webster, c
41	13	4	Mr. John Law, almoner		Dr. Alexander Carlyle, alm
108	6	8	Ditto for alms on his Majesty's birth day		Ditto for alms, &c. on his
100	0	0	George Ogilvie, limner		James and Thomas Sinclai
55	11	4	John Huckmuty, master of the wardrobe		Richard Carter, master of
30	0	0	James Baird, clerk of the wardrobe		John Robertson, clerk of
40	0	0	Alexander Leslie, first under keeper of the wardrobe		Thomas Fraser, first under
20	0	0	Robert Morison, second do.		William Irwin, second do.
					Duke of Hamilton, heredi
					Holyrood house
50	0	0	William Hamilton, under keeper of the palace of } Holyrood house		William Pitcairn, under k
37	15	6	John Hamilton, porter thereof		James Warnock, porter the
50	0	0	James Nailsmith, under falconer		James Maxwell, under falc
100	0	0	Dr. Thomas Dalrymple, first physician		Dr. William Cullen, first p
50	0	0	Edward Eizat, second do.		Dr. Francis Home, second
40	0	0	Patrick Hepburn, apothecary		Gilbert Lawrie, apothecary
50	0	0	James Sutherland, keeper of physic garden		Dr. John Hope, professor
					Patrick Crawford, esq. con
200	0	0	John Campbell, } masters of works		Lieutenant Col. James Bri
200	0	0	John Urquhart, }		George Sandby, clerk of
30	0	0	Walter Murray, clerk of the stores		G. Dempster, esq. secretar
					Robert Quarne, esq. usher
					Dr. William Robertson, h
					Dr. Robert Ramsay, profe
					Dr. Hugh Blair, regius pr
					Mr. Alex. Wilson, profess
					Sir John Gordon, secretary
50	0	0	Agnes Campbell, her Majesty's printer		
60	0	0	Countess of Sutherland, interest of 1000l.		
50	0	0	Sir Robert Lawder, clerk of the sheriff roll		
28	0	0	Alexander Kirkwood, clerk of the burrow roll		
35	0	0	Mr. Andrew Anderson, inroller of the property roll		
10	0	0	Mr. Robert Boyd, inroller of the sheriff roll		
80	0	0	David Simpson, keeper of the library of Holyrood house		

Salaries and Offices, 1779.

	What Sums increased.			When increased.	Sal. Jan. 5, 1779.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
ditto	_____	_____	_____	_____	16	13	4
ditto	_____	_____	_____	_____	16	13	4
ditto	_____	_____	_____	_____	16	13	4
Right Marishall	_____	_____	_____	_____	400	0	0
hereditary usher of court of session	_____	_____	_____	_____	250	0	0
ertson, chaplain	_____	_____	_____	_____	50	0	0
le, ditto	_____	_____	_____	Oct. 25, 1766	50	0	0
ryce, ditto	_____	_____	_____	March 6, 1716	50	0	0
erard, ditto	_____	_____	_____	Ditto	50	0	0
Webster, ditto	_____	_____	_____	Aug. 9, 1771	50	0	0
ryle, almoner	_____	_____	_____	_____	41	13	4
c. on his Majesty's birth day	_____	_____	_____	_____	108	16	8
as Sinclair Abercrombie, limners	_____	_____	_____	_____	100	0	0
master of the wardrobe	_____	_____	_____	_____	55	11	4
clerk of the wardrobe	_____	_____	_____	_____	30	0	0
first under keeper of the wardrobe	_____	_____	_____	_____	40	0	0
second do.	_____	_____	_____	_____	20	0	0
on, hereditary keeper of the palace of	_____	_____	_____	} George I. establishment	46	0	0
under keeper of do.	_____	_____	_____		50	0	0
porter thereof	_____	_____	_____	_____	37	15	6
under falconer	_____	_____	_____	_____	50	0	0
en, first physician	_____	_____	_____	_____	100	0	9
, second do.	_____	_____	_____	_____	50	0	0
pothecary	_____	_____	_____	_____	40	0	0
professor of borany, &c.	_____	_____	_____	_____	50	0	0
esq. conservator	{	100	0	Nov. 1, 1689, entered June 9, }	200	0	0
		100	0	June 8, 1718 [1713]			
James Bringle, sole master of works	_____	_____	_____	_____	400	0	0
clerk of the stores	_____	_____	_____	_____	30	0	0
secretary to the order of the thistle	_____	_____	_____	Aug. 20, 1718	300	0	0
esq. usher of ditto	_____	_____	_____	July 11, 1766	100	0	0
Royal Academy.	_____	_____	_____	July 17, 1766	200	0	0
ertson, historiographer	_____	_____	_____	Aug. 6, 1763	200	0	0
ay, professor of natural history, &c.	_____	_____	_____	Dec. 17, 1767	70	0	0
regius professor of rhetoric	_____	_____	_____	April 27, 1762	70	0	0
, professor of astronomy, Glasgow	_____	_____	_____	Jan. 11, 1760	50	0	0
secretary to the Prince of Wales	_____	_____	_____	Dec. 5, 1753	400	0	0

Salaries, 1709.

Officers Names and Offices, 1709.

Officers Names and Offices,

£. s. d.

			Synod of Argyll	Rents of the bishoprick
16	13	4	Lord Alexander Hay, chamberlainry of Dunbar	
8	6	8	John Hofsbrough, chamberlainry of Ettrick Forest	
18	6	8	James Naifwith, do. of Galloway and Duncow	Bishoprick of Dunkeld
			Chamberlainry of Orkney	
83	6	8	Sir Alexander Douglas, bishoprick of Orkney	
483	6	8	Viscount of Tarbet, chamberlainry of Ross and Ardmannoch	
150	0	0	Bernard M ^c Kenzie, bishoprick of Ross	
400	0	0	Mr. William Seton, nine bishopricks	
28	11	1	James Murray, chamberlainry of Lindores, Strathern, and Monteith	
300	0	0	Viscount of Roseberry, Fife and Strathern	

Gifted to the synod, Nov. 7, 17
Heretable office, chamberlain

Charles Hope Weir, esq. cham

James Gordon, esq. chamberlain

Gifted to the Duke of Athol, &
schools in the Highlands

Thomas Dundas, esq. tackman

Thomas Dundas, esq. collector

} Sir Harry Munro, chamberlain

Alexander Baillie, collector

John Hay, ditto

} Andrew Pitcairn, chamberlain of

John Crawford, chamberlain

John Carruthers, esq. surveyor g

James Durham, do.

George Innes, assistant do.

David Stuart Montcreife, solicitor

John Maughan, surveyor for the

James Gray, surveyor of Edinbur

Roderick M^cLeod, surveyor of

George Ballantine, ditto for Rox

Alexander Grant, ditto for Dumf

Robert Aitkin, ditto for Air

William Mure, ditto for Lanerk

William Gordon, ditto for Reinf

Duncan M^c Nure, ditto for Argy

James Allan, ditto for Linlithgov

Charles Robb, ditto for Fife

Lawrence Buchanan, ditto for P

William Greig, ditto for Forfar

Hugh Richmond, ditto for Aber

John Grant, ditto for Murray and

James Grant, ditto for Inverness

Colin M^c Farquhar, ditto for Ros

John Sutherland, ditto for Caithn

Alexander Frazer, ditto for Orkne

John Henderson, ditto for Schetl

d Offices, 1779.

What Sums increased. | When increased.
£. s. d.

Sal. Jan. 5, 1779.
£. s. d.

ov. 7, 1706

berlain

sq. chamberlain

chamberlain

Athol, &c. for the support of

lands

ackman

ollector

berlain

ctor

berlain of Lindores only

erlain

urveyor general of houses, &c.

do.

e, solicitor do.

or for the city of Edinburgh

Edinburghshire

eyor of Haddingtonshire

o for Roxburgh

for Dumfries

Air

Lanerk

or Reinfrew

for Argyll

inlithgow

Fife

itto for Perth

r Forfar

for Aberdeen

urray and Banff

nverness

o for Ross

or Caithness and Sutherland

for Orkney

or Schetland

Dec. 24, 1701

{ 500 0 0 }
20 0 0 } July 30, 1742

Feb. 18, 1707

66 13 4 July 27, 1775

100 0 0 Aug. 16, 1722

16 13 4

520 0 0

18 6 8

458 6 8

150 0 0

583 6 8

83 6 8

400 0 0

5 11 1½

{ 20 0 0 }
300 0 0 } July 26, 1709 }
June 28, 1775 }

April 16, 1747

Ditto

Oct. 5, 1749

July 10, 1766

Aug. 19, 1766

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

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620 0 0

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*An Account of the Number of Names of the Officers in each Department of the Revenue of Ex-
guishing the Time when any Increase in the Number*

Officers within the Office, viz.		Original salary per ann.	Increase per ann.	Present
		£.	£.	£.
Alexander Udney, Esq. commissioner	-	400	100	500
Thomas Lockhart, Esq. ditto	-	400	100	500
George Brown, Esq. ditto	-	400	100	500
Gilbert Laurie, Esq. ditto	-	400	100	500
Thomas Wharton, Esq. ditto	-	400	100	500
Walter Coffer, Esq. Comptroller, for himself and clerks	-	350	250	600
John Thompson, Esq. secretary, clerk of the securities, and correspondent, for himself and clerks, at	-	300	140	440
William Williams, Esq. auditor, for himself and clerks, at	-	260	250	510
Walter Scott, Esq. cashier, for himself and clerks, at	-	300	250	550
James Balmain, Esq. solicitor, for himself and clerks, at	-	180		180
John M'Gowan, assistant solicitor, at	-	80		80
Milward Rowe, Esq. agent at London, at	-	50		50
Robert Chalmers, accomptant general for the Excise, at	-	80		120
James Ramsay, accomptant general for the other duties, at	-	80	40	120
Robert Laurie, accomptant for the Edinburgh brewery and distillery, at	-	50	30	100
Ditto, agent for recovering the arrears from the traders in Edinburgh and precincts	-	20		
John Kepburn, an accomptant on the country collectors	-	50	10	100
Ditto, accomptant on wheel carriages	-	10	10	
Ditto, accomptant for the Excise yachts	-	25		100
Alexander Thompson, accomptant, for making up the general accompts and grand ledgers	-	50	10	
Ditto, for fines in the country collections	-	20		80
Edward Broughton, accomptant for the new duties in Edinburgh and precincts	-	50	10	
Ditto, clerk of the Edinburgh fines and forfeitures	-	20		120
Ditto, cashier to the Excise yachts	-	40		
James Lowndes, accomptant for fines and forfeitures	-	50	10	90
Ditto, entering the bills of exchange	-	10		
Ditto, accomptant for spirit and plate licences	-	10		90
Ditto, for extraordinary trouble on treble value prosecutions	-	15		
Walter Morton, an accomptant on the country collections	-	50	10	100
Ditto, accomptant on imported liquors	-	20		
Ditto, for keeping the compare books	-	20		
John Blackader, an accomptant on the county collection	-	50	10	80
Ditto, For keeping the book of receipts and payments	-	10	10	
Allan Begg, an accomptant on the county collection	-	50	10	60
James Bruce, assistant to the accomptants general	-	45		40
William Taylor, ditto to the accomptant on fines and forfeitures	-	30	10	40
Note, of the above accomptants, two were appointed at the commencement of the revenue May 1710, two on that of the soap, paper, and callico duties, on the 1st of May 1713; on account of the increase of business, and one more on the commencement of the				

of Excise in Scotland, with their Salaries as they stood on the 5th Day of January last, distin-
Number of such Officers, or their Salaries, was first made.

Increase per ann. £.	Present salary. £.	When increase of salary took place, and by what warrant.	When increase of officers took place, and by whose warrant.
100	500	June 2, 1711. Lord High Treasurer	
100	500		
100	500		
100	500		
100	500		
250	600	Feb. 9, 1717 Lord High Treasurer	150
		Feb. 15, 1749 Lords Commissioners of	
		ditto	100
140	440	April 23, 1730 Ditto	40
		Feb. 27, 1757 Ditto	100
250	510	Jan. 2d, 1717 Ditto	50
		May 16, 1751 Ditto	200
250	550	July 1, 1719 Ditto	150
		Nov. 29, 1750 Ditto	100
	180		
	80		
	50		
			June 24, 1730 Commissioners
			Dec. 25, 1716 Constituted by the commissioners; pursuant to the powers given them by their letters patent.
120		Jan. 24, 1709 Lord High Treasurer	
40	120	June 24, 1727 Commissioners	20
		June 24, 1750 Do.	20
30		June 24, 1726 Do.	10
	100	June 24, 1750 Do.	20
10		June 24, 1751 Commissioners	
10	105	Jan. 8, 1771 Do. on incidents	
			Jan. 22, 1766 Do. on incidents
			Jan. 5, 1757 Do.
			Dec. 19, 1768 Do. on yachts seizure
10	80	June 24, 1751 Commissioners	May 1, Do.
10		June 24, 1751 Commissioners	July 14, 1762 Treasury
	120		May 1, 1713 Commissioners
			July 1, 1770, From yachts sei- zures
10		June 24, 1751 Do.	May 1, 1713 Commissioners
	95		Sept. 29, 1749 Do.
			Jan. 5, 1757 Do.
			May 5, 1776 Do. on incidents
10		June 24, 1751 Do.	Mar. 25, 1719 Commissioners
	100		June 1, 1769 Treasury
			Sept. 9, 1778 Commissioners on incidents
10	80	June 24, 1751 Do.	Dec. 10, 1723 Commissioners
10		Mar. 3, 1773 Do.	Apr. 29, 1763 Do.
10	60	June 24, 1751 Do.	June 24, 1725 Do.
	45		July 5, 1756 Do.
10	40	Jan. 22, 1777 Do.	May 11, 1762 Do.

the revenue, as per preceeding state, one on the commencement of the candle duty on the 1st of
May 1713; two more, viz. one on 25th March 1750, and the other

Officers within the Office, viz.

	Original salary per ann.	Increase per ann.	Present salary.
Laurence Dundas, accomptant on the auction duty, at	£. 40		40
William Robertson, clerk in the comptroller's office, at	50	10	60
Ditto, for additional labour on the Excise yachts	25		85
Robert M'Lean, clerk in the comptroller's office, at	50	10	60
Laurence and Ann Dundas, joint housekeepers, at	40	20	60
John Caw, storekeeper, at	55		
Ditto, assistant correspondent, at	40		
Ditto, secretary's clerk, at	30		155
Ditto, for keeping register of opinions given by Crown lawyers	30		
Alexander Alifon, billman, at	30		30
James Hadow, general examiner and clerk of the diaries, at	90		
Ditto, inspector of stationary wares	20		140
Ditto, port surveyor at Leith	30		
Alexander Frazer, general examiner's assistant	35		
Ditto, crediting and labelling gaugers old books	5		40
John Morrison, register of seizures	50		50
Note, this officer has 5d for each Exchequer writ of delivery.			
John Maitland, examiner of the country officers Excise books	40		40
William Young, ditto	40		40
William Muir, ditto	40		40
John Jameson, ditto	40		40
Alexander Tulloch, ditto, of leather books, at	40		40
Archibald Anderson, ditto, of malt books, at	40		40
Charles Campbell, permit examiner, at	40		40
Alexander Colvill, extraordinary examiner, at	40		40
Charles Johnson, porter and warehouse-keeper, at	25		25
John Duncan, assistant door-keeper and watchman, at	25		25
Thomas Potts, principal doorkeeper, at	30		30
Alexander Forrester, door-keeper, hall-keeper, and watchman, at	20		20
Peter Fleeming, ditto, at	20	s.	
Ditto, as letter-carrier, at	5	5	30
George Harrison, doorkeeper, at	25		
Ditto, common informer in <i>Qui Tam</i> prosecutions	5		30
Hugh Murdoch, extraordinary door-keeper, at	20		20
David Geddes, deputy auditor, in lieu of stationary wares, printed books, and all other articles	50		50
Auditor's office, for three clerks in bringing up the accounts in arrears	100		100
Adam Pearson, assistant agent to the yachts	40		
Ditto, keeper of auction bonds	10	s.	60
Ditto, judge of the sales of exciseable goods seized	10	10	10
John Davidson, board's agent before the court of session, justiciary, and ad- miralty	16		16
John Samuel, gauger, for taking charge of the carriages in Edinburgh and precincts	10		10
Patrick Colzier, constable, for attending the officers in and about Edinburgh on their nightly surveys	20		20
John Bonnar, agent to the yachts	60		60

Present
Salary.

40
85
60
60
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60

When increase of Salary took place, and by what warrant

June 24, 1751 Do.
June 24, 1751 Do.
June 24, 1751 Do. Commissioners

Nov. 12, 1778 Commissioners

When increase of Officers took place, and by whose warrant.

Sept. 29, 1777 Do. on incidents

Jan. 29, 1776 Do. on yachts liquors

Mar. 31, 1763 Do.

June 30, 1756 Do. paid on incidents

Mar. 31, 1767 Do. do.

Mar. 25, 1717 Do. salary bill

June 24, 1716 Do. do.

Oct. 20, 1757 Do. paid on incidents

Jan. 14, 1726 Do. salary bill

July 10, 1766 Do. paid on incidents

May 13, 1767 Treasury

Mar. 25, 1709 Commissioner on salary bills
Ditto

Do.

June 24, 1711 Do. do.

Aug. 2, 1726 Do. do.

Oct. 25, 1758 Do. do.

Jan. 31, 1760 Do. on incidents

Sept. 29, 1735 Commissioners

July 5, 1773 Commissioners on incidents

Dec. 25, 1739 Do.

Dec. 15, 1773 Do. on incidents

Dec. 25, 1739 Do.

Oct. 23, 1770 Do.

June 10, 1760 Treasury on do.

July 21, 1761 Barons of Exchequer on do.

Jan. 29, 1771, Commissioners on on yacht seizure

July 5, 1777 Do. on incidents

Dec. 22, 1778 Do. on do.

Mar. 14th 1769 Treasury claimed in fol. law bill

Apr. 14, 1775 Commissioners on incidents

Jan. 15, 1746 Do. on do.

July 4, 1770 Do. on yacht seizure

HAWKERS

We the Commissioners for licensing Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen, do make the collecting the Duties of the said Office, as they stood on the 25th Day of October, 1700 and finally shewing the Number and Names of the Officers in each Department, with

Dates	Commissioners	Comptroller	Cashier	Sollicitor	C
25 Oct. 1705	3 at 100 per annum each			1 at 50l. per annum	4 at ann
25 Dec. 1707	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
24 June, 1710	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
24 June, 1711	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
24 June, 1715	_____	_____	1 a 90l. per an.	_____	_____
24 June, 1716	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
25 Dec. 1723	_____	1 at 100l. per an.	1 at 100l. per an.	_____	2 at 50l. per annum
25 Mar. 1733	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
25 Dec. 1734	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5 Jan. 1779	3, viz. James Turner . Humbo Rigby Per. Beaumont at 100l. per annum each	1, viz. W. Brummell, at 100l per annum	1, viz. Fras. Steward at 100l. per annum	1, viz. James Best, at 50l. per an.	2, viz. Thom Wm. at 50l. per annum

OFFICE.

make the following Return of the Number of Officers, with their respective Salaries, employed in
ber, 1705, distinguishing the respective Times when any Increase or Alteration has been since made,
ent, with their respective Salaries, as they stood on the 5th Day of January, 1779.

Clerks	General Sur- veyor	Riding Surveyors	Town Sur- veyors	Messengers	Total annual expence
4 at 50l. per annum each	1 at 200l. per annum	6 at 100 per annum each	2 at 50l. per an- num each	1 at 30l. per an- num	£ 1180
		4 at do.	3 at do.		1430
		5 at do.			1330
		7 at do.			1430
	No general sur- veyor	9 at do.			1620
2 at 50l. per an- num each			4 at 50l. per an- num		1710
2, viz. Thomas Jones Wm. Hemans at 50l per an- num each		10 at do. viz. William Smith John Fenwick George W. Grove William Gwillim John Hewitt Robert Alnwick Joseph Elliott Jas. And. Buchanan Robert Robertson Charles Herbert	4, viz. Richard Haim John Woodman Griff. Blackwell Philip Smith at 50l per an- num each	House-keeper Sarah Lucas at 30l. per an- num	1730 1780 1880 1830

The above is humbly submitted by

JAMES TURNER,
PERCIVAL BEAUMONT.

I N D E X

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BRITANNICVM
MYSEVM